

Autumn Autograph Auction

who will carry them out in a right spirit — that is, with moderation & firmness. In the case of arrested individuals, notorious for their hostility to the United States, the prisoners will be safely kept & duly cared for; but not rendered except on the order of the person aforesaid.

Winfield Scott

Commanding General
Ed. D. Townsend
Asst.

Head Quarters of the Army
Washington, April 26, 1861.

The undersigned, General & in Chief of the Army, has received from the President of the U. States the following instructions respecting the legislature of Maryland now about to assemble at Annapolis, viz —

It is left to the Commanding General to watch and await their action, which if it be to arm their people against the United States he is to adopt the most prompt and efficient means to counteract, even if necessary to bombardment of their cities — and in the extreme necessity, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

In the absence of the undersigned the foregoing instructions are turned over to Brig. General B. F. Butler, of the Mass. volunteers or other officer commanding at Annapolis.



☆☆☆

Sale #169

☆☆☆

October 30, 1997

☆☆☆



AUTUMN 1997 AUTOGRAPH AUCTION

PUBLIC SALE #169 - THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1997 - 4:00 PM

Exhibition of Lots at Our Office

All lots will be available for viewing at
26 Broadway, Suite 271 on the following days:

Monday, September 29, - Wednesday, October 29, 1997

During Our Normal Business Hours,
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM, **By Appointment Only**
Extended evening viewing hours may be
arranged by appointment.

Exhibition of Lots at The Algonquin Hotel

Thursday, October 30, 1997 - 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM

How to Bid...

You may bid by MAIL, PHONE, FAX, or IN PERSON on any lot in this sale. All bids, received by mail, phone or fax, **must** be in our hands no later than 4:00 PM, Wednesday, October 29, 1997 to be guaranteed. Please confirm phone bids within 24 hours in writing with a signature. Please indicate a daytime telephone number in case we need to verify any information with you. We strongly suggest that a telephone call be made to confirm receipt of mail bids and faxed bids.

If you wish to bid by telephone during the auction, you **must** make arrangements by calling our New York office on or before **Friday, October 24, 1997**. Reservations for bidding by telephone are granted on a first come, first served basis and a nominal fee may be applied at the discretion of R.M. Smythe & Co. Please be aware that all calls made on the day of the sale should be directed through our New York office. Phone lines at the Algonquin Hotel will be for outgoing calls only.

RMS stresses competitive bidding, and strives to represent all bidders fairly. Mail bids will be treated as live bids, with bidding increments used.

Bidding Intervals

Bids		Increments
100	- 300	10
300	- 600	25
600	- 1000	50
1000	- 3000	100
3000	- 6000	250
6000	- 10,000	500
10,000	- 30,000	1000
30,000	- 60,000	2,500
60,000	- Up	5,000

Estimate & Reserves

Our estimates represent our conservative opinion as to what we feel a lot may realize. Prices realized may be higher or lower depending on wholesale or retail market conditions at the time.

Where non-published reserves exist, the auctioneer may make bids in response to others. **Consignors are not permitted to bid on their own lots from the floor.** R.M. Smythe & Co., Inc. has advanced money (where requested) to consignors. R.M. Smythe & Co., Inc. reserves the right to include our own material in this auction as well as to bid on any item in this sale.

Delivery of Lots

Lots will be available for pick-up immediately after the sale at the Hotel Dorset. **Please note** that New York City Sales Tax of 8.25% will be added to all invoices of lots picked up either at the Algonquin Hotel or at the R.M. Smythe office unless a valid New York State Resale certificate is presented. All lots will be available for pick-up after 1:00 PM, Friday, October 31, 1997, during our normal business hours.

Abbreviations Used in this Catalogue

4to (quarto): about 11" x 8-1/2", or larger

8vo (octavo): about 8" x 6"

12mo: about 5" x 3"

16mo: about 3" x 2"

Folio: about 12" x 9", or larger.

n.p. - no place; n.d. - no date

n.y. - no year

[] Number in brackets indicates total number of items in a lot.

Note: Illustrations and autographs may be reduced or enlarged in size. Some illustrations have been trimmed to exclude framing, matting and wide blank margins.

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Front Cover Lots

153 & 288

Back Cover Lots

7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20



Autumn 1997 Autograph Auction

Public Sale #169

Thursday, October 30th - 4:00 PM Sharp

To be held at **The Algonquin Hotel**

59 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036

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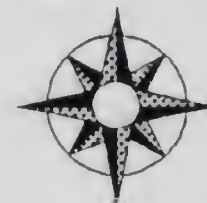
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AUCTION CALENDAR 1997

November 15, 1997 - Currency, Stocks & Bonds - St. Louis, MO.

December 11, 1997 - Coins, Tokens, Medals - New York City

January 23-24, 1998 - Stocks & Bonds - Strasburg, PA.

February 21, 1998 - Paper Money - Chicago, IL.

February 26, 1998 - Autographs - New York City.

June 4 - 1998 - Autographs - New York City.

June 1998 - Paper Money, Stocks & Bonds - Memphis, TN

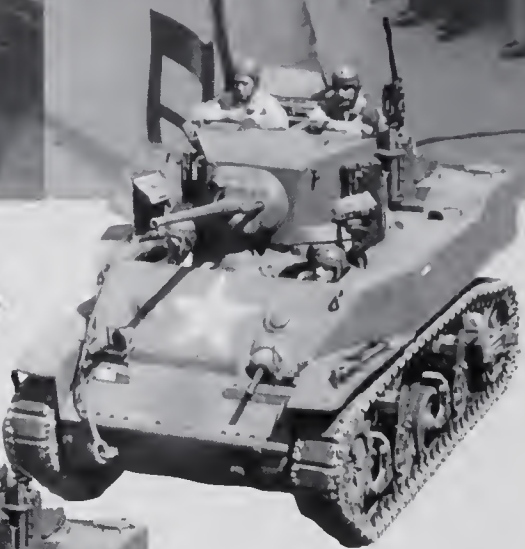
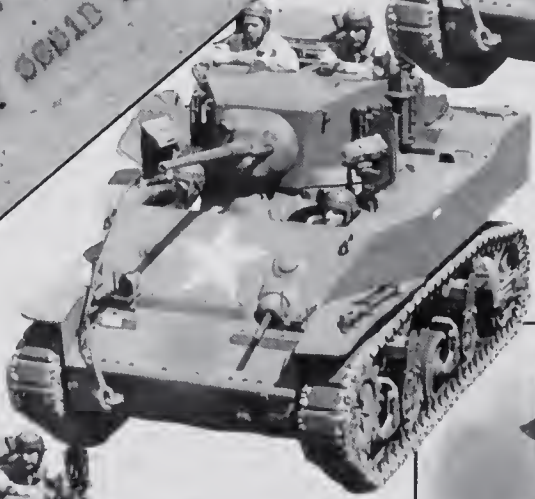
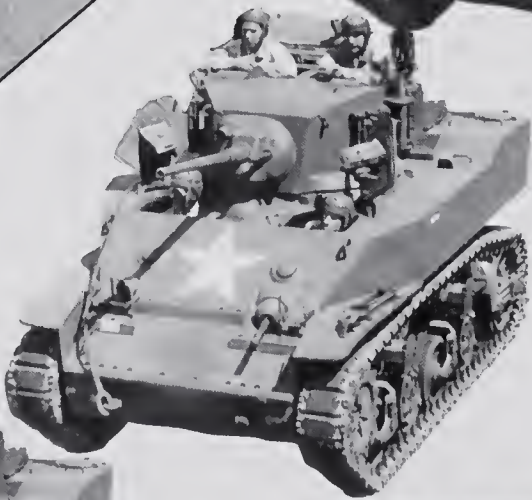
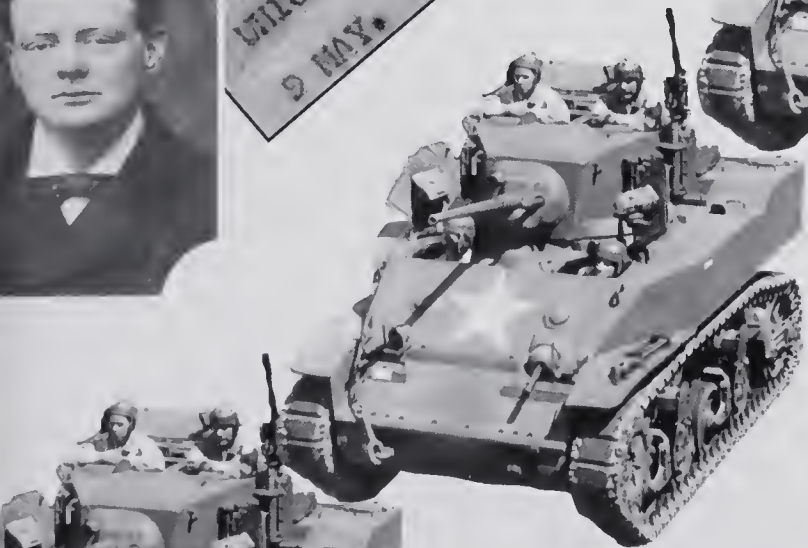
For further information or to consign to our upcoming auctions, contact
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THE WORLD AT WAR



Sincerely,
 Dwight D. Eisenhower

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL
SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES IN EUROPE TO
THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE SOVIET
HIGH COMMAND AT 0144 HOURS CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME, 7 MAY UNDER
WHICH ALL FORCES WILL CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT 0045 HOURS
2 MAY.



WORLD WAR I

"...THE GREAT FEATS OF ARMS WHICH HAVE LED YOUR NATION TO VICTORY..."

- 1 **WORLD WAR I: EDMUND H.H. ALLENBY** (\$250-Up)
English field marshal; early in his career, served in South

Africa and in the 2nd Boer War; during World War I, commanded the 1st Cavalry Division and then the Third Army in France [1915-17], which captured the Vimy Ridge. **Autograph Letter Signed "Edmund H.H. Allenby / General,"** 1 page, 4to, Palestine, December 18, 1918. A letter written exactly five weeks after the signing of the armistice with Germany, ending World War I. Addressing "Dear Madam," he writes: "I thank you sincerely for your kind letter, just received. Your words of good will and your sympathy are very welcome to me. May I, for my part, congratulate you on the great feats of arms which have led your Nation to Victory, a Victory in which we have been proud to assist." Allenby's expert command of the Third Army in France during World War I was only the prelude to even greater success in Palestine, then under British rule. In late spring 1917, he was named commander of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and by autumn had captured Beersheba and Gaza from the Turks. On December 11, a triumphant Allenby entered Jerusalem, just two days after the surrender of the city. But it was not until the following September, with the resounding defeat of the Turks at Megiddo, that Allenby achieved his finest victory in the last great campaign of cavalry employed in strategic mass in the annals of war, and one of the most notable. Promoted to field marshal in 1919, Allenby went on to serve as high commissioner of Egypt until 1925. Worn at folds, with two light age-stains, otherwise in very good condition.

- 2 **WORLD WAR I: FRIDTJOF NANSEN** (\$300-Up)

Norwegian Arctic explorer, scientist, zoologist, and statesman; took active part in separation of Norway and Sweden

in 1905; led Norwegian delegation to first League of Nations assembly; for League, directed repatriation of World War I prisoners; directed famine relief in Russia sponsored by the Red Cross and relief work of League of Nations for Russian, Armenian, and Greek refugees; awarded Nobel peace prize. Choice World War I related **Autograph Sentiment Signed "Fridtjof Nansen,"** in English, 1 page, oblong 12mo, Lysaker, March 1, 1916. He writes: "My sincere hope and wish is that Scandinavia will be able to remain neutral throughout this war." In fine condition. From an autograph album with the sentiment of another penned on verso.



"...THE LEAGUE [OF NATIONS] DIVIDES THE COMMUNITY INTO THE USUAL TWO CLASSES..."

WILLIAM H. TAFT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
June 4, 1919.

My dear Ben:

I have your kind letter of May 29th, and am delighted to get it. I really felt a genuine home-coming feeling as I stood on the platform of Woolsey Hall and saw your face and that of Fred Jones, as the associate of my new life in New Haven, and my informal out-break was unpremeditated but very sincere.

It gives me great pleasure to read your sympathetic words about the League. The League divides the community into the usual two classes; the hopeful and courageous ones as to progress, and the backward-looking ones of little faith and less responsibility. The classes into which the President of Harvard and the President of Yale are to be separated need no elucidation. I hope that Providence is working in such a way that the circumstances will force the ratification of the treaty.

I am interested to read what you say about your archaeological plans, and am not surprised that you have concluded that it is wiser to delay. I hope to be in New Haven from Saturday night, June 14th, until Tuesday, June 19th, and during that time to have the pleasure of a talk with you.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Benj. W. Bacon, D.D.,
241 Stewards Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

- 3 **WORLD WAR I: WILLIAM H. TAFT** (\$700-Up)

Twenty-seventh President of the United States [1909-13]; Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands; Secretary of War; Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court [1921-30], the first ex-president to hold that position. Unusual **Typewritten Letter Signed "Wm. H. Taft,"** 1 page, 4to, on his imprint-

ed stationery, Washington, D.C. as of Pittsburgh, Pa., June 4, 1919. To American Congregational clergyman, teacher and writer Benjamin Bacon. *"My dear Ben: I have your kind letter of May 29th, and am delighted to get it. I really felt a genuine home-coming feeling as I stood on the platform of Woolsey Hall and saw your face and that of Fred Jones, as the associates of my new life in New Haven, and my informal outbreak was unpremeditated but very sincere."*

Twenty-four days prior to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles ending World War I, when the future of a League of Nations was very much in question, Taft writes: *"It gives me great pleasure to read your sympathetic words about the League. The League divides the community into the usual two classes: the hopeful and courageous ones as to progress, and the backward-looking one of little faith and less responsibility. The classes into which the President of Harvard and the President of Yale are to be separated need no elucidation. I hope that Providence is working in such a way that the circumstances will force the ratification of the treaty..."* Four years prior to Woodrow Wilson's



concept of a League of Nations, various societies were formed in the U.S. to consider and plan for an international political structure that would, *inter alia*, provide legal methods of settling controversies and thus reduce the likelihood of another war. One of these societies was the League to Enforce Peace which had Taft as its president and 22 vice presidents who were highly distinguished leaders in public life, business and the professions. Taft was a strong ardent advocate of its four-point program, and continued his support of a "league of nations" at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles by making numerous speeches throughout the nation. Although the League was finally unable to fulfill the hopes of its founders, its creation was an event of decisive importance in the history of international affairs, and laid the ground work for the United Nations. Taft remained at Yale until his appointment as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on June 30, 1921. Benjamin Bacon was affiliated with Yale, his *alma mater*, from 1896 until his death in 1932. He is best known for his historical and literary analysis of the Gospels and their sources (the so-called "higher criticism"). One small ink correction in Taft's hand. In fine condition. An important letter of the future Supreme Court justice.

THE BIG FOUR



4 WORLD WAR I: WILSON, LLOYD GEORGE and CLEMENCEAU

(\$500-Up)

Heds of world powers negotiating the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I. An exceptionally choice **Photograph Signed** "D. Lloyd George," "G. Clemenceau," and "Woodrow Wilson," oblong small folio [ca. 9-11/16" x 10-13/16"], Paris, [1919]. A fine sepia-tone matte-finish photograph of the world renowned "The Big Four" during their Paris peace negotiations, (left to right) Orlando of Italy, Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, and U.S. President Wilson. Orlando, frustrated at his attempt to enlarge Italy's frontiers according to his wish, walked out of the negotiations. France wanted to crush Germany. England was more lenient, while the U.S. took an extremely liberal stand. France, England, and the U.S. combined kept Wilson from realizing his vision of a just and permanent world peace. When Wilson returned home, he faced a hostile Congress. Bitter Republican opposition prevented the United States from ever ratifying the Treaty of Versailles, as well as the treaty of alliance signed with France and England. The photograph is in exceptionally fine condition. It is rare to find this particular image signed.

WORLD WAR II

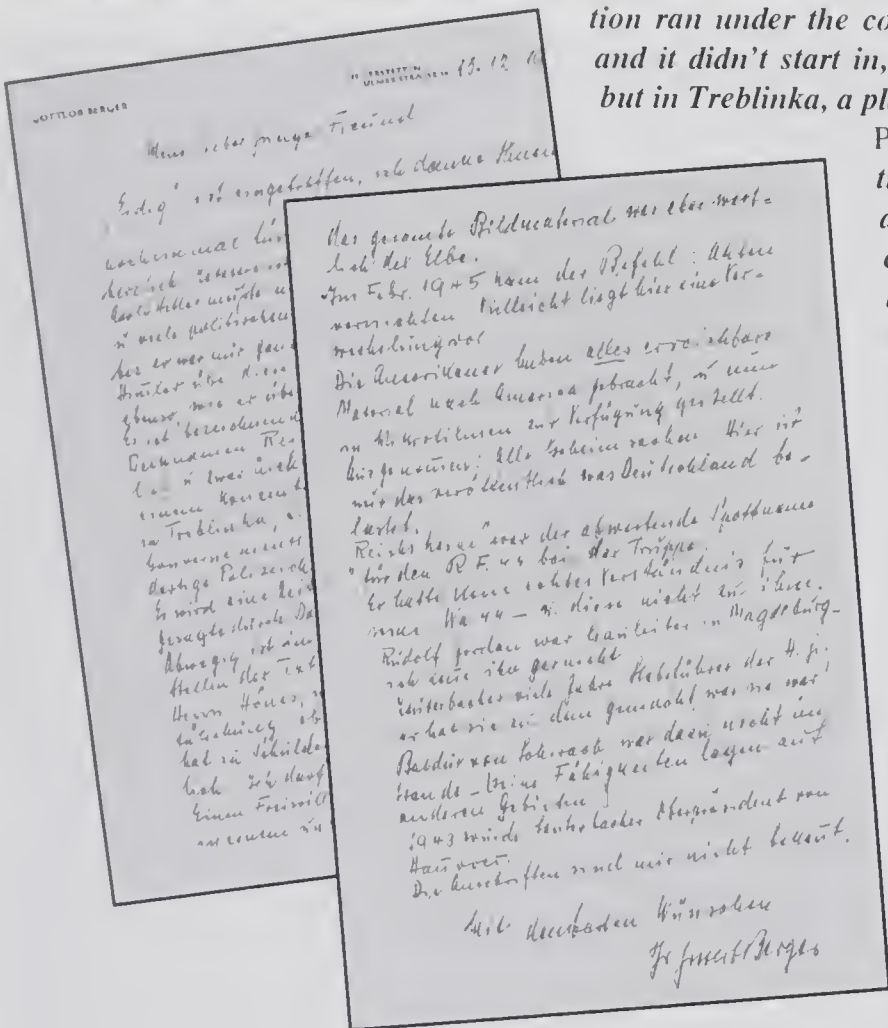
IT STARTED IN TREBLINKA -

"...HITLER...WAS ONLY VERY SUBJECTIVELY INFORMED ABOUT...THE MATTER OF THE JEWS..."

5 WORLD WAR II: GOTTLLOB BERGER

(\$450-Up)

German Nazi SS-Obergruppenfuehrer (lieutenant general); cleverly insinuated himself into Himmler's confidence and became his chief adviser, as well as an adviser to Alfred Rosenberg; with Himmler's approval, helped to organize the Waffen-SS; from 1944, in charge of all P.O.W. affairs; tried at Nuremberg for the wartime murder of Jews and in April 1949 was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment; released in 1951, and died in 1975. Extraordinary content **Autograph Letter Signed "Gottlob Berger,"** in German, 4 full pages, large 4to, on his imprinted stationery, [Germany], December 13, 1971. To "My dear young Friend," commenting on a book entitled *Eidig* ["Sworn In"] which had recently arrived, and in which he finds serious errors and omissions. *"I thank you once more cordially for both books and the photocopy. The latter is very important to me. Adolf Hitler didn't know anything about the 'church struggle' that had been started by Rosenberg and many political leaders, or rather, he was only very subjectively informed about this matter by Bormann and Himmler, just like he was informed about the matter of the Jews. It is characteristic that this operation ran under the code name 'Reinhard,' the first name of Heydrich, and it didn't start in, say, Auschwitz or any other concentration camp, but in Treblinka, a place within the domain of the General Government [of*



Poland], Lublin District. The name of the police chief there was Globocnik. The time will come when all of the above will be proven by documents. Erroneous is also the use of the term 'Waffen SS' in many places within the book. It probably comes from the pen of Mr. Hoenes, and the amount of falsification of history that he committed is quite considerable. I may just point out one thing: to win a volunteer for armed combat in a civilized country is only possible if he is told why this is good. The fight against Bolshevism was supposed to bring about a unified Europe. Therefore: common defense, common diplomacy, common police, common economy, monetary union. What remains: language, culture, jurisdiction, religion, administration. These items were approved by Hitler. The fight for them was not an easy one. He didn't want to commit at first, and wanted to postpone everything until after the war. My argument that one, as an honest person, should not talk someone into putting his life on the line without having a great goal to believe in, hit home. For this reason, the formula of the German oath was changed as well!...The book itself explores only a small part: Leibstandarte, Reich Division, Dead Head Division, Viking Division. However, we had 22 full divisions...They show Eicke as commander of the Dead Head Division (he fell in Russia in 1943), however Eicke had the concentration camps until 1939! (otherwise not a brutal or bad person, excellent as a leader in caring for his soldiers and unforgotten by all members of the Dead Head division)...The order to destroy all files came in February 1945...The Americans brought all available material to America, and published it on microfilm, with the exception of all secret material.

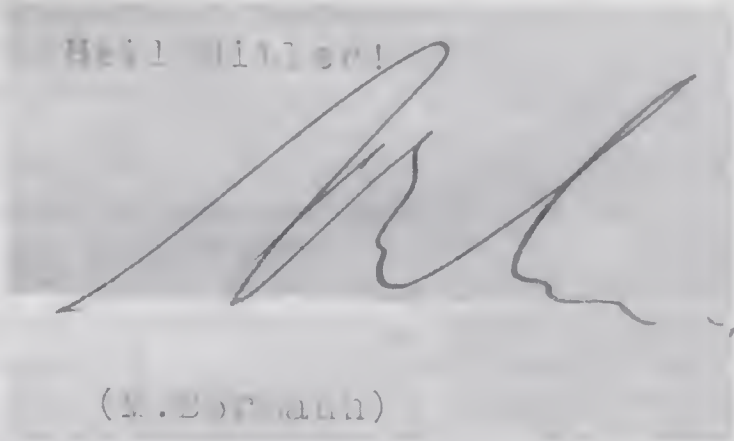
Only that material was published that is detrimental to Germany. 'Reichsheini' was the derogatory term for the SS Reichs leader among the troops. He had no true understanding for his Wa[ffen] SS and it not for him...Lauterbacher [was] chief of staff for the Hitler Youth for many years. He turned them into what they became. Baldur von Schirach was not capable of this. His skills were in other areas..." In fine condition. With translation. An important letter of one of the surviving top ranking Nazi generals, taking on anti-Nazi claims directly rather than refusing comment, exonerating Hitler and blaming Himmler and Bormann.

6 WORLD WAR II: MARTIN BORMANN

(\$850-Up)

German Nazi politician; head of the Party Chancellery; second only to Hitler in real political power; a master of intrigue, manipulation and infighting, he was an arch-fanatic on racial purity and anti-semitism; signed Hitler's political testament and acted as a witness at his wedding to Eva Braun; after Hitler's suicide, he left the Fuehrer-bunker on April 30, 1945 and was supposedly killed by an anti-tank shell, although he was purportedly sighted later on numerous occasions in various South American countries. Unusual **Typewritten Letter Signed "M. Bormann"** as Vice Chancellor, in German, 1-1/2 pages, 4to, on imprinted stationery of the National Socialist Workers' Party, Fuehrer Department, with embossed Nazi seal at head, Munich, May 13, 1936. To the head of the Party's Foreign Affairs Office, Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg in Berlin. Bormann advises: *"It is not possible for the representative of the Fuehrer to have any discussion this week with the Fuehrer. And the representative of the Fuehrer thinks it is necessary that the Fuehrer re-evaluates your task. It is only understandable to have such varied opinion since every Reichsminister is supporting their*





opinion on the Fuehrer's comments. I would also like to remark that as the representative of the Fuehrer that I am not agreeing to your election of Gauvertreter for the supervision and education of the NSDAP yet. We need to wait until the Fuehrer has evaluated this task and your task even more." Rosenberg was accepted as the mentor of Nazi ideology. It was his muddled theories about Judaism that had won him Hitler's approval in 1920. He was author of many books attacking the Jews, in which he set down in exalted and confusing terms his philosophical concepts of racism. His *Myth of the Twentieth Century* [1930], an overblown and pretentious discourse on Nordic superiority, was regarded as a major text of Nazism. However, his most important work for the Nazis was in supervising the looting of art treasures from France. With translation. File holes in blank left margin, minor age-stains and wear at folds, otherwise in very good condition. Bears a large, bold signature of Bormann.

7 WORLD WAR II: WINSTON S. CHURCHILL (\$2000-Up)



British statesman, war-time Prime Minister and Nobel Laureate. Rare early postcard-size Photograph Signed "Winston S. Churchill." A striking waist-length pose by Rotary Photo, England, boldly signed beneath his image in the margin below the printed legend "Winston Spencer Churchill, Esq. M.P."

The future world leader is portrayed as a youthful Parliamentarian, his face not yet scarred from the mantle of leadership. Ca. 1905. In pristine condition, ideal for display.

RECALLING THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF THE MORTAIN AREA DURING THE NORMANDY INVASION

8 WORLD WAR II: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER [2] (\$900-Up)

Thirty-fourth President of the United States [1953-61]; during World War II, Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in Western Europe, and General of the Army; planned and commanded conquest of Germany from D-Day [June 6 1944] to VE Day [May 2, 1945]. Choice **Typewritten Letter Signed "Dwight D. Eisenhower,"** 3/4 page, small 4to, on his gilt-imprinted DDE stationery, Gettysburg, Pa.,

Throughout the war the division gave a good account of itself and I quite agree that in no small measure this was because of the leadership qualities of my former classmate, General Hobbs. No one could be more pleased than I if he could have this additional mark of distinction and appreciation from our Country.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Lt. Col. Saul Solow
42 Parkway Drive
Syosset, New York
11791

August 14, 1965. With original envelope bearing his metered facsimile frank. The retired President and Commander in Chief writes to Lt. Colonel Saul Solow in Syosset, New York, advising: "*I would, of course, be happy to support your plan to seek advancement in rank on the retired list for Major General Leland S. Hobbs, unless this would be contrary to the policies of the Army. General Hobbs was a splendid combat commander and while I had not before seen the letter from Colonel S.L.A. Marshall classifying the different American divisions according to the historians' judgement of combat efficiency, I can, as the Senior Commander in the Theatre, confirm the conclusion that the 30th Division was a first class fighting unit. Its most spectacular achievement, in my opinion, was its part in the successful defense of the Mortain area when a sustained and desperate Nazi counterattack tried to close the channel through which our victorious troops were advancing following the initial breakthrough in late July and early August of 1944. Throughout the war the division gave a good account of itself and I quite agree that in no small measure this was because of the leadership qualities of my former classmate, General Hobbs. No one could be more pleased that I if he could have this additional mark of distinction and appreciation from our Country.*" Military actions centering around the French town of Mortain in Normandy were of great strategic importance, as described by Eisenhower in his *Crusade in Europe*. The Normandy invasion, of course, took place on June 6th, and Hobbs commanded forces that were advancing southward and turning the German armies back away from Normandy. Letters of Eisenhower mentioning the Nazis and specific battles from World War II are rather scarce and highly prized. An excellent content letter, in fine condition.



9 WORLD WAR II: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

(\$1300-Up)

Dramatic Photograph Signed "Dwight D. Eisenhower," folio [14" x 10-7/8"]. Bears handstamped credit of "Tenschert Photo., Washington, D.C." A magnificent black and white photograph showing Eisenhower in uniform entering the Statler Hotel in Washington in June, 1945, immediately after his plane touched down upon his return to the U.S. for the first time since the German surrender. He is flanked by his aide, Walter Bedell Smith, and is being cheered by thousands of Americans in the background. From the Statler, Eisenhower was scheduled to go to the White House to confer with President Truman. Ike has signed on the light background. Some surfacing crackling and creases, otherwise very good. An outstanding World War II photograph.

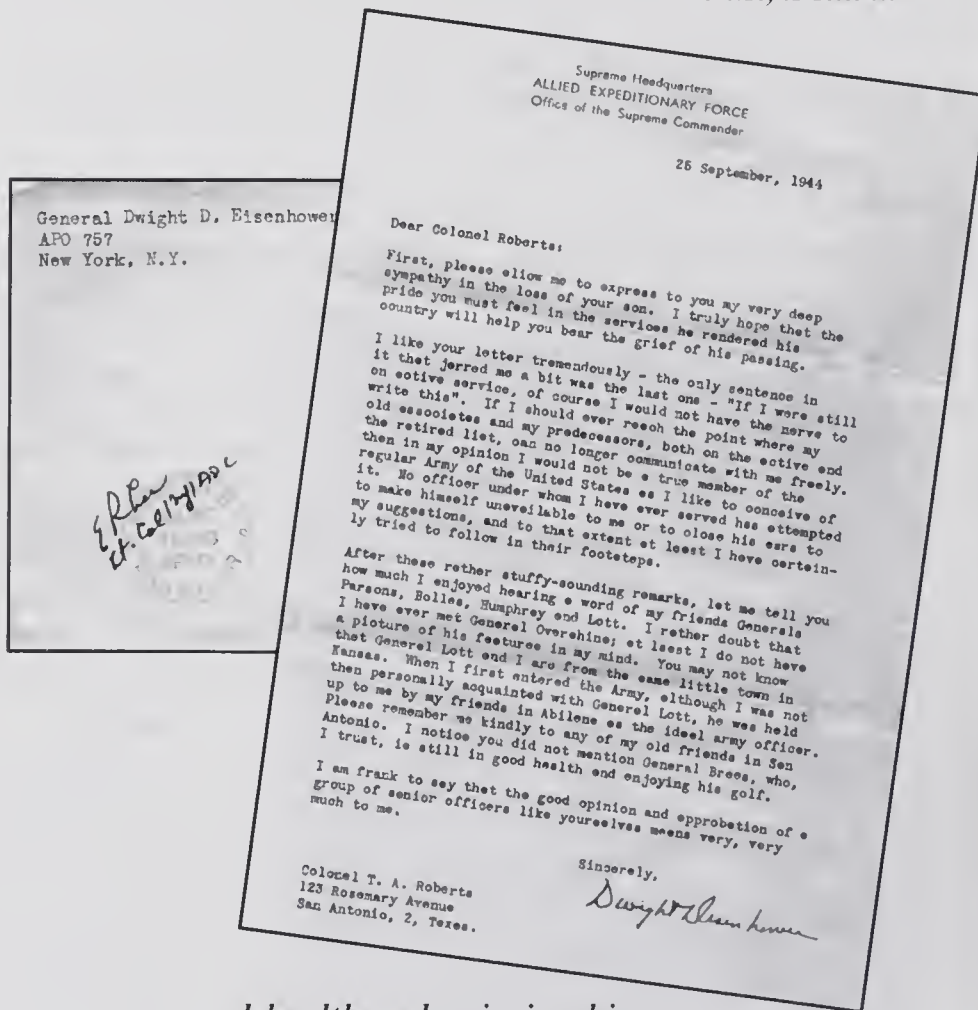
THREE MONTHS AFTER D-DAY,
IKE SHOWS HIS LEADERSHIP STYLE

10 WORLD WAR II: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER [4]

(\$1500-Up)

Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Dwight D. Eisenhower," 1 page, 4to, on stationery imprinted Supreme Headquarters / Allied Expeditionary Force, Office of the Supreme Commander, n.p. [command headquarters in Europe], September 15, 1944. To Colonel T.A. Roberts, a hero of the Spanish-American War and a member of Pershing's staff during World War I, sending sympathy on the loss of his son West Pointer Thomas Arnett Roberts, Jr., killed in action, at age 44, in Normandy, France. "First, please allow me to express to you my very

deep sympathy in the loss of your son. I truly hope that the pride you must feel in the services he rendered his country will help you bear the grief of his passing. I like your letter tremendously - the only sentence in it that jarred me a bit was the last one - 'If I were still on active service, of course I would not have the nerve to write this'. If I should ever reach the point where my old associates and my predecessors, both on the active and the retired list, can no longer communicate with me freely, then in my opinion I would not be a true member of the regular Army of the United States as I like to conceive of it. No officer under whom I have ever served has attempted to make himself unavailable to me or to close his ears to my suggestions, and to that extent at least I have certainly tried to follow in their footsteps. After these rather stuffy-sounding remarks, let me tell you how much I enjoyed hearing a word of my friends Generals Parsons, Bolles, Humphrey and Lott. I rather doubt that I have ever met General Overshine; at least I do not have a picture of his features in my mind. You may not know that General Lott and I are from the same little town in Kansas. When I first entered the Army, although I was not then personally acquainted with General Lott, he was held up to me by my friends in Abilene as the ideal army officer...I notice you did not mention General Brees, who, I trust, is still in



good health and enjoying his golf. I am frank to say that the good opinion and approbation of a group of senior officers like yourselves means very, very much to me." With original envelope, marked "Free" by an Eisenhower aide. Also included is a copy of Roberts' letter to Ike [courtesy of the Eisenhower Library] and a clipping on the death of Thomas A. Roberts, Jr. [courtesy of West Point]. Fold wear with some light age-toning to edges, otherwise in very good condition. A fine and extremely significant statement on leadership from the Allies' supreme military leader. Content letters of Ike during World War II are scarce.

(\$350-Up)

A choice offering of two items signed by the Allied Force's most prominent generals, including: **DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**. Unusual Typewritten Letter Signed "Dwight D. Eisenhower," 1 page, small 4to, on his gilt imprinted DDE stationery, Gettysburg, Pa, October 6, 1964. Writing Reverend Charles R. Ehrhardt of the First Presbyterian Church at Phoenix, the former President regretfully declines an invitation to speak before the Reverend's congregation and remarks upon his own private activities: "...I hope that by the time Mrs. Eisenhower and I return to California this winter my book will be completed and that it will truly be a vacation with the fewest possible commitments. Of course, I do not wholly rule out acceptance of any particular invitation, but until I can find a greater freedom from activities that seem to me to be 'obligations', I cannot make additional commitments for the future. In addition, during our stay on the desert I do not accept any invitation which calls for me to make a lengthy trip..." Good content letter in which the former Commander-in-Chief gives details regarding his personal life and makes reference to a pending literary work. Eisenhower was the first President to take the complete action from baptism to confirmation and full communicant membership in a church subsequent to his inauguration. The President was received into the National Presbyterian Church of Washington, D.C., by baptism and confession of faith February 1, 1953. The book referred to is probably his memoir and commentary *Waging Peace, 1956-1961*, published in 1965. This book was preceded, in 1963, by his work *Mandate for Change, 1953-1956*. In total Eisenhower would publish three books during the 1960s. The letter has been laminated and bears a bold signature. With **OMAR N. BRADLEY**. One of the most successful generals of World War II; popularly known as "The GI General"; principal campaigns included Tunisia, Sicily [1943], Normandy-northern France [1944], and

Germany [1944-45]; appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [1949-1953] by Truman. Fine 4to Photograph Signed "Omar N. Bradley." A striking 3/4



profile, bust length portrait of the career soldier by Fabian Bachrach, depicting Bradley in uniform and smiling with his eyes fixed straight ahead. Above his signature the four-star general has penned "To my good friend / Secretary John Snyder / with best wishes and / high regards." The inscription was written to Secretary of the Treasury John Wesley Snyder, a two-term member of President Truman's administration. Scarce

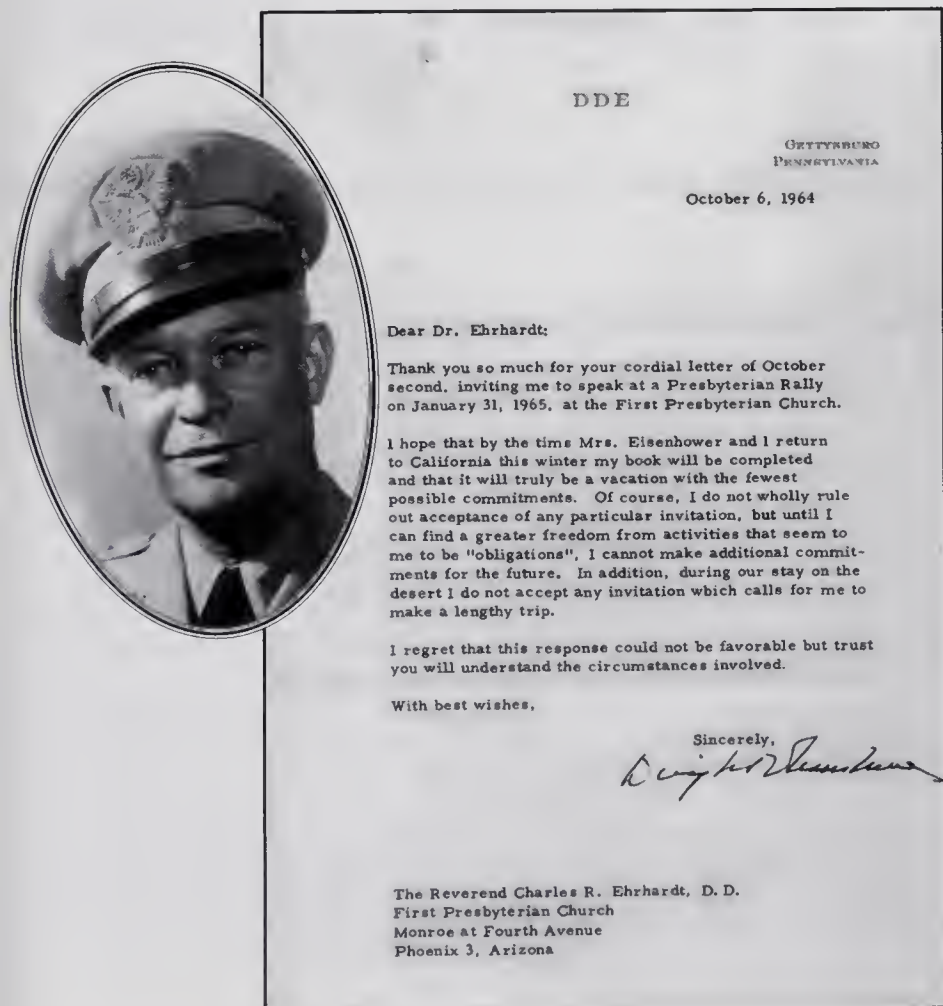
association. In total, a desirable offering featuring the two men whose leadership shaped the post-war strategic and political climate.

12 WORLD WAR II: HEINRICH HIMMLER (\$750-Up)

Nazi leader; Chief of the Gestapo (Secret State Police) which he built into one of the most feared organizations in



world history; he controlled a virtual private empire by the time the war broke out; in 1943, became Minister of the Interior as well; when all was lost, he committed suicide on May 23, 1945. Choice post card size Photograph Signed "H. Himmler." A youthful, albeit stern and intimidating bust-length pose of the Reichsfuehrer-SS, captured in uniform [probably by Hitler's official photographer Heinrich Hoffmann]. Signed on the dark background of his uniform. While legible, the signature is somewhat overpowered by the background. Signed photographs of Himmler are quite scarce.



A RARE SIGNED IMAGE

13 WORLD WAR II: ADOLF HITLER

(\$2500-Up)

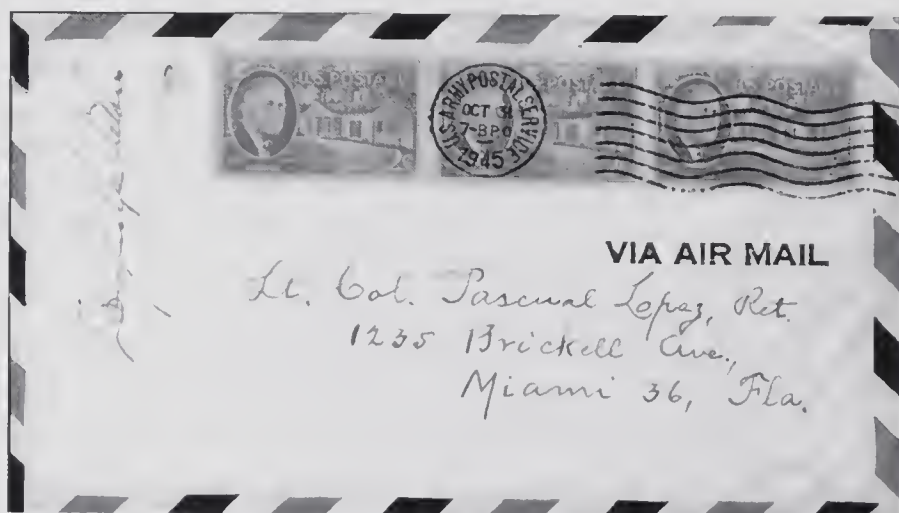
German dictator. Extraordinary, early post card size **Photograph Signed "Af Hitler."** A scarce full-length photograph in "brown-shirt" uniform, sporting Nazi arm band and wearing highly polished knee-high boots. A dramatically lighted study of a youthful Hitler [in the early 1930's] by Heinrich Hoffmann [his imprinted credit on verso], Munich. Boldly signed by Hitler in jet-black ink along the bottom edge at the toe of his right boot. Although signed on the textured background, completely legible. Heinrich Hoffmann was the official photographer of Hitler and the Nazi party, for many years having an "exclusive" on photographing the Nazi leader. Knowing Hitler from the beginning of the Fuehrer's career, Hoffmann became his constant companion, sensing that the wild-eyed politician would have a brilliant future. His magnificent portraits added to Hitler's political stature, and made the photographer a millionaire. On a personal side, Hoffmann was responsible for introducing Hitler to Eva Braun, when she was working in Hoffmann's Munich studio. Minor blank margin flaws, otherwise in very good condition. Hitler is exceedingly scarce in signed photographs, and this is a choice example.



14 WORLD WAR II: DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

(\$350-Up)

American general; served in World War I, participating in all the important U.S. offensives; U.S. Army Chief of Staff [1930-35]; in the Philippines when World War II began, he escaped the Japanese invasion and mounted the island-hopping assault that led to the Japanese defeat; received the Japanese surrender and directed the occupation there after the war; in command of UN troops when the North Koreans attacked South Korea; President Truman relieved him of command following a policy disagreement in 1952. Choice **Postal Cover Signed "Douglas MacArthur,"** 1 page, oblong 12mo, n.p. [Yokohama, Japan], U.S. Army Postal Service handstamp postmarked October 31, 1945. Signed vertically along left edge. Addressed to "Lt. Col. Pascual Lopez, ret., 1235 Brickell Ave., Miami 36, Fla." in another hand. Affixed are three red 2¢ U.S. postage stamps depicting the "Little White House" and a portrait of FDR. In fine condition. Signed while MacArthur was Supreme Commander of Allied Occupation Forces in Japan, barely two months after accepting Japan's unconditional surrender in Tokyo Bay.



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON D C

May 21, 1934.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott,
Kingston Road,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Mrs. Scott:

I am sending you a copy of the General Order announcing the death of your distinguished husband.

Throughout the many years which he so faithfully and successfully devoted to his country's service, General Scott discharged the various responsibilities entrusted to him with characteristic skill and efficiency. His family and the Army may justly be proud of his record of conspicuous achievements.

In extending to you my sincere personal sympathy, I feel that I express also the sentiment of the entire Army.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas MacArthur
General,
Chief of Staff.

15 WORLD WAR II: DOUGLAS MacARTHUR [2] (\$550-Up)

Fine Typewritten Letter Signed "Douglas MacArthur" as General, Chief of Staff, 3/4 page, small 4to, on imprinted "War Department / Office of the Chief of Staff" stationery, Washington D.C., May 21, 1934. Writing the widow of General Hugh Lenox Scott, MacArthur extends his sympathy for the recent loss of her husband: *"I am sending you a copy of the General Order announcing the death of your distinguished husband. Throughout the many years which he so faithfully and successfully devoted to his country's service, General Scott discharged the various responsibilities entrusted to him with characteristic skill and efficiency. His family and the Army may justly be proud of his record of conspicuous achievements. In extending to you my sincere personal sympathy, I feel that I express also the sentiment of the entire Army."* In very good condition. With original envelope. General Scott, a West Point graduate, began his active service career in the Indian campaigns. He would later distinguished himself by learning Indian sign language and become a negotiator with various Indian Tribes. He came to prominence as President Wilson's Chief of Staff during World War I, until finally retiring due to age in 1917.

MacARTHUR SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER CEREMONY ON BOARD THE U.S.S. MISSOURI

16 WORLD WAR II: DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

(\$1000-Up)

Choice **Photograph Signed "Douglas MacArthur"** as Supreme Commander of the Allies Forces, oblong small folio [Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945]. Dramatic full-length photograph of MacArthur in uniform aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* during the surrender ceremonies, speaking before a microphone to an assemblage of distinguished military leaders, many of whom stand behind him. Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signed the formal instrument of surrender for Japan in Tokyo Bay aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri*. General of the Army MacArthur signed for the Allied powers, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for the United States, General Hsu Yung-chang for China, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser for the United Kingdom, Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko for the Soviet Union, General Sir Thomas Blamey for Australia, Colonel L. Moore-Gosgrove for Canada, General Jacques Leclerc for France, Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich for the Netherlands and Air Vice-Marshal Sir L.M. Isitt for New Zealand. World War II thus ended. Official U.S. Navy photograph, with handstamped credit on verso. MacArthur has signed on the wide margin directly below his image. Signature very slightly light. Pressure creases at four corners, otherwise in very good condition. Photographs of the surrender ceremony signed by MacArthur are extremely scarce. A spectacular addition to any World War II collection.

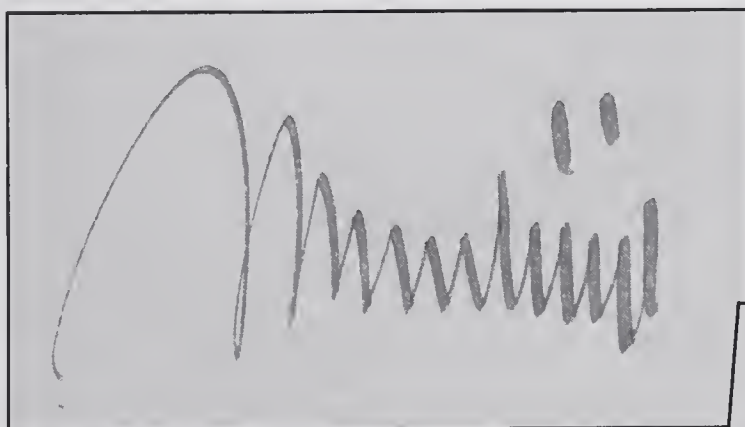


17 WORLD WAR II: BENITO MUSSOLINI [4]

(\$350-Up)

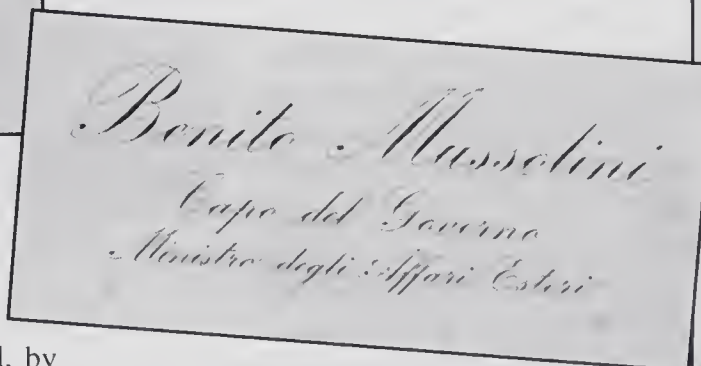
Italian dictator who organized Fascism as a political party; assassinated by Italian partisans. A desirable assemblage of four items representing

the dictator at the height of his power, including his bold **Signature "Mussolini,"** on a small sheet [ca. 2-1/4" x 3-1/4"]. In very good condition. An engraved **Calling Card** unsigned, bearing the imprint "Benito Mussolini / Capo del Governo / Ministro degli Affari Esteri," on a 16mo sheet [paperweight]. In very good condi-



tion. A stoic **Postcard Photograph** unsigned, ca. 5-3/8" x 3-3/8". Distinguished 3/4 length portrait photograph of the dictator in full dress uniform, by A. Pandimiglio, Rome, 1938. In fine condition.

Uncommon oblong small 4to **Photograph** unsigned, by Vittorio La Barbera, Rome, n.d. "Il Duce" is depicted sitting behind the wheel of a racing car with the number "8" emblazoned across the hood. In very good condition. An attractive collection.



18 WORLD WAR II: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(\$550-Up)

Thirty-second President of the United States [1933-45]; the only president to be elected for 3rd and 4th terms; successfully guided America through World War II; Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Governor of New York. Revealing **Typewritten Letter Signed "Franklin D. Roosevelt"** as President, 1 page, 4to, n.p. [Washington, D.C.], undated [1934]. Concerning trade with the Japanese and the imposition of fees on rugs imported into the U.S., the President's letter is firm: "**TENTATIVE DRAFT OF DIRECTION FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY / On May 30, 1934, I directed that the fees on chenille rugs and rugs other than chenille, imitation oriental, and rag rugs of the type commonly known as 'hit-and-miss' should be made effective on June 10, 1934, unless during the period May 11 to May 31, 1934, the exports of cotton chenille rugs from Japan to the United States should exceed 90,000 square yards. I find that during the period May 11 to May 31, 1934, exports of cotton chenille rugs from Japan to the United States did exceed 90,000 square yards and I therefore direct that the fees on chenille rugs and rugs other than chenille, imitation oriental, and rag rugs of the type commonly known as 'hit or miss', be made effective on June 5, 1934. The effective date for the fee on imitation oriental rugs remains June 10, 1934.**" Bears a bold blue-ink signature. At conclusion, in another hand, appears a note: "Read to Dr. O.B. Ryder, A.R.Q. who approved." At

lower left and a smaller one in the center. "Department of State," followed by the initials "AS", "F.M.S."; "JN"; "EA", "EHD", and "FE." Slight age-toning and glassine tape on verso reinforcing a weak fold, otherwise very good. Across the globe, during Roosevelt's first term in office, the Axis powers were engaging in individual acts of aggression. Though Germany occupied itself by obsessing over the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and by persecuting its own citizens, the Japanese, by contrast were actively



TEMPERATIVE DRAFT OF DIRECTION FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

On May 30, 1934, I directed you to assess prescribed fees on the imports of certain cotton rugs. I directed that the fees on chenille and rugs other than chenille, imitation oriental, and rag rugs of type commonly known as "hit-and-miss" should be made effective on June 10, 1934, unless during the period May 11 to May 31, 1934, the exports of cotton chenille rugs from Japan to the United States should exceed 90,000 square yards.

I find that during the period May 11 to May 31, 1934, exports of cotton chenille rugs from Japan to the United States did exceed 90,000 square yards and I therefore direct that the fees on chenille rugs and rugs other than chenille, imitation oriental, and rag rugs of the type commonly known as "hit-and-miss", be made effective on June 3, 1934.

The effective date for the fee on imitation oriental rug remains June 10, 1934.

Done at the White House, May 31, 1934.
Who approved

Franklin D. Roosevelt

engaging in all out tactical and strategic military operations against China. Recognizing the growing threat that Japan posed throughout the South Pacific, the United States both as a matter of its own foreign policy and as a member of the League of Nations began to implement economic measures hoping to slow Emperor Hirohito's war machine. On the day of Roosevelt's inauguration, March 4, 1933, in a bold move, Japanese forces took the Chinese city of Jehol, against a defending force four times the size of their own. Everyday, over the course of his subsequent 12 years as Commander in Chief, Roosevelt would have to contend with Japan's aggression. A significant letter demonstrating the early, non-violent efforts of the United States toward achieving a peace in the South Pacific.

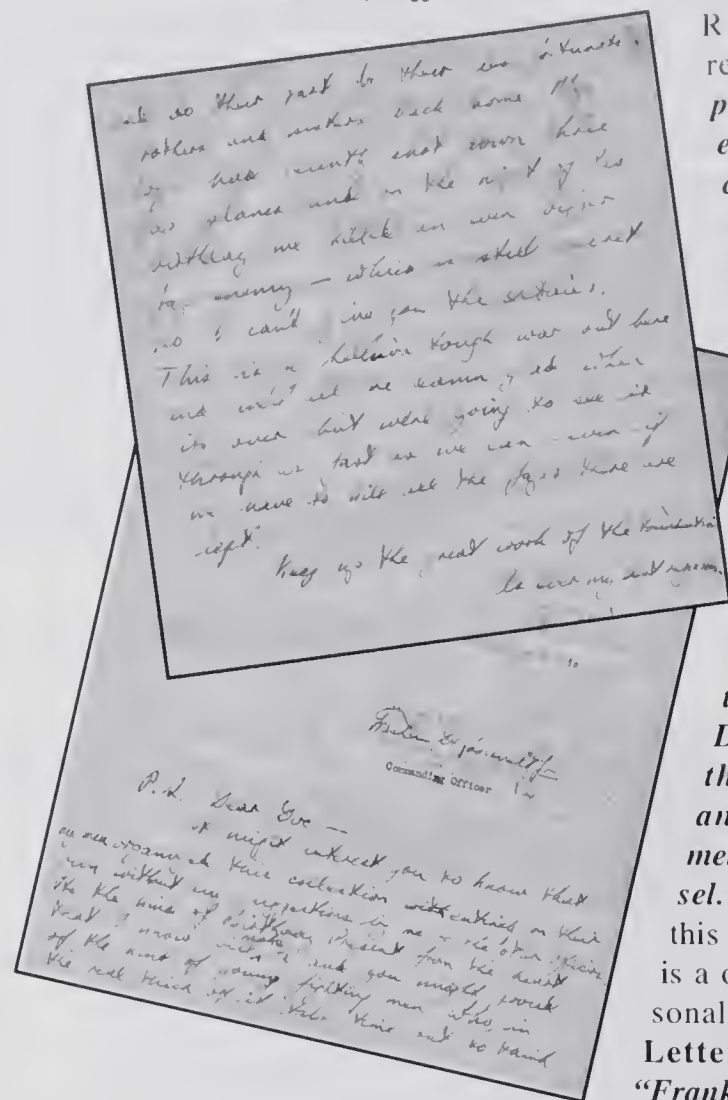
"THIS IS A HELLU'VA TOUGH WAR OUT HERE...THE NIGHT OF PA'S BIRTHDAY WE KILLED AN EVEN BIGGER JAP[ANESE] ENEMY..."

19 WORLD WAR II: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR.

(\$550-Up)

Canadian-born American politician; lawyer; naval officer during World War II; the son and namesake of the 32nd President; called to active duty from the Naval Reserves in 1941; named Ensign USN; took part in the North African invasion and the Sicilian campaign; commissioned captain of destroyer escort U.S.S. *Ulvert M. Moore* in 1944; participated in the Philippine, Okinawa, and Iwo Jima campaigns; awarded the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit Combat V, for sinking a Japanese submarine during the Philippine campaign, and the Secretary of Navy commendation for action during the invasion of Africa; postwar, vice president of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights; elected to Congress; unsuccessful candidate for Governor of N.Y., 1954; appointed by President Kennedy as

Under-secretary of Commerce; named first Chairman of the EEOC by President Johnson. Most unusual war-date **Typewritten Letter Signed "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr."** as Lieutenant Commander USNR, 1/3 page, 4to, on imprinted stationery of the U.S.S. *Ulvert M. Moore*, n.p., [at sea], February 5, 1945. A brief letter of transmittal, addressed to The National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis [his father's favorite fund-raising project] in New York City. Writing as the **"Commanding Officer,"**



Roosevelt relates: **"I am pleased to enclose a check drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, for \$150.00, which represents a voluntary contribution to the 'March of Dimes' from the Officers and Enlisted men of this vessel."** Following this formal letter is a one-page personal **Autograph Letter Signed "Franklin,"** written

as a postscript to **"Dear Doc"** [Basil O'Connor, director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the President's friend and former law partner, affectionately known as "Doc"]. Roosevelt explains: **"It might interest you to know that my men organized this collection entirely on their own without any suggestions by me or the other officers. It's the kind of Birthday Present from the heart that I know will make Pa and you mighty proud of the kind of young fighting men who, in the real thick of it, take time out to think and do their part for their 'less fortunate' brothers and sisters back home. My boys had recently shot down three Jap planes and on the night of Pa's birthday we killed an even bigger Jap enemy - which is still secret so I can't give you the details."** Roosevelt, while in command of the U.S.S. *Ulvert H. Moore*, sank a Japanese submarine off Mindoro, Philippines on the night of January 30, 1945, his father's 63rd and last birthday. Concluding his letter, Roosevelt proclaims: **"This is a hellu'va tough war out here and we'll all be damn glad when its over but we're going to see it through as fast as we can - even if we have to kill all the Japs there are left..."** Paper clip stains and marginal soiling, otherwise in very good condition. O'Connor's pencil docket at head concerns filing instructions: **"BOC-FDR / Safe / Papers."** An unusually patriotic letter, showing the gutsy American determination that won the war. War-content letters of sons of sitting presidents are quite rare.

IT'S ALL OVER "OVER THERE!"

20

WORLD WAR II: [DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER] [2]

(\$2500-Up)

Rare and historic **Teletype Communication** from General Eisenhower announcing to the Army and to the world that the war in Europe is over. A decoded copy of the historic dispatch received at the headquarters of the American Army Signal Corps office in Nancy, France. The General, from his secret SHAEF headquarters at Rheims, France, in unemotional, straightforward, chosen words simply states *"A Representative of the German High Command signed the Unconditional Surrender of all German land, Sea, and Air Forces in Europe to the Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command at 0141 hours central European time, 7 May under which all forces will cease active operations at 0001B hours 9 May."* The news was immediately leaked-out, quickly spread, and relieved the fears of a grateful world. A fine first copy **Teletype**,

Signed in Type *"Eisenhower,"* ca. 18" x 8-3/8", no place [Nancy, France], undated [May 7, 1945]. Eisenhower's message continues *"Effective Immediately all offensive operations by Allied Expeditionary Force will cease and troops will remain in present*

FROM JHAI 070410
TO KFP
CNR CR 1 BT

PAREN CONFIDENTIAL PASSED BY LORRAINE DIST TO 1ST MRS PER INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR (LD SVC 436)
FROM: SHAEF Orward

TO: SIXTH ARMY GROUP THIRD INFANTRY
36TH INFANTRY FIRST FRENCH ARMY
10TH ARMORED DIV 63RD INFANTRY
SIXTH CORPS 106TH INFANTRY
KFP, KFP, VBC, AND PUC NOT IDENTIFIED
PER ELECTRICAL HEADING 101ST AIRBORNE

45TH INFANTRY CITE SHGCT B

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES IN EUROPE TO THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND AT 0141 HOURS CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME, 7 MAY UNDER WHICH ALL FORCES WILL CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT 0001B HOURS 9 MAY.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY ALL OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS BY ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL CEASE AND TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN PRESENT POSITIONS. MOVES INVOLVED IN OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES WILL CONTINUE. DUE TO DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNICATION THERE MAY BE SOME DELAY IN SIMILAR ORDERS REACHING ENEMY TROOPS SO FULL DEFENSIVE PRECAUTIONS WILL BE TAKEN.

9 MAY.

ALL INFORMED DOWN TO AND INCLUDING DIVISIONS, TACTICAL AIR COMMANDS AND GROUPS, BASE SECTIONS, AND EQUIVALENT. NO RELEASE WILL BE MADE TO THE PRESS PENDING AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS.

SIGNED EISENHOWER

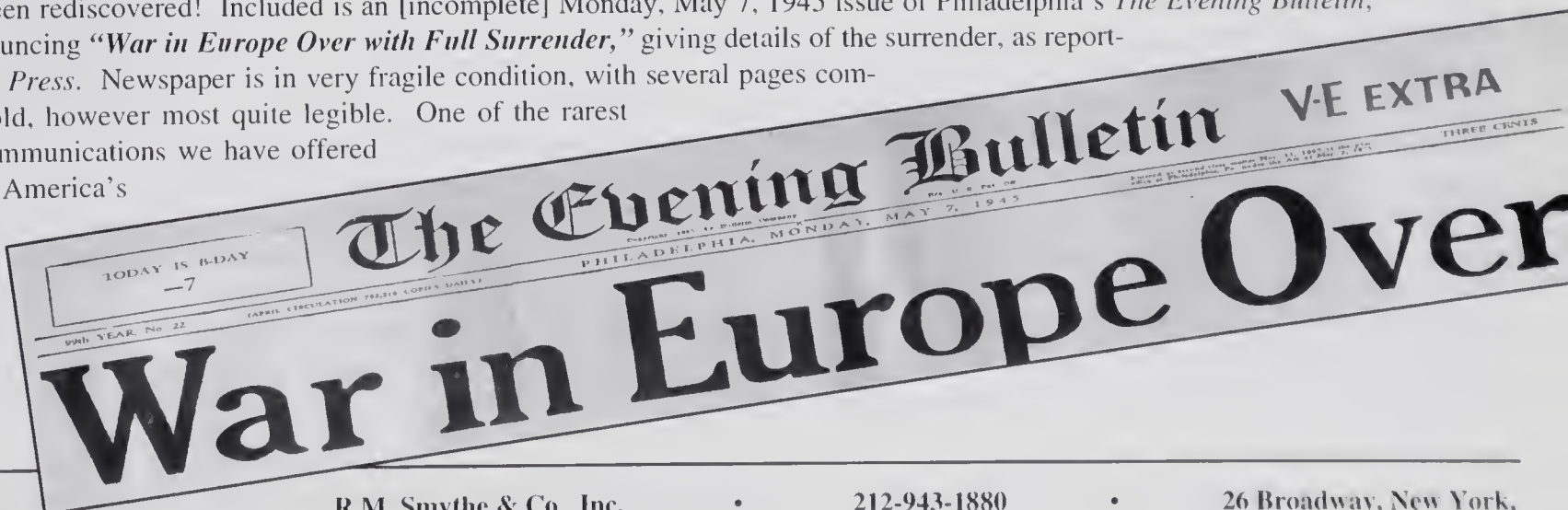
REFERENCE NUMBER 2-30001

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES IN EUROPE TO THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND AT 0141 HOURS CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME, 7 MAY UNDER WHICH ALL FORCES WILL CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT 0001B HOURS 9 MAY.

positions. Moves involved in occupational duties will continue. Due to difficulties of communication there may be some delay in similar orders reaching enemy troops so full defensive precautions will be taken. All informed down to and including divisions, Tactical Air Commands and Groups." Collected and retained by a young First Lieutenant signal officer, who at the time was part of the cryptographic team stationed with the 3188th Signal Service Battalion. Fortunately he was the duty officer in the code room when the historic message was received, and it was his job to transmit the joyous contents to the numerous army commanders. Communicated to the Signal Corps headquarters over secured Army land lines, the transmission was immediately classified as Confidential, was automatically acknowledged, and then re-written and hastily transmitted to Eisenhower's appointed destinations under the heading: *"...CONFIDENTIAL PASSED BY LORRAINE DIST. to 1st MRS per instructions from Originator (LD SVC 436) From: SHAEF Orward TO: Sixth Army Group Third Infantry Seventh Army 36th Infantry First French Army 15th Corps First TAC Air Force 10th Armored*

Div. 63rd Infantry 12th Armored Div. 44th Infantry 21st Corps 106th Infantry Central Depot 103rd Infantry KFP, KFP, VBC, and PUC not identified by Signal Center Addressees per Electrical Heading 101st Airborne Infantry Sixth Corps 45th Infantry Cite SHGCT..." In closing General Eisenhower states *"All informed down to and including Divisions, Tactical Air Commands and Groups, Base Sections, and Equivalent. No release will be made to the Press pending an announcement by the Heads of the Three Governments."* As fate would have it, an enterprising young war correspondent for *The Associated Press*, one Edward Kennedy [no relation] scooped the pending press release of the three governments and flashed home the story. He unfortunately was quickly expelled from the European Theater of Operations for premature release of the news. In generally very good condition. Evenly age-toned with fold creases, and two small holes, not obscuring any text, marginal chipping, and slight parting at folds. After the messages were sent to the various commands, our lieutenant tore off the copy he had transmitted, folded it, put it in his pocket, and in the celebration that followed, forgot it. Packed away in his uniform, stored in an old army foot-locker, shipped home, and kept in the attic for over 50 years it has just been rediscovered! Included is an [incomplete] Monday, May 7, 1945 issue of Philadelphia's *The Evening Bulletin*, "V-E EXTRA" pronouncing *"War in Europe Over with Full Surrender,"* giving details of the surrender, as reported by *The Associated Press*. Newspaper is in very fragile condition, with several pages completely split at the fold, however most quite legible. One of the rarest classified teletype communications we have offered to date, this one from America's

Commander-in-Chief ending the last great war in Europe.



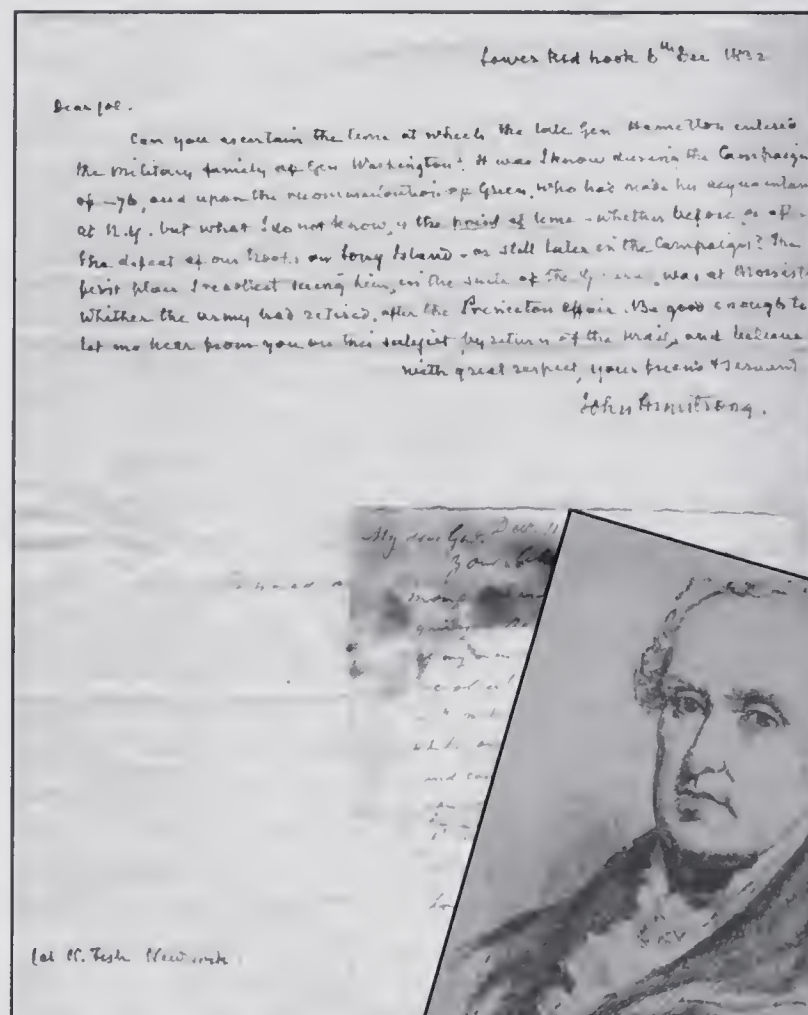


Revolution !

QUESTIONS ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S SERVICE

21 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: JOHN ARMSTRONG (\$450-Up)

American patriot and statesman; army officer throughout the Revolution; U.S. Senator; Minister to France; Secretary of War; held largely responsible for military failures in the War of 1812. **Autograph Letter Signed "John Armstrong,"** 1/3 page, 4to, Lower Red Hook, N.Y., December 6, 1832. Writing Colonel Nicholas Fish, Armstrong, now an elder statesman and old soldier, requests information concerning the activities of General [Alexander] Hamilton during the War for Independence: *"Can you ascertain the time at which the late Gen. Hamilton entered the military family of Gen. Washington? It was I know during the Campaign of '76, and upon the recommendation of Green, who had made his acquaintance at N.Y. but what I do not know, is the point of time - whether before or after the defeat of our troops on Long Island - or still later in the Campaign? The first place I recollect seeing him, in the suite of Generals, was at Morristown, whither the army had retired after the Princeton affair. Be good enough to let me hear from you on this subject by return of the mail..."* Immediately below, affixed to Armstrong's letter, is an **Autograph Letter unsigned**, 1 page, 12mo, n.p., December 11, 1832, written in response. Addressed to "My dear Genl.," the letter relates, *"Your letter of the 7th was this moment handed to me, and I hasten to give you the desired information as far as my memory serves me. I distinctly recollect that the late Genl. H. was not in the military family of Washington while our troops were on Long Island and can not say with precision at what point in time he joined it. I think however, it was shortly before the Princeton affair & of this opinion I am pretty confident."* Armstrong's letter is in fine condition except for a small area of browning where the response has been affixed with a 19th century glue. The response letter is soiled, and at the head, where there is pronounced browning, a small hole is present. The integral address leaf is accomplished entirely in Armstrong's hand and bears a white paper and red wax seal. Former American Revolutionary officer Nicholas Fish formed a lifelong friendship with Alexander Hamilton while a student at King's College. Fish served in Malcolm's New York regiment and participated in engagements with the British at Long Island, Bemis Heights, and Monmouth, and later served under Lafayette, where he was Hamilton's second-in-command, and was in Washington's main army at the conclusion of the war. He married Elizabeth Stuyvesant and gained entry into New York high society. He served as president of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. He was executor of Hamilton's will, and in tribute to their friendship, gave Hamilton's name to his eldest son. Written just six months prior to Fish's death. Upon retiring to Red Hook, Armstrong devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture with occasional ventures in authorship. The most important of his publications *Notices of the War of 1812* [1836], is chiefly an attempt to vindicate his record in the War Department. An uncommon and very desirable Hamilton association item.



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American adventurer, political leader and lawyer; served in the American Revolution under Benedict Arnold, becoming an aide to General George Washington; U.S. Senator; Vice President under Thomas Jefferson; after

a twenty-year rivalry, mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in a duel in 1804; with James Wilkinson, involved in a conspiracy against the United

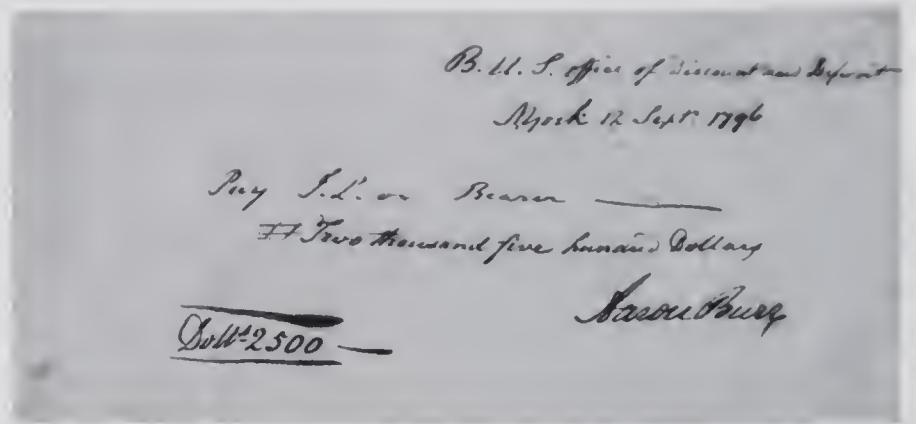
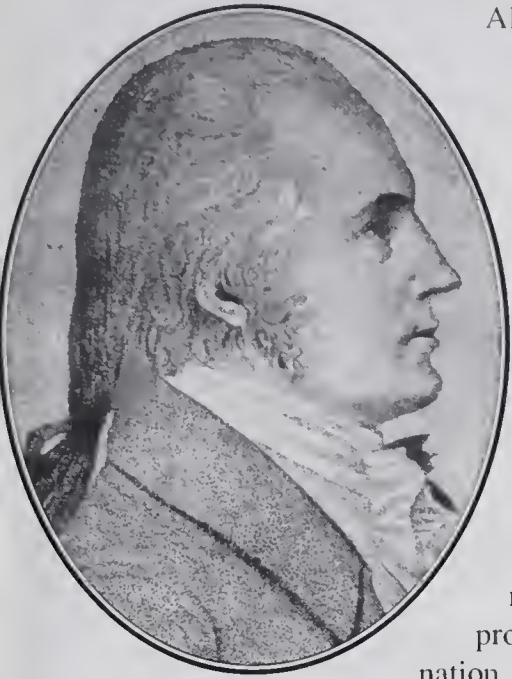
States, for which he was arrested, tried for treason and later acquitted. Scarce financial

Autograph Document Signed

"Aaron Burr" while U.S. Senator, 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, New York, September 12, 1796. A holograph check, drawn

on the "B[ank of the] U[nited] S[tates] office of Discount and Deposit," asking them to "Pay J.L. or Bearer Two thousand five hundred Dollars." A check for an especially large sum. Marginal age-toning, with closed bank slash cancellations. Glued down to mounting board ca. 5-3/4" X 9", otherwise very good.

Contained under glass, in an old wooden frame. It was during his term as U.S. Senator that Burr began to get recognition on the political scene, so much so that while serving, Burr was twice considered an especially good prospect for the governorship of New York State, and in 1797, in the third presidential election for our infant nation, he received thirty electoral votes. A choice full signature, ideal for display.



23 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: TENCH COXE

(\$475-Up)

Continental Congressman and political economist; one of the first to

encourage the cultivation of cotton in the South.

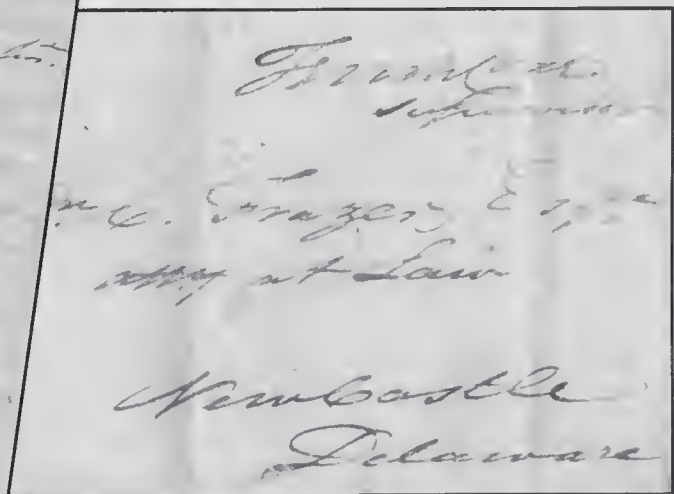
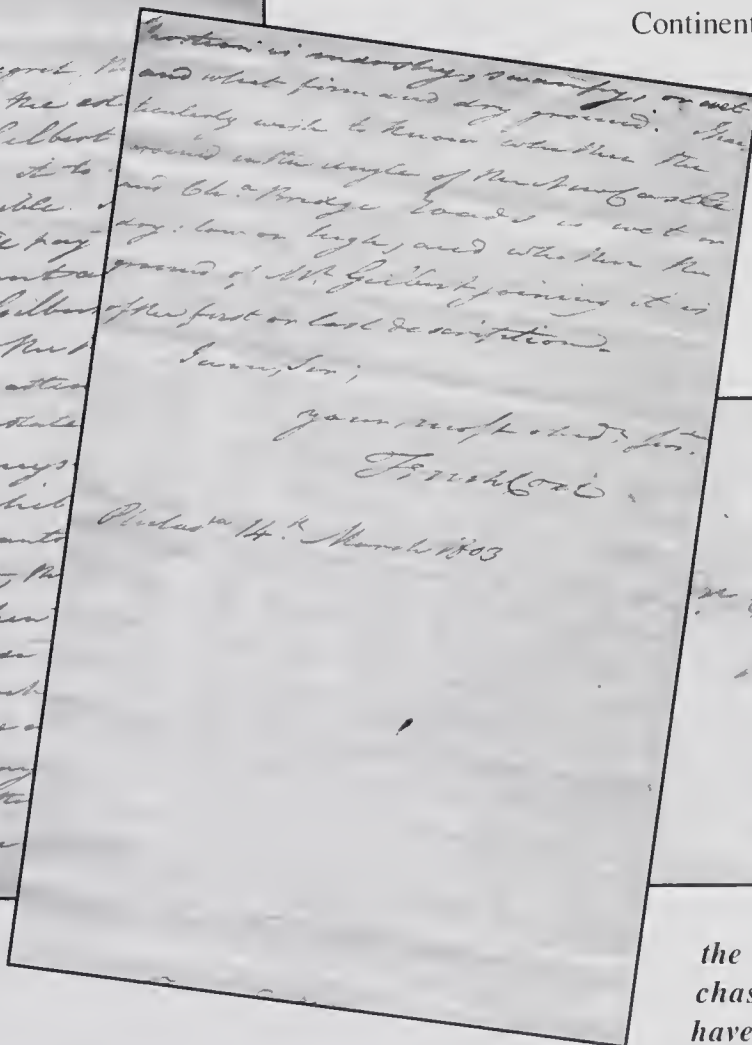
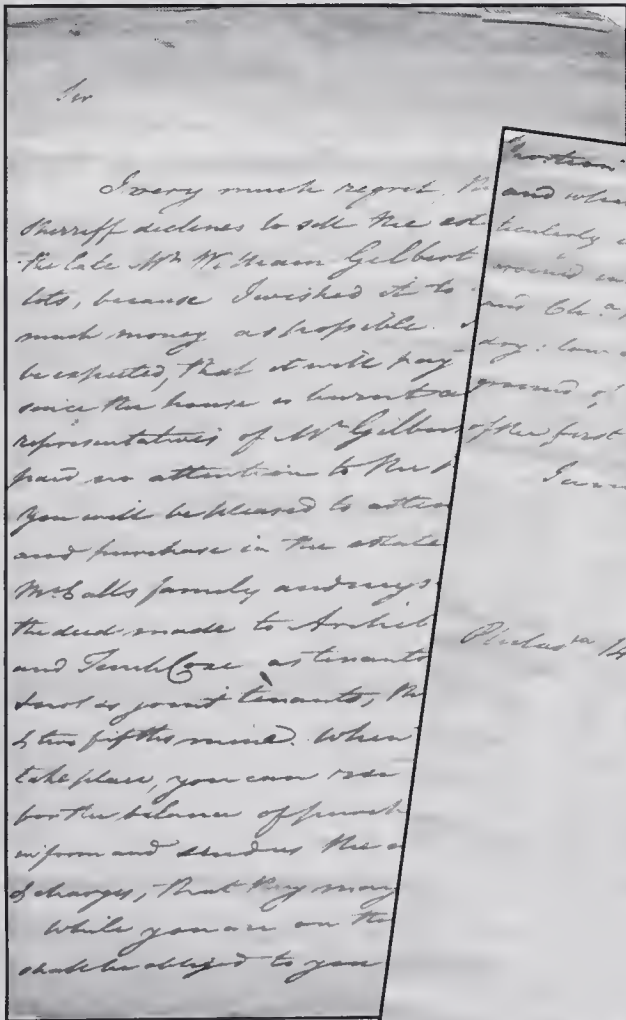
Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Tench Coxe,"

1-1/2 pages, folio, Philadelphia, March 14, 1803. Writing William C. Frazer, an attorney at Newcastle, Delaware, Coxe remarks on some desirable land in which the former may have an interest: "I very much regret, that the sherriff [sic] declines to sell the estate of the late Mr. William Gilbert in small lots, because I wished it to

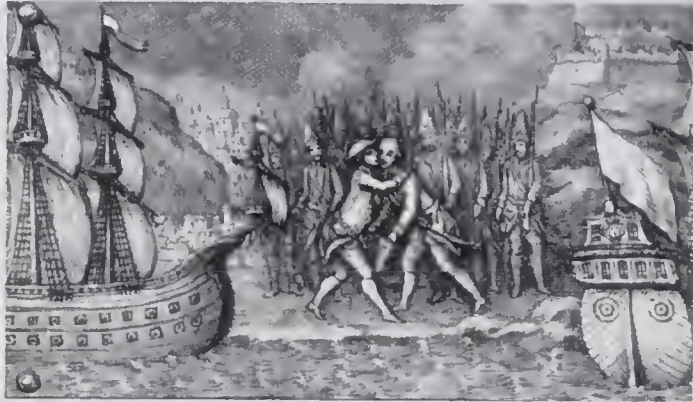
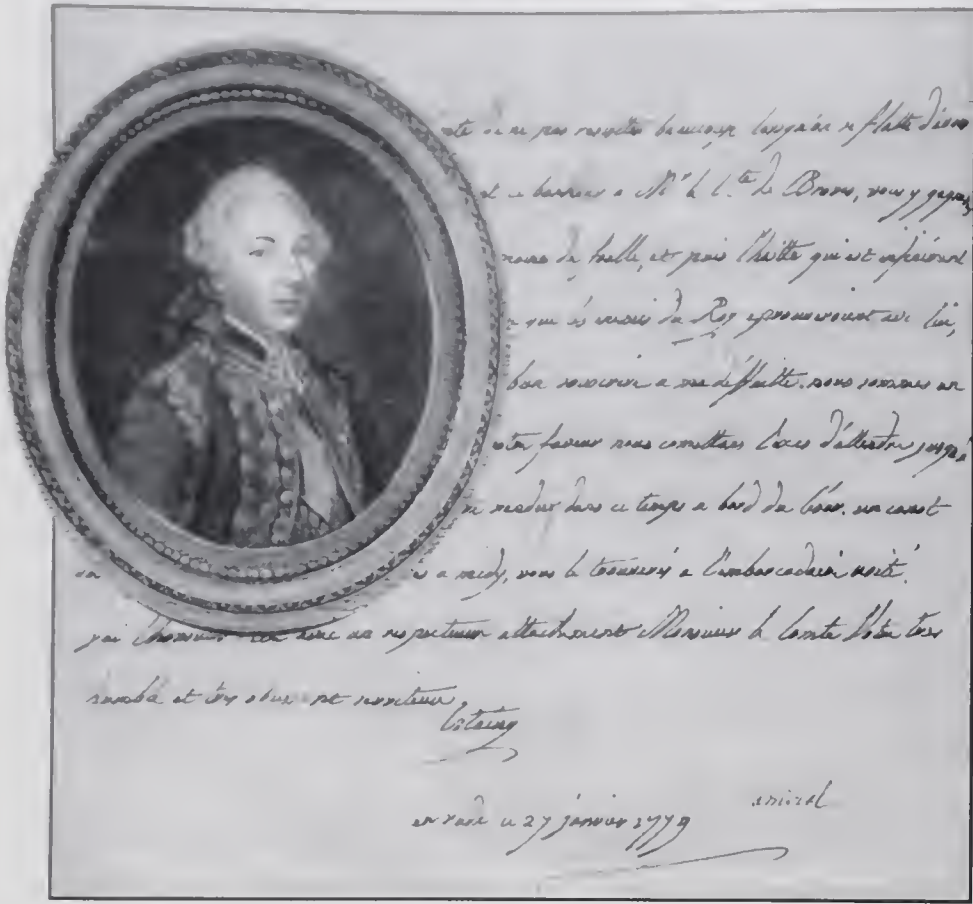
bring as much money as possible. It is not to be expected, that it will pay the debt, since the house is burnt and the representatives of Mr. Gilbert have paid no attention to

the property. You will be pleased to attend the sale and purchase in the estate for Mr. McCall's family and myself, and have the deed made to Archibald McCall and Tench Coxe as

tenants in common that is joint tenants, three fifths his and two fifths mine...." Archibald McCall was a Philadelphia merchant whose son, George Archibald [1802-1868], who later served with distinction in the Mexican War and the Civil War. Though Coxe had a brief association with the British during the Revolution, he later became an active participant in the new government. In 1789, he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and three years later Commissioner of Revenue. Dismissed by President John Adams in December 1797, he deserted the Federalists for the Republicans, remaining friends with Madison and Jefferson, who, in 1803, appointed him Purveyor of Public Supplies. Integral address leaf bears Coxe's **Franked Signature** with remnants of his red wax seal. Pronounced soiling at top and bottom, otherwise in very good condition.



Ineffective principal French naval officer during the Revolution; failed to help Americans take Newport and Savannah and soon returned to France; after French Revolution, remained loyal to the Crown and was beheaded. Very scarce war-date Autograph Letter Signed "Estaing" as French commander, in *French*, 1 page, 8vo, n.p., January 27, 1779. Just six months after his disastrous attempt at taking Newport, Rhode Island, the beleaguered commander pens: "It is quite difficult, your Lordship, not to resist when one is flattered to have the honor of having your visit. However, I surrender this pleasure to His Lordship, the Count de Broves. You will gain better fare, a vessel better organized, less crowded, and a host who is extremely kind; finally it is what he wanted...will you be kind enough to arrive at this time aboard Caesar. A boat, the Languedoc will await your orders at noon, you will find her at the pier in use...Estaing." Next to the date D'Estaing has penned, in jest, "Abandoned." Inlaid. In very good condition. D'Estaing and his fleet arrived off the coast of Delaware just six months prior to this letter. In July 1778, he met with Washington at Sandy Hook, New Jersey where they decided that d'Estaing and his fleet should meet up with General John Sullivan's forces near Newport, Rhode Island. They wanted to recapture that town which had been under British control since December 1776. A series of non-fights ended with d'Estaing's fleet pulling out and the militia deserting, leaving Sullivan's forces with less than half of their original numbers. After a few skirmishes, Sullivan was also forced to retreat. With two handsome engraved portraits.



PRISONERS

OF WAR



American officer in Revolutionary War. Autograph Letter Signed "William Gordon Commander of the Garrison," 1 page, small 4to, Dartmouth, July 7, 1781. An authoritative directive requesting that: "As you have undertaken the care and Command of the Prize Brig. lately brought into this Port and the former Capt. has been permitted to come on shore and walk at liberty this is a request that you Order the said Capt. to repair on Board the Brig and remain until he is forwarded unto the Commissary of Prisoners, or released in a regular manner. The Order issued by his Excellency and the mode of treatment practised by the Britons to our Bretheren in captivity induces me to circumscribe the walks of all those who come within my department as prisoner of War." Age-toning, uneven bottom margin, with browning at upper left, and smudges, none affecting legibility. In very good condition.

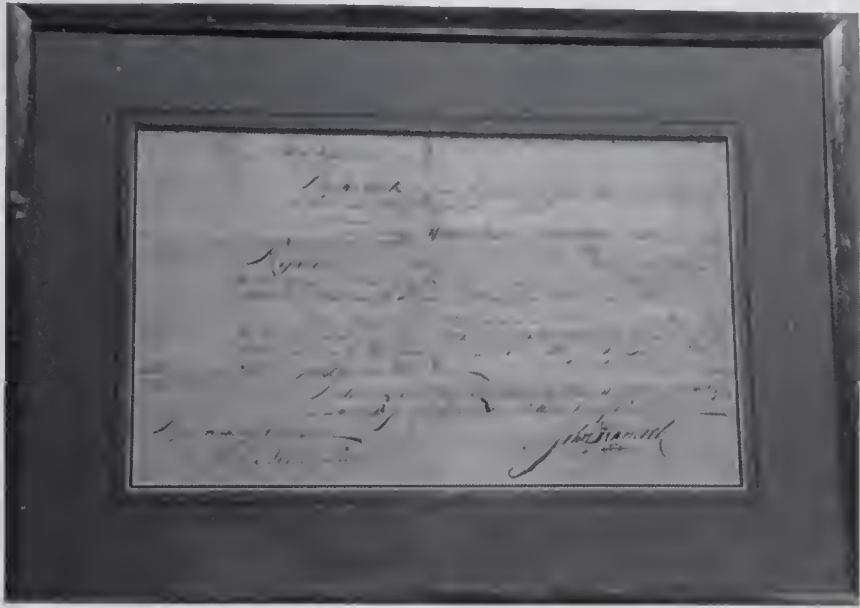
your very humble Servt
(1) William Gordon

Sir) Dartmouth, July 7th 1781.
As you have undertaken the care and Command of the Prize Brig. lately brought into this Port. and as the former Capt. has been permitted to come on shore and walk at liberty this is to request that you Order the said Capt. to repair on Board the Brig and there remain until he is forwarded unto the Commissary of Prisoners, or released in a regular manner. The Order issued by his Excellency and the mode of treatment practised by the Britons to our Bretheren in Captivity induces me to circumscribe the walks of those who come within my department as prisoner of War
I am Sir with due respect
your very humble Servt
(1) William Gordon Commander the Garrison

26 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: JOHN HANCOCK

(\$3000-Up)

First Signer of the Declaration of Independence; member, and later President of the Continental Congress; Governor of Massachusetts. Interesting war-date **Manuscript Document Signed "John Hancock"** as Governor. 1 page, oblong folio, Boston, August 16, 1782. Countersigned by "**John Avery**" as Secretary of the Commonwealth. A choice militia commission, issued nearing the end of the Revolutionary War. Governor Hancock appoints a certain George White "**Quartermaster to the Regiment of Militia where of Samuel McCobb Esqr. is Colonel raised for the Defense of the Eastern parts of this Commonwealth...**" Boldly signed by Hancock at the conclusion, with the unmistakable signature that has become synonymous with outstanding endorsements. Minor fold wear, light foxing, and age-stains, otherwise in very good condition. Double-matted in tan and maroon, and contained under glass in an antiqued silvered wooden frame. Hancock himself was a Major General of Militia and for a short time commanded 6,000 Massachusetts troops, especially in the operations around Newport.

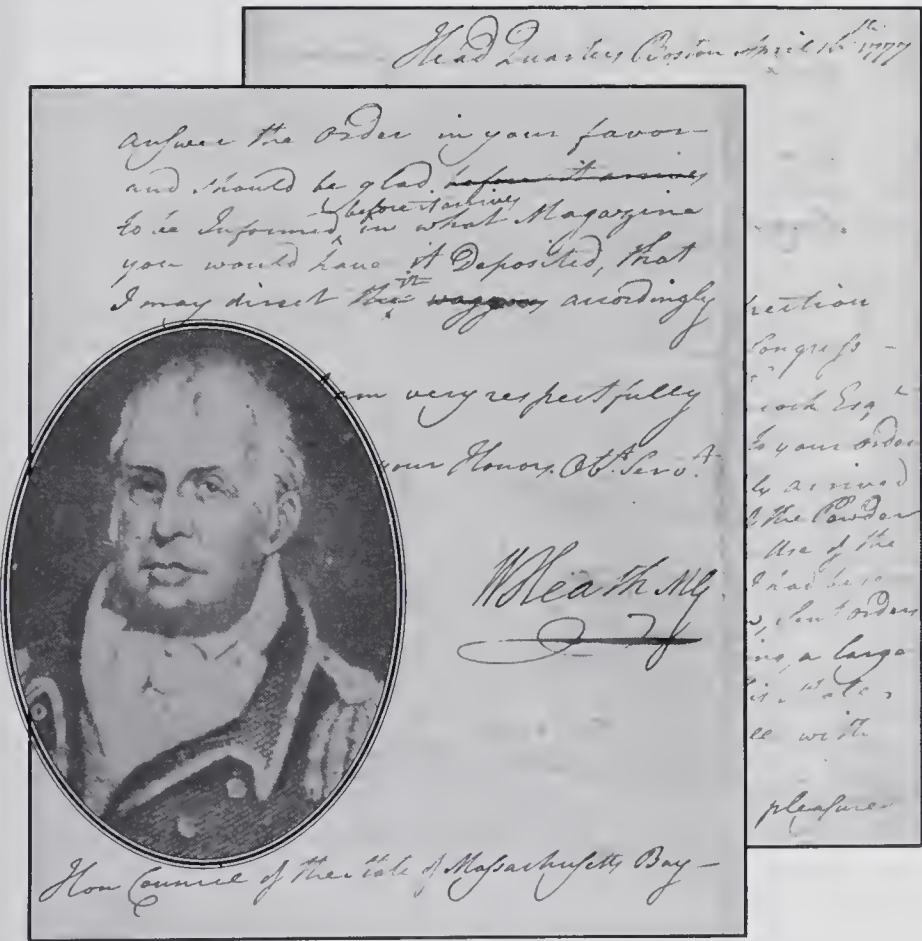


**"...POWDER ADVANCED BY THIS STATE
FOR THE USE OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AND NAVY..."**

27 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: WILLIAM HEATH

(\$1500-Up)

Revolutionary War general. Choice war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "W. Heath MG,"** 1-1/2 pages, small 4to, Boston, April 16, 1777. To the "**Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay,**" advising: "**I have received direction from Hon. Continental Congress - Signified by the Hon. John Hancock Esqr their Speaker, to deliver to your order fifteen Tons of the Powder lately arrived at Portsmouth, as a refund of the Powder advanced by this State for the Use of the Continental army & Navy. I had before the receipt of this direction, Sent orders to Portsmouth for forwarding, a large Quantity of the Powder to this State. Upon its arrival, I shall with pleasure answer the order in your favor and should be glad to be Informed before it arrives in what Magazine you would have it Deposited, that I may direct it accordingly.**" Routing docket on verso, in Heath's hand. William Heath was commissioned a Major General in the Continental Army on August 9, 1776, but in January 1777, after his inept handling of General George Washington's orders to attack Fort Independence, he was relegated to administrative work instead of active service. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed commander of the Eastern District, headquartered in Boston, the position he held at the time our letter was written, and in which he remained until being transferred to the command of the lower Hudson in June 1779. Among the highlights of his tour of duty as commander of the Eastern District was his temporary custody of Burgoyne and the Convention Army. Slight ink show-through, otherwise in very good condition.



HISTORIC LETTER TO HORATIO GATES

28 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: PATRICK HENRY

(\$1500-Up)

Revolutionary War leader, patriot, and orator famous for his "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech. Incomplete **Autograph Letter Signed "P. Henry for the comittee [sic],"** 1 page, 4to, Richmond, December 28, 1780. To Major Horatio Gates. A portion of the letter measuring 1-1/8" x 5" has been excised from the upper right margin, and affects the end of the first six lines, the intent of the letter, however, is discernible, and reads: "**We do ourselves the Honor to send you...enclosed Resolution by which you will be...to observe we have the pleasing Task of...upon you, in conformity to the...our House. Altho' we are a little...in point of Time, by a close Attention to...of Importance at this late period in**



strong Company of the Militia from each of the three Counties, from sixty to seventy each - but of this the General will be a better Judge - and as it may save some time that I should know what he wishes, when I reach Greensburgh - I hope for at that place - I will set out from hence on friday or saturday next, the 24th instant - possibly I may hear from you by tomorrows post, which may supercede the necessity, or change with me the state of things, but in the mean time I thought it right to prepare you with these crude and hasty hints. I have not time to write Mr. Ellicott, but you can shew him this together with the letter for the General & Inspectors, tel [sic] him I left his family well last sunday - If Militia should be called, will it not be best that the Washington & Alegheny Companies should assemble at Pittsburg & those of Westmoreland at Calaning - I do not wish for any higher officer of Militia called than Captains, for reasons you will readily conceive." John Neville, the regional inspector of excise mentioned in this letter, was one of the early victims of the Whiskey Insurrection. Several hundred men, led by members of a local "Democratic society," attacked and burned his home, and the event became the turning point in the rebellion, with both state and national militias being called to arms. A fascinating letter written in the thick of this early, little known military "skirmish" on American soil. Light age-toning, with slight fold breaks, otherwise in very good condition.



THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA: "...I WILL ORDER THEM TO SPRINGFIELD..."

30 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: HENRY KNOX

(\$1200-Up)

American army officer; originally a bookshop owner in Boston, but gave up the sedentary life for the smell of gunpowder and a military career when the Revolutionary War erupted; a member of the Boston Grenadier Corps from 1772, he studied battle tactics, with an emphasis on artillery; in November, 1775, he was commissioned a Colonel and given command of the Continental artillery; overcame enormous difficulties in transporting 55 artillery pieces captured by Ethan Allen at Fort Ticonderoga, to be used in the attack on British-held Boston in March 1776; a volunteer aide to General Ward at Bunker Hill, he soon was noticed by Washington for his skill as an engineer and artilleryman; became a friend and trusted advisor to General Washington during the war, and was present at almost every important battle in the northern campaigns, and at Yorktown; participated in the engagements around New York, and accompanied Washington when he secretly crossed the Delaware River to march on

Trenton, with Knox acting as the organizer of the movements of the troops; promoted to Brigadier General for his gallantry in that engagement; encamped at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78; distinguished himself at Monmouth; in 1779, he established a military academy in Morristown, Pennsylvania, that was the model for West Point; sat on the court-martial that tried British Major John Andre as a spy; in November 1791, was promoted Major General [the youngest in the Continental Army] just after the siege of Yorktown, where he personally directed the artillery with "the resources of his genius" as Washington later related; named one of the commissioners to arrange the exchange of prisoners; mainly responsible for the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati, and its secretary for many years; commander of West Point, and after Washington's resignation, senior officer of the army; named first Secretary of War for the infant United States, in 1785, and retained by President Washington, serving almost a decade in that position, but after disagreements with Alexander Hamilton, resigned his appointment; reappointed Major General in 1798, in anticipation of a war with France; died suddenly in 1806, as a consequence of swallowing a chicken bone. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "H. Knox" while Secretary of War, 1 page, tall folio, New York, March 7, 1787. During the unfortunate incident now known as "Shays's Rebellion," Knox writes to his friend and former comrade in arms "Genl. [Henry] Jackson." Jackson was a brevet Brigadier General in the Continental Army, and in 1783, was promoted to commander of the "First American Regiment," known as "Jackson's Continental," the last infantry regiment remaining in the army. At the time of this writing Jackson was a Major General of Massachusetts Militia. Knox calmly relates "I have attempted in vain to obtain an order for the money due from Mr. S. Beekman. The board owe Mr. Lowell, and are apprehensive of some difficulty. I dont despair of obtaining the order, but at present, I cannot get it. I have in a public letter written you this day, inclosed a letter for Thos. Russell Eqr., containing an order for 1000 Dollars. I hope you may get this sum. Wadsworth has returned. Something decisive respecting the troops must be concluded in a few days. I hope you may be able to get your troops equipped by the State,



if so I will order them to Springfield." Shays's Rebellion erupted soon after the close of the hostilities in the American Revolution. Distressed Massachusetts farmers demanded an end to the economic depression and high taxes, advocating relief in the form of paper currency, a moratorium on debts, and an end to debtor's prisons. When the Mass. State Legislature unwittingly adjourned its session without approaching their important demands, one of the farmers, Daniel Shays, led a rebellion to prevent farm foreclosures in the civil courts. With the farmers threatening to take control of the federal arsenal at Springfield, the Governor called out the state militia, who routed the rebels and forced them to disperse in February, 1787. Shays escaped to Vermont and later received a pardon. This very rebellion gave a sense of importance to revisiting the Articles of Confederation and to ratification of a new federal constitution.

Know all men That I assign to Saml. Breck my half of a certain pew in St. Peters Church Philadelphia, promising hereby to ratify and conform the same in the one form he may hereafter point out to me.

Knox

Boston 18 June 1796

Witness.
Jno. Anderson

31 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: HENRY KNOX

(\$1000-Up)

Unusual Autograph Document Signed "H. Knox," 1/2 page, 4to, Boston, June 18, 1796. A rather pompous document detailing a passage of property between friends. Knox clearly pens "Know all men. That I assign to Saml. Breck my half of a certain pew in St. Peters Church Philadelphia, promising hereby to ratify and conform the same in the one form he may hereafter point out to me." Boldly signed at the conclusion, and witnessed by "Jno. Anderson." Samuel Breck was the noted Boston merchant, who in 1792 removed to Philadelphia, where he became a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and as such introduced the emancipation bill for Negroes still enslaved there. In 1823 he joined the U.S. Senate as a Federalist from Pennsylvania. Breck died in 1862, and was buried in an honored place in ST. PETER'S CHURCHYARD. In very good condition.



32 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Marquis de LAFAYETTE, M. GILBERT DU MOTIER

(\$750-Up)

French statesman; general in the Revolutionary War, and intimate friend of George Washington; reformer, rather than a reactionary, his role in the American Revolution was an important factor in preparing the way for the upheaval that



overtook France in 1789; member, Chamber of Deputies; leader of the opposition in 1825-30; commander of the National Guard during the revolution of 1830. Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "Lafayette," in French, 1/2 page, small 4to, no place, Saturday July 31, no year. In his serene role as an enabler, Lafayette acts as a go-between for a Jewish immigrant in Portugal, whose existence has just now been documented. Unofficially, Lafayette relates "I am very sorry that I was not able to see Mr. Noel during his very short visit in Paris. I now

have the honor of sending him Mrs. Spitzer's certificate of existence which she sent to me from Lisbon in order that I may deliver it personally to Mr. Noel. His friendship and concern have inspired in her much appreciation for him. I have reason to believe that Mr. Noel could render her another great service if he could manage to reimburse her, and send the money to Lisbon within a period of three or four months. In case it is not possible for Mr. Noel to do so himself, the financier who takes care of my son's funds and my own, could handle this transaction by lending the necessary funds to Mr. Noel. Upon Mr. Noel's orders, this financier could also send to Lisbon the amount which Mr. Noel decides to repay..." Most likely written during his self-exile from national politics. Being opposed to Napoleonic policies, he retired to his estate and renewed his advocacy of gentleman farmer until he was elected to the Chamber in 1815. Slightly foxed, with light show-through mounting traces at the two lower blank corners, otherwise very good.

Reçu de la M^{re} Spitzer

Je regrette bien de n'avoir pas eu l'honneur de voir Monsieur Noel pendant son très courte visite à Paris. J'ai été de lui envoie la copie de la lettre de madame. Je suis qu'elle m'a adressé de Lisbonne pour le remettre à Monsieur Noel. Les lettres à l'adresse de son épouse une reconnaissance. J'ai lieu de croire qu'il lui rendra un grand service de plus s'il se débrouille de lui avancer ce plus d'un trimestre ce qu'il me faut du quartier pour son loyer à Lisbonne. Dans la lettre, il ne s'agit pas de l'argent à Monsieur Noel de faire toucher lui-même l'argent, la lettre qui a l'adresse de Monsieur Noel pour son fils ce que moi son frère pour moi s'en charge. Ces rapports à Monsieur Noel, il pourra aussi adresser à l'homme que Monsieur Noel jugera à propos d'y croire s'il lui donne les ordres. Je proposerai de lui prêter le voyage pour avoir l'honneur de le voir et de lui offrir l'expression de ma reconnaissance à Monsieur Lafayette.

Samedi 31 juillet

33 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: ASA LYON

(\$450-Up)

Revolutionary War soldier from Connecticut; Quartermaster of Colonel Henry Sherburne's Continental Regiment; entered the regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on November 19, 1777; named regimental quartermaster one month later, serving as such until April 30, 1780; promoted 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1780; promoted Regimental Paymaster on April 19, 1780; retired January 1, 1781. Scarce war-date Autograph Receipt Signed "Asa Lyon" as Quartermaster, 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, no place, [in the field], February 21, 1780. Writing "To the Com[man]d[an]t of Colo. Sherburnes Regt.," Lyon officially reports "This Certifies that Francis Donnetty has Returned to me one Musquett, one Bayonet & Belt, one gun Sling, one Cartridg Box, thirty mini Cartridges & one Shirt." Undoubtedly the returns of a private, who fortunately was being mustered out of the Continental service alive. Evenly age-toned, with one ink-smear, probably made by Lyon to erase wrong date, otherwise in very good condition. Uncommon. Lyon's retirement came about, along with Colonel Sherburne's, at the expiration of the three-year, hastily created "additional regiment."

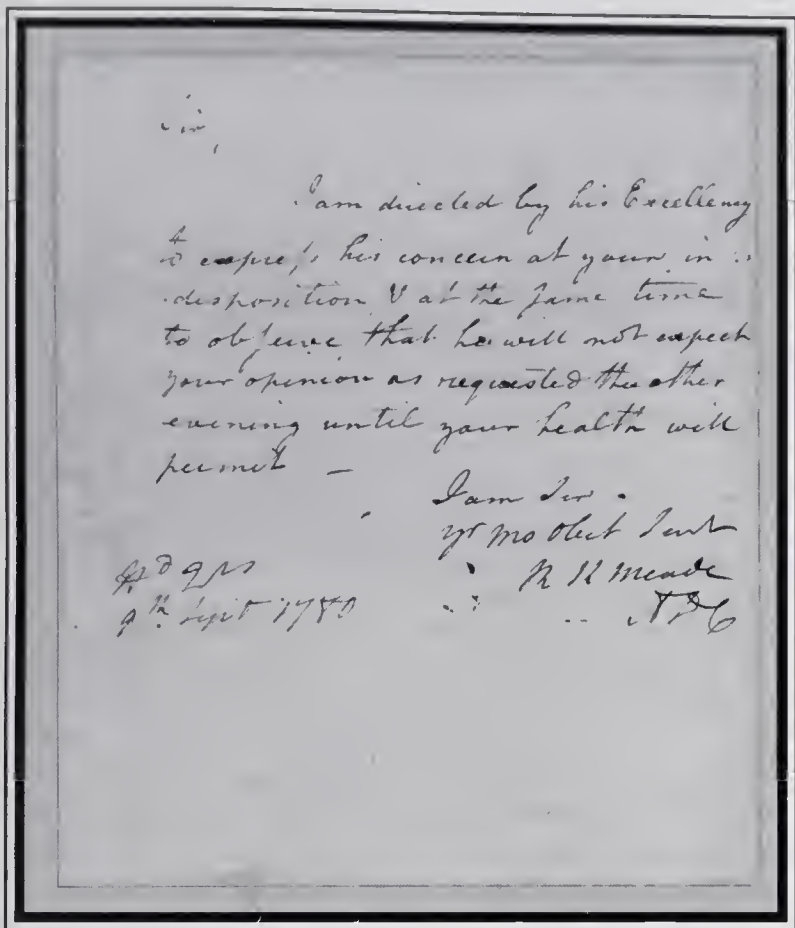
Feb 21st 1780

This Certifies that Francis Donnetty has Returned to me one Musquett one Bayonet & Belt one gun Sling one Cartridg Box thirty mini Cartridges & one Shirt.

To the Comd^t of Colo Sherburnes Regt

Asa Lyon Q^r M^r

WAR-DATE LETTER FROM WASHINGTON'S FIELD CAMP

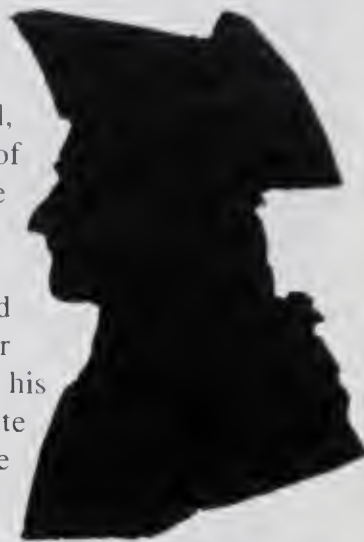


34

AMERICAN REVOLUTION: RICHARD KIDDER MEADE

(\$400-Up)

Revolutionary War soldier; entering the army in 1775, he was one of the small band that stole into Lord Dunmore's house and removed the arms stored there and placed them in the magazine at Williamsburg; later that year, in December, he commanded a company at the battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va., the first fought in that state; he was immediately noticed by General Washington, and placed on his staff as an Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel, and remained with the General throughout the balance of the war; participated at Washington's side in all the major battles, reporting that Alexander Hamilton did all the head-work, and he did all the riding; notably he superintended the execution of Major Andre, when found guilty of conspiring with Benedict Arnold to surrender West Point; after the close of hostilities, he retired to his Virginia farm called "Lucky Hill." Choice war-date Autograph Letter Signed "R.K. Meade / A.D.C.," while a member of Washington's military family, 2/3 page, small 4to, no place, [in the field], September 9, 1780.



Undoubtedly writing to one of Washington's field commanders, Meade hastily relates "I am directed by his Excellency [General Washington] to express his concern at your indisposition, & at the same time to observe that he will not expect your opinion as requested the other evening until your health will permit." Washington was a master of the intimidating innuendo, not wanting to

verbally blast a malingerer, but to gently push him to action. Inlaid. Evenly age-toned, however writing is dark and clear. A fine Revolutionary War letter directly from Washington's field camp. Scarce.

IN 1776, NEW YORK STATE TROOPS ARE "...ALMOST NAKED..."

35 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: JOHN NICOLSON

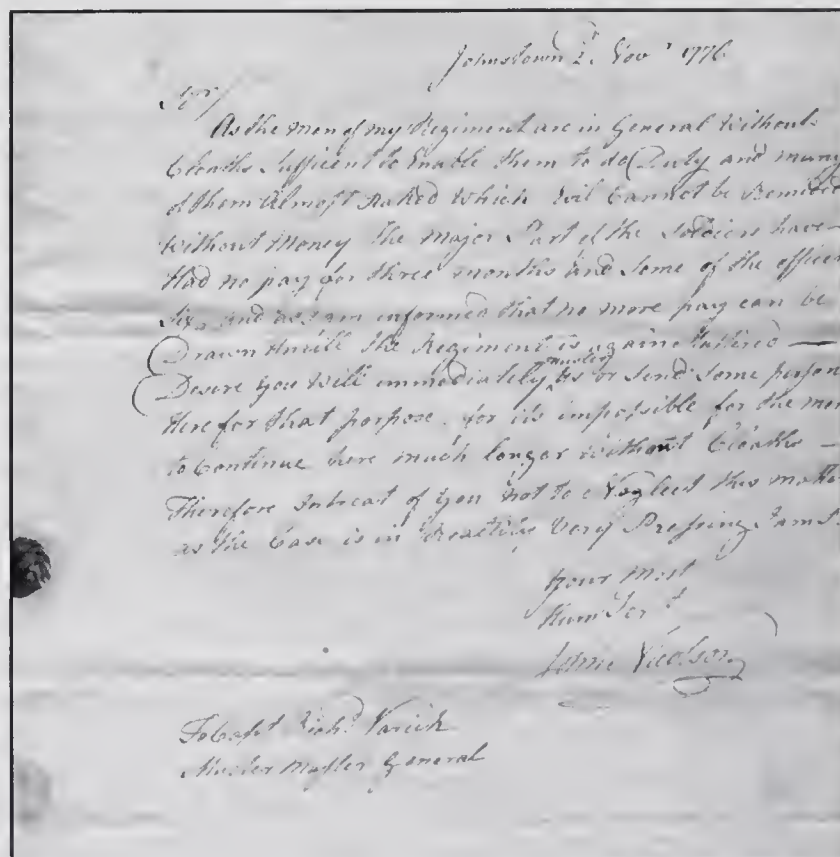
(\$2700-Up)

Revolutionary War soldier; most likely mis-identified in *Heitman* as John Nicholson; originally a Captain in the 3rd New York Regiment, from June to November, 1775; promoted to Colonel of the Continental Regiment, on March 8, 1776, just after Colonel James Clinton was promoted out of that regiment; Nicolson only served as Colonel from March through November, 1776. Choice content Autograph Letter Signed "John Nicolson,"

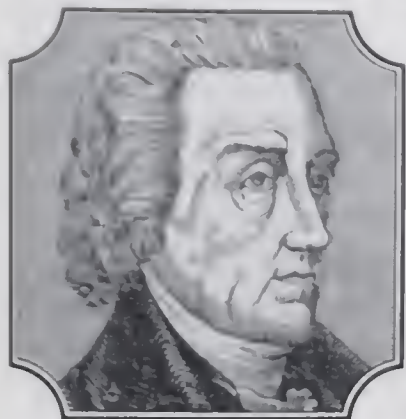
3/4 page, small 4to, Johnstown, [New York], November 2, 1776. Addressing "Capt. Richd. Varick / Muster Master General," at Albany, Nicolson, in a state of great despair, relates to the one person who he believes can get some action, emotionally writing "As the men of my Regiment are in General without Cloaths Sufficent to Enable them to do Duty and many of them almost naked which Evil Cannot be Remided without Money, The major Part of the soldiers have Had no pay for three months and some of the officers Six, and as I am informed that no more pay can be Drawn Untill the Regiment is again Mustered - Desire you will immediately muster Us or send some person Here for that porpose; for its impossible for the men to continue here much longer without Cloaths. Therefore Intreat of you not to Neglect this matter as the Case is in Reality very Pressing..." Undoubtedly the Muster Master General could not re-muster these troops fast enough, as Colonel Nicolson retired from the Continental Army later this very same month. Age-toned, and



seal stained. Holograph integral leaf addressed to "Captn. Richard Varick Muster Master / General / Albany," with the notation "on Public Service," docketed by Varick "Johustown Nov: 2 1776 / From Colo. Nicolson." Ex-Tomlinson Collection / Mercantile Library, as stamped in blank margin of address panel. A choice letter from the outset of organized hostilities in the Revolutionary War.

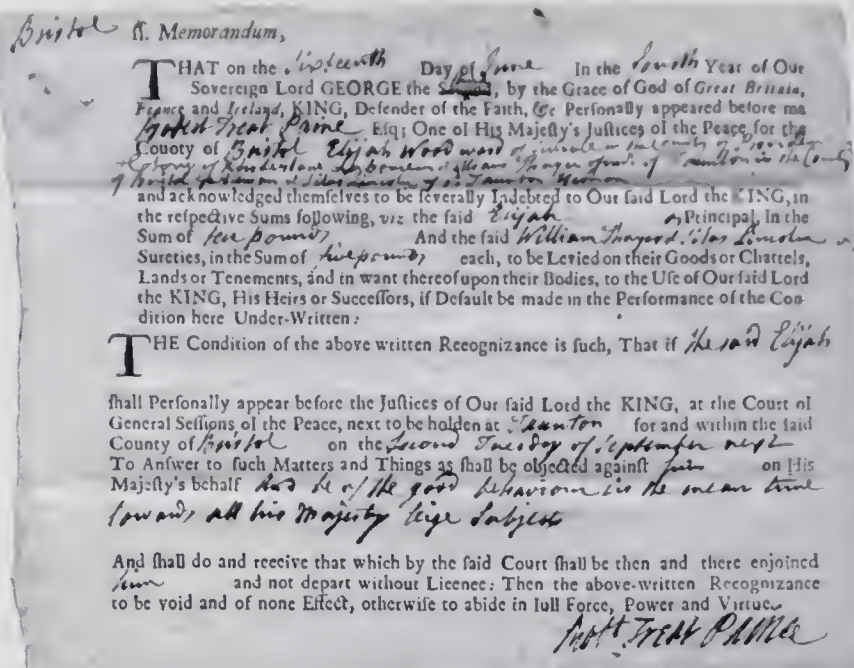


36 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: ROBERT T. PAINE (\$550-Up)
Signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, attorney general of Massachusetts. Partly-printed legal Document Signed "Robt. Treat Paine" and "Robert Treat Paine," 1 page, 8vo, Bristol [Massachusetts],



June 16, 1764. Filled-in and signed twice by Paine. Document, issued by Paine acting as "One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace." Recognizing Elijah Woodward, William Thayer, and Silas Lincoln as all being indebted to the King, Paine recommends that restitution be made through levies upon their "Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, and in want thereof upon their bodies..." Slight age-toning, otherwise in very good condition.

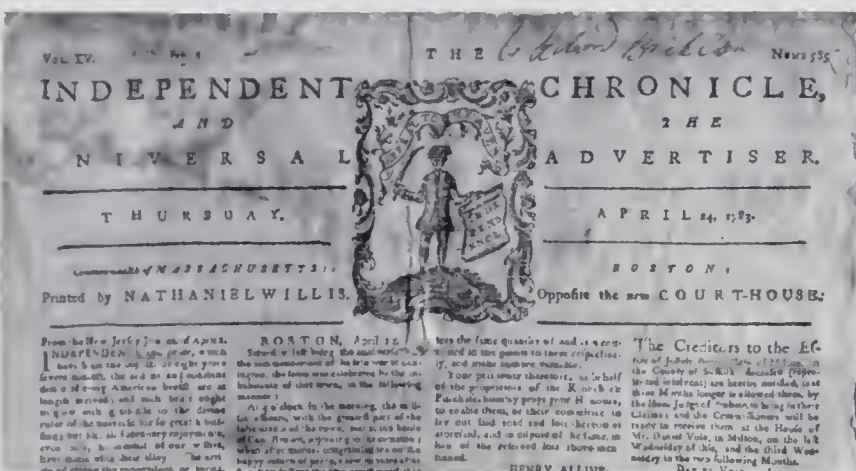
Over 80 words in Paine's hand, bearing two bold signatures.



37 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: PARIS PEACE TREATY

(\$600-Up)

Historic Newspaper, original issue of *The Independent Chronicle*, 4 pages, folio, Boston, April 24, 1783. In an article concerning the House of Commons at London on page 2, and a statement issued by the United States Congress at Boston on page 3, the provisional signing of the Paris Peace Treaty is reported, officially ending the American Revolutionary War. The Congressional statement, dated in the text April 24, announces: "BY THE / United States of America, / in Congress assembled / A Proclamation, / Declaring the Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as by Land agreed upon between the United States of America, and His Britannic Majesty; and enjoining the Observance thereof. Whereas Provisional Articles were signed at Paris, on the Thirtieth day of November last between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for treating of Peace, and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, when Terms of Peace should be agreed upon...were signed at Versailles on the



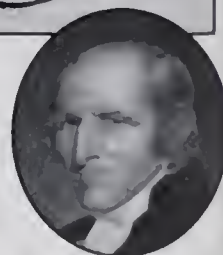
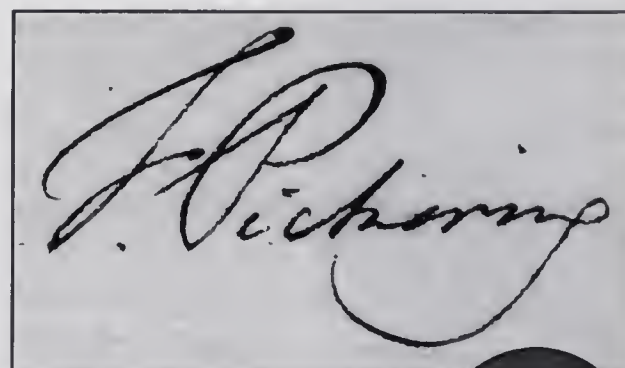
Twentieth Day of January last...And whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between the said King of Great Britain and the King of Spain were also signed at Versailles on the same Twentieth Day January last: By which said Preliminary Articles it hath been agreed, that as soon as the same were ratified, Hostilities between the said Kings, their Kingdoms, States and Subjects, should cease in all Parts of the World..." The Treaty of Paris, which ended the War of Independence, was formally negotiated in its preliminary stages in the autumn of 1782. The definitive treaty was signed [September 3, 1783] by the American commissioners, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay, and by the British plenipotentiary, David Hartley. The treaty was satisfactory neither to the U.S. nor to England. The ambiguous wording created boundary disputes that were not settled for many decades. But American independence had been achieved! Age-toning, fold wear, and waterstains, with splitting at edges bearing glassine repairs. The masthead bears an attractive figural vignette, engraved by the renowned Bostonian silversmith and patriot Paul Revere, which contains the printed inscriptions "Appeal To Heaven" and "Independence." A good copy of a scarce issue.

IN THE FINAL MINUTES OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION

38 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: TIMOTHY PICKERING

(\$350-Up)

Revolutionary War patriot and soldier, publishing a manual of drill and discipline that was widely adopted by state militias and by the Continental Army; his valuable services led to his appointment by Gen. George Washington to the post of adjutant general in 1777; from 1780 to 1785, served as Quartermaster General; helped found the town of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Postmaster General under Washington; in 1795, became Secretary of War, and then Secretary of State, a position he retained under John Adams until his scheming against Adams' policies caused his dismissal. Fine Autograph Letter Signed "T. Pickering" as Secretary of State, 1 page, 4to, Department of State, February 24, 1797. In his final week in Washington's Cabinet, Pickering writes to "The Chevalier de Yrujo," the Spanish envoy: "The Secretary of State takes the liberty to enclose the forms of sea-letters now given to vessels of the United States, one of which may be adopted and translated into Spanish, if the Chevalier de Yrujo has no form annexed to the copy of the treaty between Spain and the United States in his possession. The Secretary prays the Chevalier to inform him on this point that passports may be prepared without delay; as it will take some time to transmit them to the distant ports in the United States. If the Chevalier will have the goodness to cause a proper translation of the form he shall adopt to be made, the Secretary of will be obliged." Although dismissed from his position three years later, Pickering remained an influential Federalist leader for the next three decades, serving in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition.

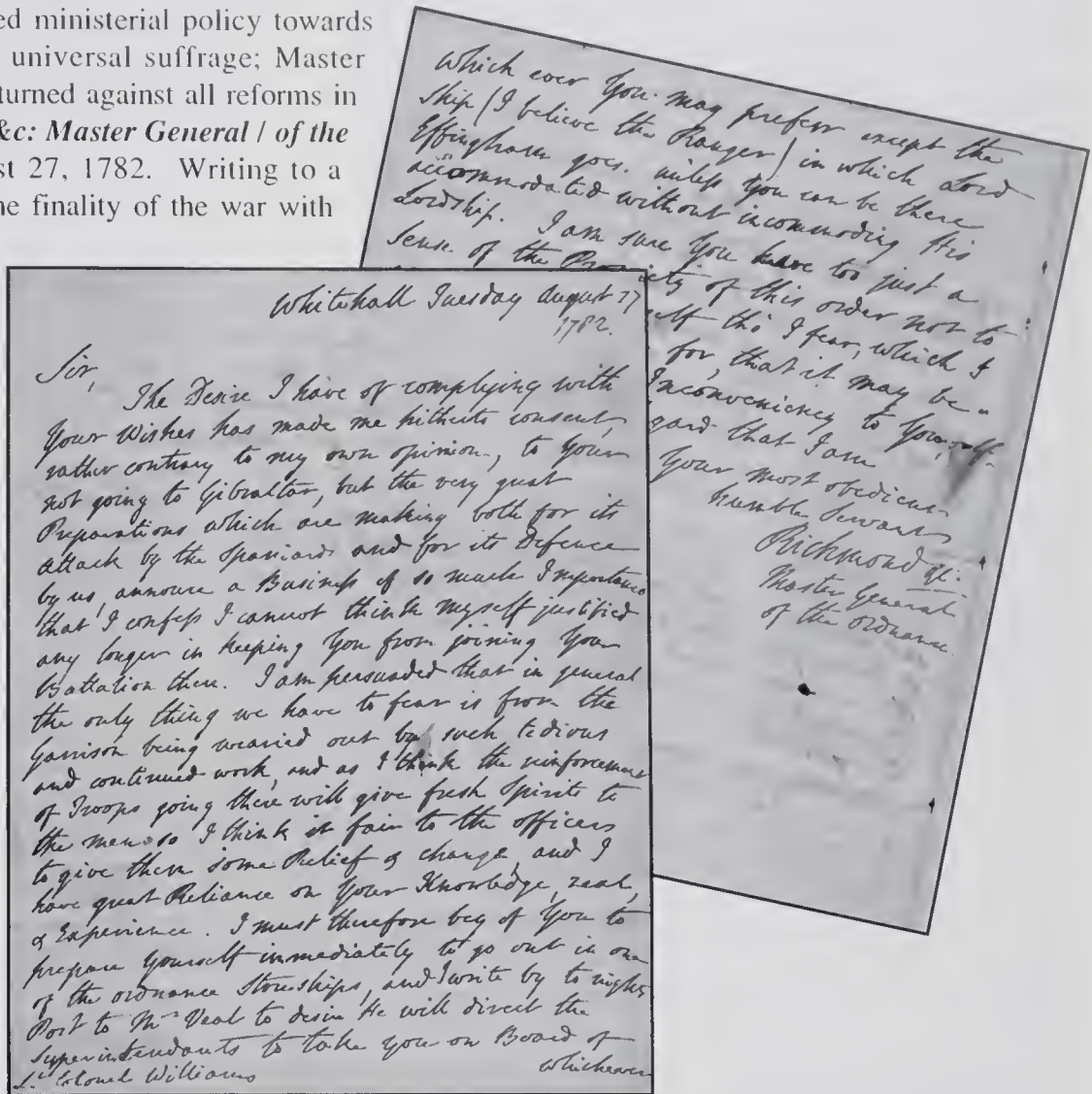


GIBRALTAR: "...ITS ATTACK BY THE SPANIARDS AND FOR ITS DEFENCE BY US..."

39 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: 3rd DUKE OF RICHMOND. CHARLES LENNOX (\$600-Up)

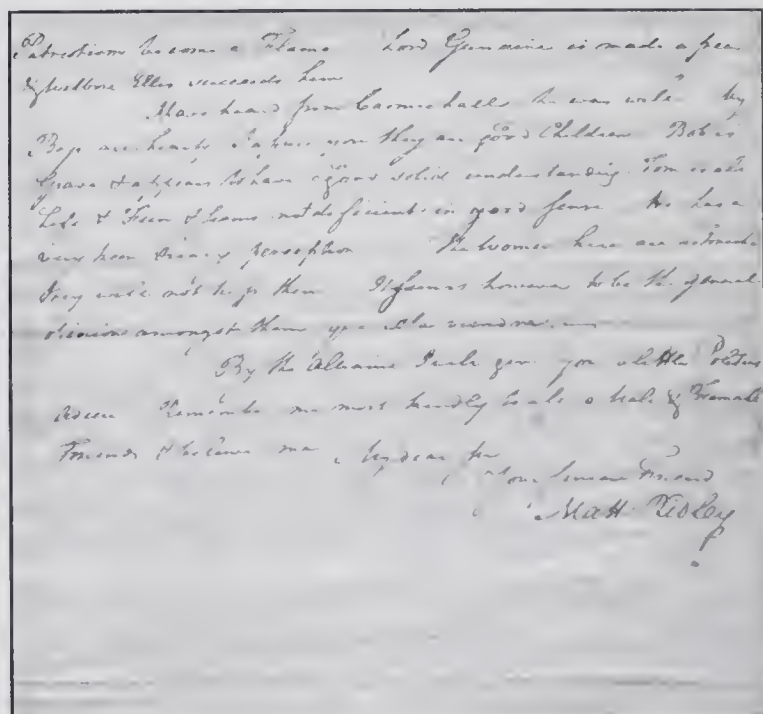
English diplomat and politician; direct descendent of Charles II; minister at Paris; Secretary of State for the Southern Department; denounced ministerial policy towards colonies during the American Revolution; proponent of universal suffrage; Master General of ordnance with a seat in the cabinet from 1782; turned against all reforms in 1784. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "Richmond &c: Master General / of the Ordnance," 1-1/2 pages, 4to, Whitehall, Tuesday August 27, 1782. Writing to a "L[ieutenant] Colonel Williams." Undoubtedly aware of the finality of the war with the colonies now raging on for almost six years, losing the brave youth of England in a senseless unwinnable war, Richmond generously, if not paternally, and protectively relates "The Desire I have of complying with your wishes has made me hitherto consent, rather contrary to my own opinion, to your not going to Gibraltar, but the very great Preparations which are making both for its attack by the Spaniards and for its Defence by us, announce a Business of so much Importance that I confess I cannot think myself justified any longer in keeping you from joining your Battalion there. I am persuaded that in general the only thing we have to fear is from the garrison being wearied out by such tedious and continued work, and as I think the reinforcement of Troops going there will give fresh Spirits to the men so I think it fair to the officers to give them some Relief & change, and I have great Reliance on your knowledge, zeal, & experience. I must therefore beg of you to prepare yourself immediately to go out in one of the ordnance Storeships, and I write by to nights Post to Mr. Veal to desire He will direct the superintendants to take you on Board of whichever you may prefer except the ship (I believe the Ranger) in which Lord Effinghorn goes. Unless you can be there accommodated without incommoding His Lordship. I am sure you have too just a sense of the Propriety of this order not to approve of it, yourself tho' I fear, which I am extremely sorry for, that it may be attended with some Inconveniency to yourself. It is with great Regard that I am, your most obedient humble servant."

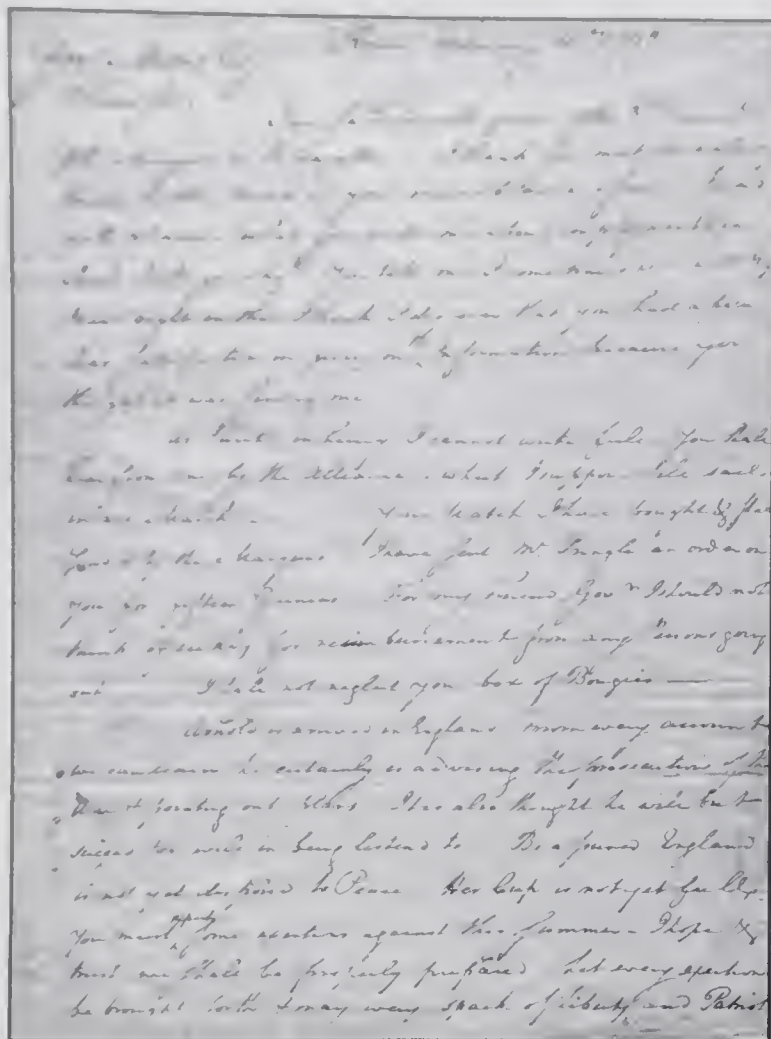
Throughout the American Revolution, Richmond was a vocal, if not solitary voice, expounding against the British prosecuting the war with the colonies. An outspoken advocate of peace, Richmond saw the wastefulness of carelessly lavishing away young lives to war. Age-toned, worn at folds, with minor ink smudges, otherwise very good.



40 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: MATTHEW RIDLEY (\$1600-Up)

American Diplomat; stationed in France during the American Revolution. Autograph Letter Signed "Matt Ridley," 1-1/2 pages, 4to, Rouen [France], February 16, 1782. Writing to Gouverneur Morris, Ridley pens: "I am favored with yours of the 3 Decem. of the Marquis de la Fayette. I thank you most Sincerely my friend for this Mark of your remembrance of me...You shall hear from me by the Alliance which I suppose will sail in...March. Your Watch I have bought & shall send it by the Marquis - I have sent Mr. Pringle an order on you for fifteen Guineas - for my Friend Govn. I should not think of seeking any reimbursement from any Persons going out - I shall not neglect your box of Bougies [French: candles] - Arnold is arrived in England. From every account we can learn he certainly is advising the prosecution of the war & pointing out plans - It is also thought he will but succeed too well in being listened to - Be assured England is not yet disposed to Peace - Her Cup is not yet full. You must expect some exertions against this Summer. I hope & trust we shall be properly prepared - let every exertion be brought forth & may every spark of Liberty and...Patriotism become a flame. Lord Germaine made a peer & Welbore Ellis succeeds him. I have heard from Carmichael - he was well. My Boys are hearty. I assure you they are good Children - Bob is Grave & appears to have a good solid understanding. Tom is all





Life and Fun & seems not deficient in good sense. He has a very keen & ready perception. - The women here are astonished they will not kiss them - It seems however to be the general opinion amongst them *que cela viendra* [French: "that it will come"]. By the Alliance I will give you a little *Politus adieu* - Remember me most kindly to all Male & Female Friends & believe me..." Minor defects, otherwise in fine condition. The outbreak of the American Revolution found France waiting for an opportunity for revenge against Great Britain for the dismemberment enforced by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. That opportunity, presented itself in the form of a chance to rend asunder the British colonial empire by intervention in the American Revolution. Acting upon the recommendations of the French Minister of State, the Comte de Vergennes, and Beaumarchais, the influential courtier, the King's Council approved of a policy of secret assistance to the colonies in May 1776, before the Declaration of Independence, and prior to any agent of the Continental Congress having set foot on French soil. Their support of the revolt was bolstered and better directed by the congressionally appointed diplomatic commission to France consisting of Silas Deane, Benjamin Franklin, and Arthur Lee. Later auxiliary statesmen and patriots found their way to France and successfully lobbied support from the King and his ministers. Among these agents were Matthew Ridley and, mentioned in the letter, John Pringle, who was Secretary to Ralph Izard, commissioner to the court of Tuscany in France. The addressee, Gouverneur Morris, a patriot and former member of the Continental Congress, penned many important documents. His knowledge of French protocol was put to use in a draft of instructions to Benjamin Franklin, while first minister of the United States to Louis XVI. Morris later penned another letter of instructions, sent to the envoys at Paris in 1779, which is credited as initiating the first steps toward the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Ridley letters are extremely scarce. A good content letter of historical importance.

DISPATCHING TROOPS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

41 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Lord STIRLING

(\$1500-Up)

Revolutionary War general; though he claimed an aristocratic ancestry and title, was sympathetic to the revolutionaries' cause; expelled from royal offices and soon appointed to command New Jersey's revolutionary forces; fought at Battle of Long Island and crossed Delaware with Washington at Trenton; assumed role as acting Commander in Chief

while Washington presided over the trials of Charles Lee and John Andre. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Stirling," 1 page, oblong 8vo, Elizabeth Town [probably N.J.], October 26 1778. Writing "General Green" [probably Nathaniel Greene], Lord Stirling pens: "I have received your letter of the 21st. I am much of your opinion as

to wintering the troops, and now send any to his Excellency General Washington, I shall write you further soon and I am very sincerely and affectionately your most humble servant." One year after the hardships of Valley Forge, Washington quartered his troops near Morristown, New Jersey, about forty miles west of New York City. He could keep the British forces bottled up in New York yet was a safe distance from them. A month after this letter was written, Stirling was made Commander in Chief while Washington was in Philadelphia conferring with Congress. In October 1778, Greene was a Q.M.G. in Rhode Island. Two years later, he began his Southern Campaign to



Elizabeth Town Oct 26: 1778

I have received your letter of the 21st
I am much of your opinion as to wintering
the troops, and now send any to his Excellency
General Washington, I shall write you further
soon and am very sincerely and affectionately
your most hum. bl. servt
Stirling,

General Green -



harass and ultimately defeat the British in South Carolina. Three small holes where paper has thinned from mounting traces on verso, margin chip at upper right, age stains, and glassine tape repairs on verso, none affecting text. In very good condition.

Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation; member of both the Provincial and Continental Congresses; Governor of Georgia; Chief Justice of Georgia. Interesting partly-printed Document Signed "Geo. Walton / Chf. Justice," 1 page,

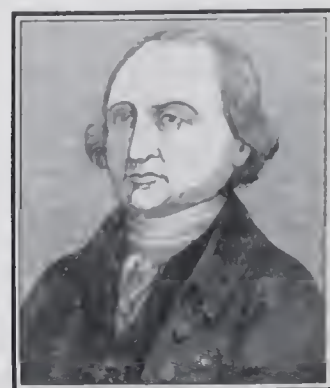


WHEREFORE your Petitioner pray Procefs may issue, requiring the said *John Lawrey*.
— — — personally, or by *his*
Attorney, to be and appear before the Justices of the Superior Court, to be held in and for the said County of *Chatham* — on the *first*
Tuesday in *October* — next, then and there to answer your Petitioner in an Action *on the*
Case — — — — and so forth.

Let Procefs issue,

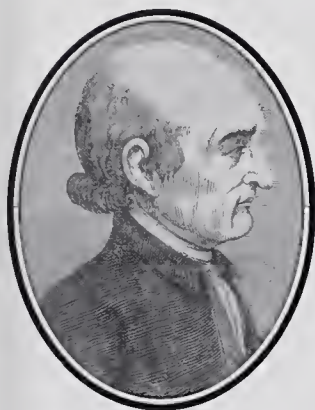
Geo Walton
Chf Justice

folio, Chatham County Georgia, undated, [ca. 1783]. An official "Petition of John Martin... requiring the said John Lawrey...to...appear before the Justices of the Superior Court, to be held...on the first Tuesday in October next, then and there to answer your Petitioner in an Action on the case..." in essence charging that "John Lawrey...is justly and indebted...in the full sum of forty three pounds one shilling and two pence Specie on a promissory note bearing date the tenth day of December..." Edges frayed, water-stained, with glassine tape on verso, otherwise very good.



43 AMERICAN REVOLUTION: GEORGE WYTHE (\$600-Up)

Signer of the Declaration of Independence; statesman; professor of law. Choice Autograph Document Signed "Wythe," 1-1/3 pages, 8vo, Orange County [Virginia], May, 1748. A legal document concerning the payment of debts owed to "...Fielding Lewis of Spotsylvania County..." by "...John Christopher and Thomas Fox..." At the time of this decision, Wythe was only 22 years old. He had been practicing law for two years as an associate of the prominent Spotsylvania County attorney John Lewis. Wythe's professional relationship to Lewis became familial upon his marriage to Ann Lewis [John's sister] the previous year. It is therefore likely that the plaintiff in this case, Fielding Lewis, was a relation of John, and by marriage, to Wythe as well. Wythe's intimate friendships with Gov. Francis Fauquier, William Small, Thomas Jefferson and other notable Virginians became important factors in his life and career. When hostilities began in the War for Independence, he volunteered. Almost immediately, however, he was sent to Congress, where he served until the close of 1776. He ably supported Richard Henry Lee's resolution for independence and signed the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps the greatest point in his service to the United States began on December 4, 1779, when the board of the College of William and Mary, led by Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, established the "Professorship of Law and Police," the first chair of law in an American college. Wythe, Jefferson's own mentor in the law, became its incumbent. Regarded as the pride of the college, Wythe literally charted the way in American jurisprudence. A scarce, early handwritten document of the prominent Virginia Signer.



of them hath yet paid to the said Fielding the aforesaid twenty seven Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, but have hitherto altogether refused and still do refuse to pay the same to him to the Damage of the said Fielding forty Shillings and therefore he hath brought this Suit and hath shewn

Wythe for the said Fielding
for the said John and Thomas

County of Spotsylvania
James Brown by to wit: Fielding Lewis of Spotsylvania County
John Christopher and Thomas Fox otherwise called Wm John
Christopher & Co. stood in custody and on oath of a Plea of Debt
that they owe to him twenty seven Pounds six Shillings and
four Pence which they owe to and unjustly detain from him for
that whereas the said John and Thomas on the fourth Day of
February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
forty six at the County aforesaid by their certain Writing obligator
which was sealed with the Seals of the said John and Thomas
respectively the said Fielding brings in to the Court of our Lord
the present King the Date whereof is the same Day and Year
acknowledged themselves to be held and firmly bound to the said
Fielding, by the Names of Fielding Lewis, of Spotsylvania County
in the aforesaid twenty seven Pounds six Shillings and four Pence
to be paid to the said Plaintiff, his certain Attorney, Executor or
Administrators for the Payment whereof the said John and
Thomas bound themselves their Heirs, Executors and
Administrators jointly by the said Writing. Yet the said John and Thomas
altho' they have been often thereto required, do not either

of them hath yet paid to the said Fielding the aforesaid twenty seven Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, but have hitherto altogether refused and still do refuse to pay the same to him to the Damage of the said Fielding forty Shillings and therefore he hath brought this Suit and hath shewn

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altho' they have been often thereto required, do not either

9-11-1
51-8-1
4-7-8
6-8
51-8

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE

4to (quarto): about 11" x 8-1/2" or larger

8vo (octavo): about 8" x 6"

12mo: about 5" x 3"

16mo: about 3" x 2"

[] Number in brackets indicates total number of items in a lot.

Folio: about 12" x 9" or larger.

n.p. - no place; n.d. - no date; n.y. - no year

Note: Illustrations and autographs may be reduced or enlarged in size. Some illustrations have been trimmed to exclude framing.

45

ARTISTS: MARC CHAGALL

(\$375-Up)



Russian painter well-known for his paintings of scenes from Jewish life in the villages of Russia; discovered Cubism in the early 1900's which became the basis of his style; often ignored the laws of gravity and naturalistic color in order to create his highly imaginative compositions. Choice commemorative Israeli **First Day Cover Signed "Marc Chagall,"** postmarked Jerusalem, August 21, 1973. The cover bears two magnificent Israeli stamps depicting windows from the Tribes of Israel series [these being the tribes of Gad and Dan]. Boldly signed by Chagall in the left blank area of the envelope, above a printed signature. In fine condition.

46

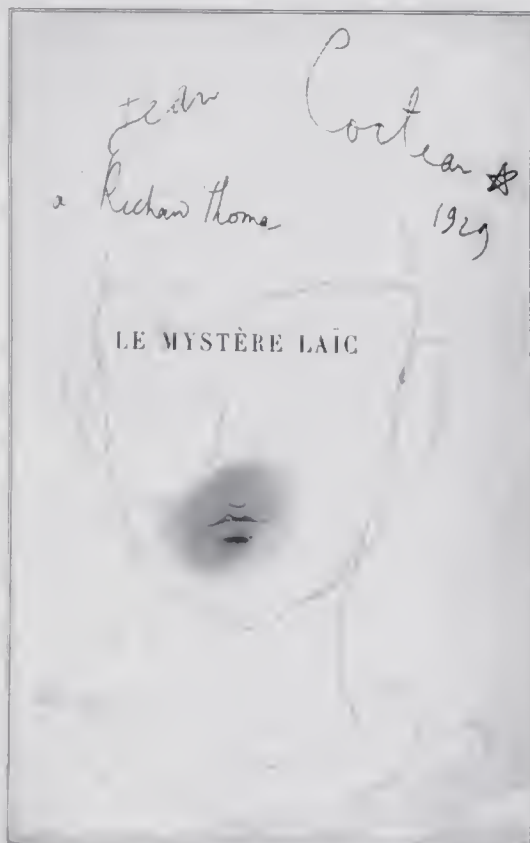
ARTISTS: JEAN COCTEAU

(\$850-Up)

French playwright, poet, avant garde film director and artist. Choice **Signed Drawing in Book,** his *Le Mystere Laic: Essai d'Etude Indirecte avec Cinq Dessins de*

Giorgio De Chirico. Paris, Maurice Sachs et Jacques Bonjean, [1928], illustrated in wrappers. Signed on the title page in black ink, "**a Richard Thoma**" and in light green ink, "**Jean Cocteau / 1929.**" Below his signature, Cocteau has drawn a male head, across the face of which, where eyes would be is the printed titled "**Le Mystere Laic.**" The handsome drawing occupies the full page. The book illustrations, by de Chirico, are typical of the style of "metaphysical painting," that he began to develop about 1910. Cocteau, an avid proponent of the Surrealist and Dada movements, was an early

sponsor of both de Chirico and Picasso. Slight age-toning and staining at edges. A very good copy of this scarce edition, bearing an outstanding original drawing by Cocteau.



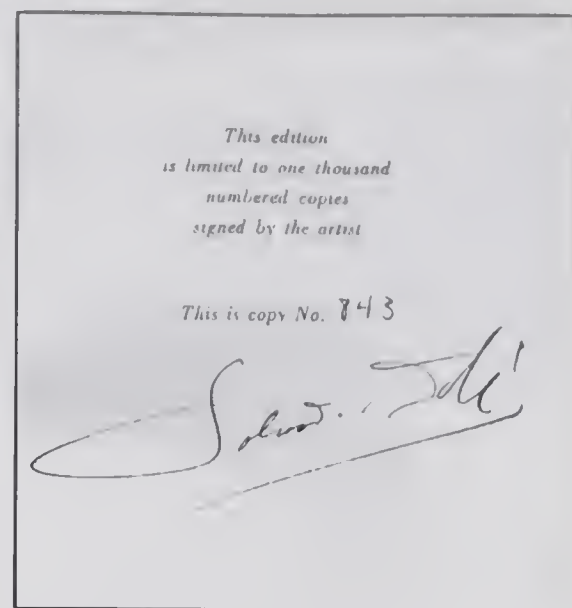
47

ARTISTS: SALVADOR DALI

(\$350-Up)

Spanish Surrealist painter. Book, *Essays of Michel de Montaigne*, translated by Charles Cotton, selected and illustrated by Salvador Dali. N. Y., Doubleday, 1947. No. 843 of an edition of 7000

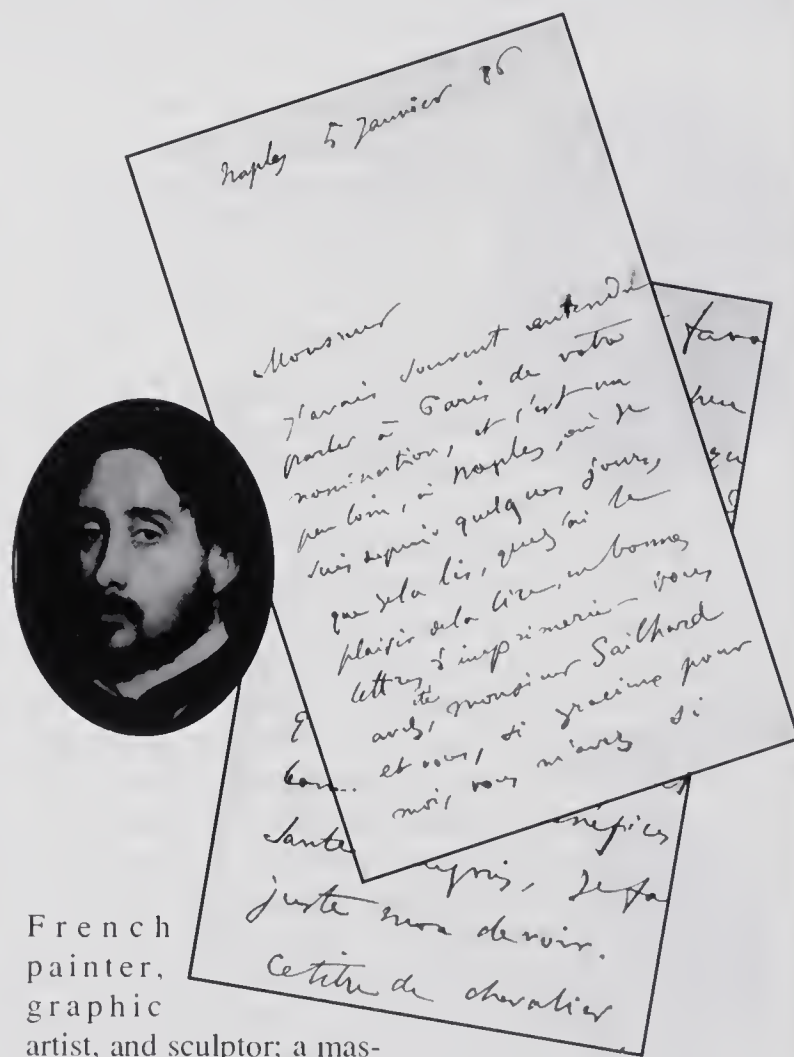
copies **Signed "Salvador Dali"** on the limitation page. A beautifully illustrated edition. Gilt-stamped blue buckram, lightly worn with some uneven age-toning. Slightly shaken, with endpapers somewhat discolored, however internally in good condition.



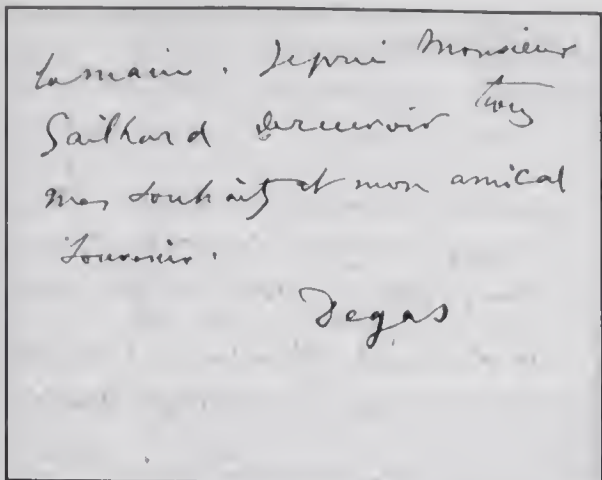
48

ARTISTS: EDGAR DEGAS

(\$1800-Up)



French painter, graphic artist, and sculptor; a master draftsman of human and animal figures especially in motion; the first of the Impressionist group to achieve recognition. **Autograph Letter Signed "Degas,"** in French, 2-1/3 pages, Naples, January 5, 1886. Degas writes Monsieur Gailhard wishing him a happy New Year and offering his congratulations on an honor which was recently bestowed upon the worthy gentleman. He writes: "**I have often heard mentioned in Paris the news of your nomination. I have been quite far from Paris these last few days, in Naples in fact, and it is here that I have had the pleasure of reading about it in large print. My dear Gailhard, you have been so kind and particularly helpful**



to me that I feel attached to your good fortune and I am, as they say one of the family. And in this family I have seen so much intelligence and activity in spite of numerous difficulties that I do only my duty in wishing you a very good year together

with good health and prosperity. This title of Chevalier will suit you admirably, sir, and as soon as I return to Paris, I shall run to the Opera to respectfully shake your hand. Please accept, my dear Gailhard, my very best wishes."

With translation. Fine condition.

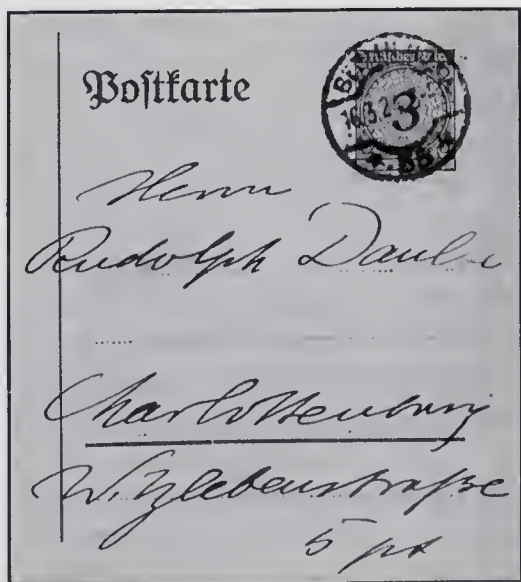
49 ARTISTS: JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG (\$325-Up)

American painter and illustrator; from 1892, he was a regular contributor to popular picture magazines and enjoyed considerable fame and success during his lifetime; particularly remembered for his World War I military posters, including the recruiting pose "I Want You," with Uncle Sam pointing at the viewer. S c a r c e



Photograph Signed "James Montgomery Flagg." A dramatic sepia-tone 4to photograph by Bachrach, capturing Flagg in a solemn bust-length pose employing creative background shadows. Bears a bold signature of the artist. Ideal for display.

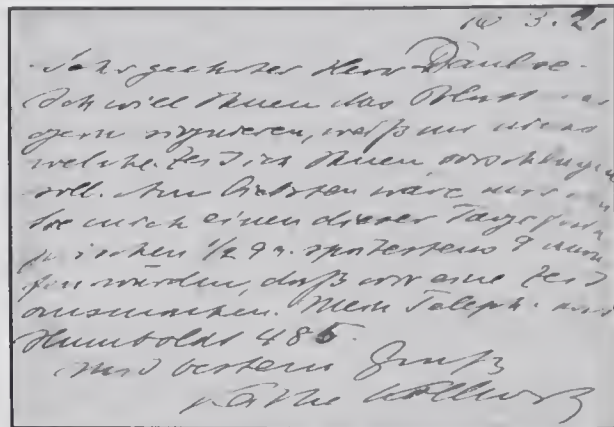
50 ARTISTS: KATHE KOLLWITZ



(\$450-Up)

German painter, lithographer and sculptor; subjects of her work often depicted the exploited working class; among her best known works are *Never Again War!*, *D e r Wberaufstand*,

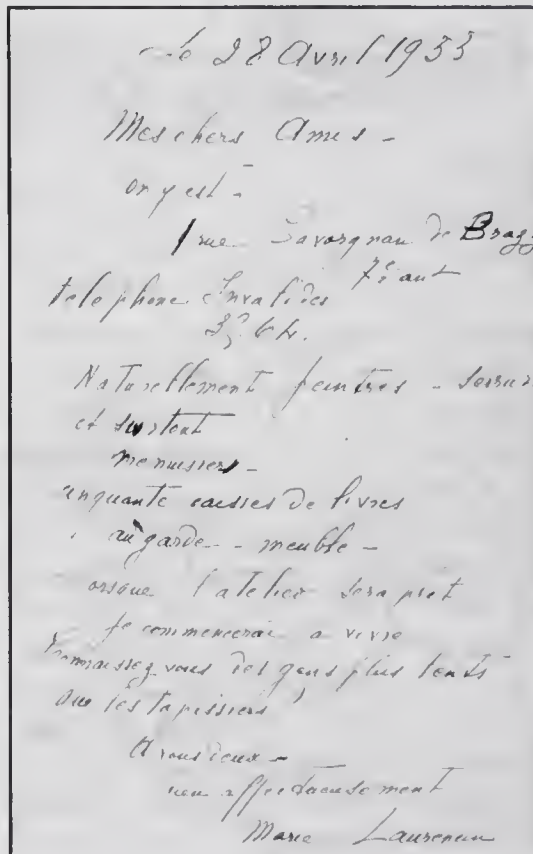
and *Bauernkrieg*, and two sculptured figures for a German soldiers' cemetery in Belgium. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Katha Kollwitz," in German, 1 page, oblong 8vo, n.p. [Berlin], March 16, 1924. Writing "Mr. Daulse" [likely an art dealer], Kollwitz pens: "I am quite willing to put my signature under the print, but don't know what time to propose to you. The best thing would be for me, if you give me a call one of these days in the morning 8:30 latest at 9:30 A.M. then we could get together on when we meet. My telephone is Humbolt 485." Uniform age-toning and a few smudged words, otherwise in very good condition, with a bold signature. An interesting letter in which Kollwitz, already a recognized artist, offers to sign an engraved work in the plate mark, thus giving it clear authenticity and greater commercial value for Mr. Daulse. With translation.



51 ARTISTS: MARIE LAURENCIN [3]

(\$250-Up)

French artist; exhibited in the Salon des Independents in 1907; best known for idyllic portraits of women in pastels; illustrated many books with water colors and lithographs; designed decorations and costumes for the Comedie-Francaise and for the Ballets Russes of Diaghilev.



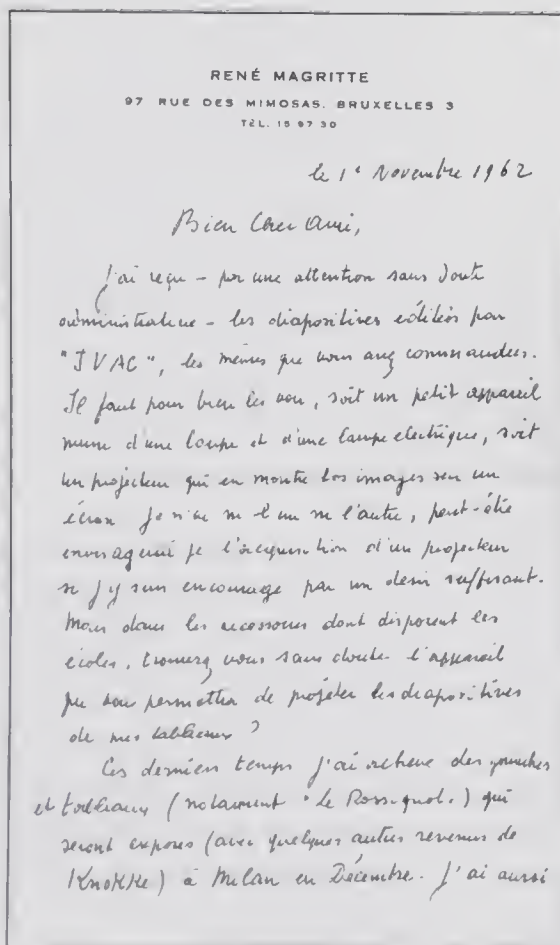
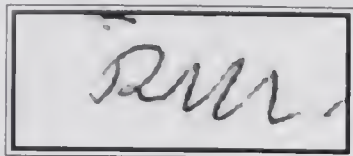
Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Marie Laurencin," in French, 1 page, 8vo, postmarked Paris, April 28, 1955. In the midst of moving her studio, the artist has managed to maintain a sense of humor, as in this congenial letter she pens: "Here we are. 1, rue Savorgnan de Brazza, 7th District / ant [abr. arrondissement]. Telephone INValides 35.64. Of course painters, locksmiths and mostly carpenters. Fifty boxes filled with books in storage. I'll start living again when the studio is ready. Can anyone be slower than an upholsterer? Love to both of you." With

original envelope. Each piece is of fine animation. Though lacking the tremendous attention given to her contemporaries, Laurencin's early involvement with Diaghilev brought her into a collective group of artists that included Bonnard, Leger, Picabia, de Chirico, and Bakst. With translation.

EXPLAINING HIS PAINTING

52 ARTISTS: RENE MAGRITTE [2] (\$3800-Up)

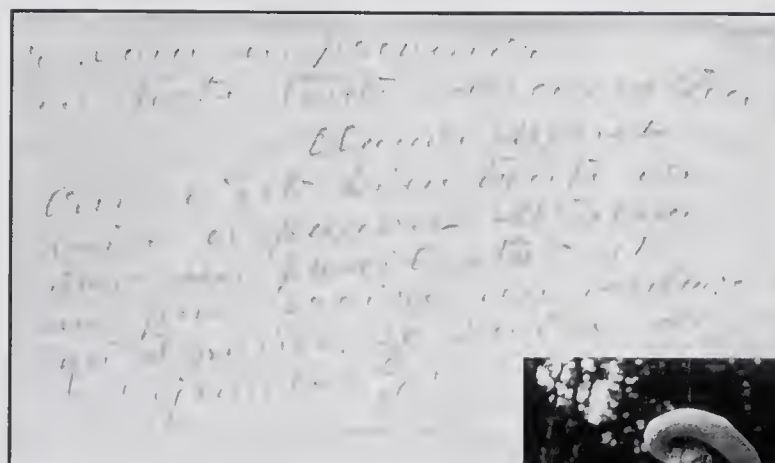
Belgian Surrealist painter well-known for his works which evoke a silent trance-like atmosphere. Rare illustrated Autograph Letter Signed "R.M." [diagonally along left margin], in French, 2 pages, 8vo, on his imprinted stationery, Brussels, November 1, 1962. Fine letter addressed to "My very dear friend," in which Magritte refers to one of his best known paintings, "Le Rossignol" which was to be exhibited in Milan. The artist pens: "I received the slides edited by 'J V A C,' the very ones you ordered. To see them well you need either a small hand-held slide projector or a larger one to project them on to a screen. I do not have either one; perhaps I would buy one if I had sufficient desire. Is it possible for you to obtain one from the schools' various visual aids in order to show the slides of my paintings? Lately I have completed some gouaches and some paintings, (namely, 'Le Rossignol') which will be exhibited in Milan (together with some other paintings which came back from Knokke) in December." He then writes about a portrait which he has recently painted and describes the sketch he has drawn in this letter: "I have also done the portrait of this gentleman. It shows him entering on one side of what can be seen from an open door and through the open door. All that is 'complicated' by the portrait of the daughter who is shown in the same painting as her father." In this way, Magritte continues, "the hidden or daily conflict that exists between them reveals itself in a natural way due to the presence of them both. Your article in the Temps Meles is quite noteworthy, i.e., of a higher quality than other writings contained in that publication. The unconditional admiration expressed by others for Queneau reveals an absence of good taste. Without any presence of wit, and it derives from the 'distinguished' non-



sense of art-dabblers. What the afore-mentioned author says about the filthy book entitled *The morning of the Magician* is not in accordance with what he believes, which is also the belief of 'Pan.' This would confirm, if it were necessary, my indifference to his ideas. But, I find interesting the following quotation from Mounier's work *Introduction to Existentialists (NRF-Idees)* [Publisher]: 'Something tells us that it is absurd that the absurd exists; the absurdity of the world is not the conclusion of research, but the expression of a bias no less conclusive than the bias of reason.' Without reference to...this book would be 'appropriate.' Very soon I will start a drawing for the 'L'Envers des Autres' and the 'illustrated drafting' of a future issue of Rh." Adjacent to the drawing, Magritte has inscribed the postscript: "The eye illuminated by the flame of a match would be perfect if instead of this light, too 'Man-made,' a candle had been chosen." In choice condition. Illustrated letters of artists are highly desirable and quite scarce. With translation.

53 ARTISTS: CLAUDE MONET [6] (\$1400-Up)

French painter who perfected the style of Impressionism, a

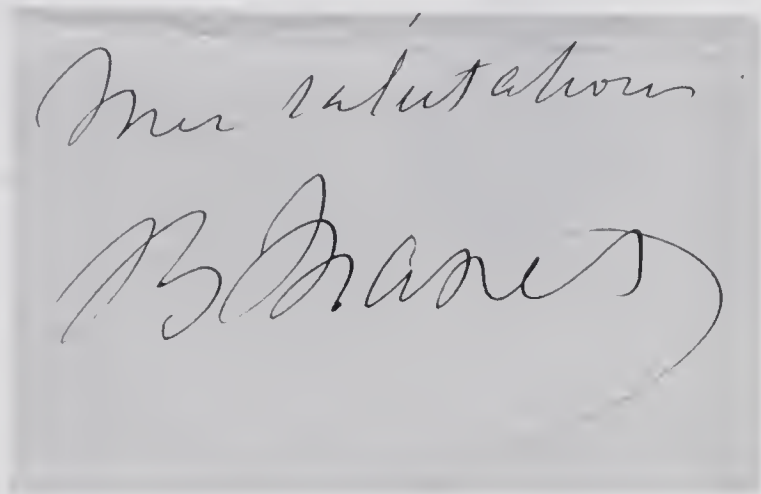


term taken from one of his pictures - "Impression: Sunrise." Autograph Letter Signed "Claude Monet," in pencil, in French, 3 pages, 8vo, his studio at Giverny, October 25, 1916. With original envelope in Monet's hand. He writes to his friend Gustave Geffroy that owing to an enormous amount of work, he is unable to get away from his studio. "I am terribly sorry not to be able to leave my studio. These last few days I have been interrupted in my work and I must catch up on lost time. You cannot imagine what an enormous amount of work I have been immersed in; and the minimum interruption is quite disruptive. All this, so that you can understand that when I come to Paris, it is always in a great rush and for unforeseen occasions. But since I would very much like to see you, I will not fail to inform you when I am obliged to come." In a postscript, Monet expresses concern: "Yes! It is very sad to see poor Mirbeau in such condition, and I cannot for an instant believe that he will be able to be present at the G[iverny] luncheon." After 1914, Monet was preoccupied by the project of painting the waterlilies around the pond he had created at his house near Giverny. These large canvases were painted in the studio, but developed from outdoor studies. Although in pencil, the letter is fully legible. With translation.

54 ARTISTS: BERTHE MORISOT

(\$850-Up)

French artist; the first woman to join the Impressionists; married Edouard Manet's younger brother, Eugène, in 1874. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "B. Manet," in French, 1-3/4 pages, on black-bordered mourning stationery, no place, undated [after 1874]. To a gentleman, advising: "I was paid a visit by Mr. Lobjois, who waited for you at my place to draw up a lease. Let me know today what property is involved. The simplest would be to



arrange a meeting with me. I have the document all stamped, and will also send you the one for the new tenant. Only please let me know one or two days in advance, as I must be away one day this week, but don't yet know which." Normal fold crease, otherwise in very good condition. A scarce French Impressionist artist.

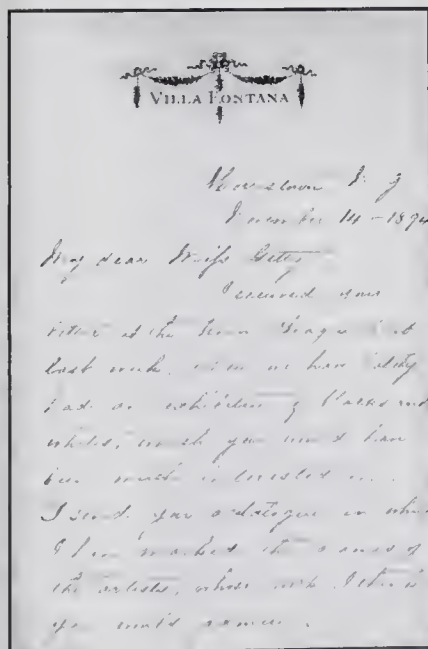
55 ARTISTS: THOMAS NAST

(\$350-Up)

German-born American artist, illustrator and caricaturist; because of his impressive Civil War battlefield "pictures with ideas," President Lincoln declared near the close of the war that "Thomas Nast has been our best recruiting sergeant"; his unrelenting depiction of Andrew Johnson as a bully and dictator, and of Southerners as engaged in outrages upon the defenseless Negroes marked an advance in the art of political caricature; his car-



toons for Harper's Weekly were largely responsible for the overthrow of the notorious "Boss" Tweed ring in New York. Unusual Manuscript Letter Signed "Th: Nast," 2 pages, 8vo, on imprinted "Villa Fontana" stationery, Morristown, New Jersey, November 14, 1894. Writing to a "Miss Getty," late in his life, Nast, generously relates "I received your letter at the Union League Club last week, when we have lately

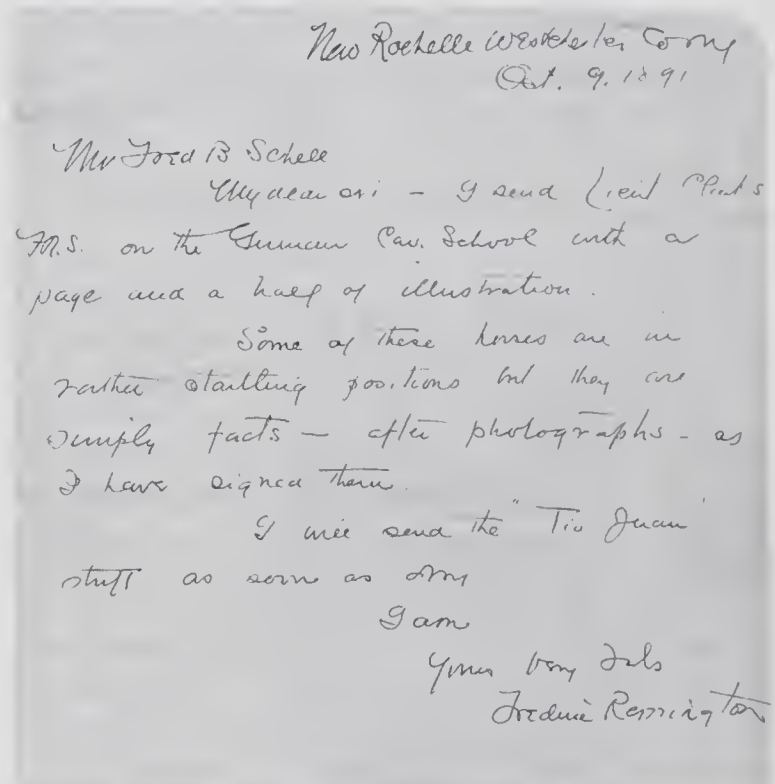


I remember me kindly to your father when you write. Love truly Th: Nast.

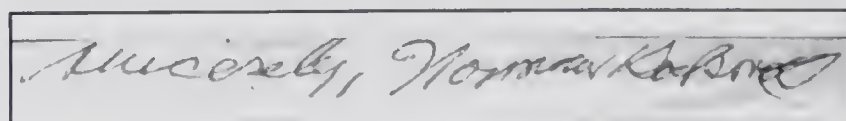
had an exhibition of blacks and whites, which you would have been much interested in. I send you a catalogue in which I have marked the names of the artists, whose work I think you would admire. 'Love will die' by [Charles Dana] Gibson is a very striking picture, and as I remembered that you had asked me about him, I have written to him, to ask his price for it. There are three of mine on the catalogue, 'Mary Anderson' and 'Christ,' I will send you photographs of, as I think they are my best work. Mr. Kohlsaat is once more in Chicago, from where I have lately had a letter. Remember me kindly to your father when you write." Undoubtedly an attempt at serious drawings, without the innuendo or callous depiction of noted unpopular politicians. In very good condition. Uncommon.

56 ARTISTS: FREDERIC REMINGTON

(\$1500-Up)



American painter, sculptor, and illustrator of scenes from the American West; his romantic depictions of cowboys and Indians became immensely popular; artist and correspondent for Hearst in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; his famous bronze sculpture *Bronco Buster* was presented to President Teddy Roosevelt by his Rough Riders. Scarce Autograph Letter Signed "Frederic Remington," 3/4 page, 8vo, New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, October 9, 1891. Writing Ford B. Schell, the renowned artist remarks upon his recent work: "I send Lieut. Clark's M.S. on the German Cav. School with a page and a half of illustration. Some of these horses are in rather startling positions but they are simply facts - after photographs - as I have signed them. I will send the 'Tio Juan' stuff...soon..." A good content letter in which one of America's most prominent 19th century artists comments upon his studio practices. Margins slightly trimmed. Uniform age-toning and small tear at upper left with glassine tape repair on verso, otherwise in very good condition.



INSET LOT 57

America's most famous and popular illustrator, his name became synonymous with his colorful, realistically detailed and frequently humorous views of middle America. Wonderful full-color printed magazine illustration Signed "*Sincerely, Norman Rockwell*" at bottom margin, 1 page, folio [ca. 11-11/16" x 8-7/16"], n.p., undated. A page from *The Saturday Evening Post* magazine featuring an illustration of an elderly man atop a flagpole holding a brush as he "touches-up" a golden eagle surmounting the pole. In very good condition. Ideal for display.



Choice First Day of Issue postcard Signed "*Norman Rockwell*," 1 page, 12mo,



Hannibal, Mo., postmarked on image October 13, 1972. A delightful full-color printed reproduction of Rockwell's *Tom Sawyer*. In this illustration, the artist has depicted the irascible Twain character with his side kick Huckleberry Finn as they whitewash Aunt Polly's fence. The 8¢ U.S. postage stamp affixed to the reproduction depicts the same illustration. In excellent condition. Bears a bold signature of Rockwell.

French sculptor; among his many notable works is *The Thinker*; executed busts of Hugo, Proust, Shaw, Clemenceau, Balzac, Mahler and others. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "*Auguste Rodin*," 2 pages, 8vo, Fleury [France], January 26, 1916. To a female correspondent about a philanthropic fund-raiser to which the sculptor agrees to donate "*something*." He writes: "*Your work 'Aid of the Families,' your devotion to this work of art, is worthy of more sympathetic self-interest and it is with pleasure that I offer you my competition, hoping that it will aid you by relieving a few misfortunes moreover.*"

*Je m'occupe avec plaisir
de vous faire d'agré-
ment des bustes de
Madame et de Monsieur
Auguste Rodin*

I will send you something for your raffle... A scarce and revealing letter. In fine condition.

American painter; born in Florence of American parents; painted in Italy, Spain, and had a studio in London; visited the United States annually and established a flourishing studio in Boston. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "*John S. Sargent*," 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, on imprinted 33 Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W., [London] stationery,

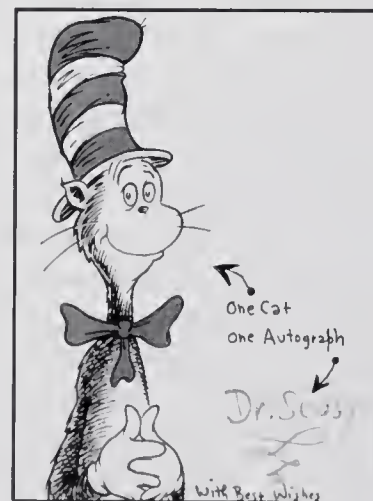


October 17, n.y. A humble letter to [Richard] Gilder, the prolific artist pens, "*You will see from the enclosed note [not present] that there is nothing to be hoped for from Miss Delorez [?] to whom I wrote on getting your letters. I regret her refusal extremely. As for your very flattering suggestion that I proceed with a paper on portrait painting,*"

I am altogether lacking in the literary ability." Uniform age-toning and small tape stain at head, otherwise very good. The addressee, Richard W. Gilder, was a prodigious individual, at once recognized as a poet, editor, and civic leader. Though he had a scattered schooling, his aptitude for writing came early, and his home on Fifteenth Street in New York City, called "The Studio," became a casual mecca of many artists and writers including St. Gaudens, La Farge, Joseph Jefferson, Madame Modjeska, and at a time when public sentiment was viciously turned against him, Walt Whitman. An interesting content letter from which it can be deduced that Sargent, knowing his limitations, realized he was a better painter than author.

John S. Sargent
Richard W. Gilder

American writer and illustrator of a profusion of children's books; best known works include the "beginner books" [for Random House] intended to teach reading, starting in 1958 with *The Cat in the Hat* and *Yertle the Turtle*; by 1970, thirty million copies had been sold in America and



"One Autograph." Boldly signed in orange crayon. In fine condition. Ideal for display!

Seuss had become synonymous with learning to read; wrote best selling book for adults *You're Only Old Once* [1986]. Choice Signature "*Dr. Seuss*," in orange crayon, on 8vo stationery bearing a printed illustration of the irascible *Cat in the Hat*, n.p., undated. Printed inscription above the signature with arrows pointing out "One Cat" and

ARTISTS: TOOKER, TOBEY and MANSHIP [3] (\$350-Up)

Gathering of three unusual items signed by American artists. Includes: **PAUL MANSHIP**. Sculptor, especially of beautifully crafted figures in an elegant, streamlined style; one of his best-known works is the gilded bronze *Prometheus* in Rockefeller Plaza. **Typewritten Letter Signed "Paul Manship,"** 3/4 page, 8vo, on his imprinted stationery, New York City, December 17, 1930. Letter to the president of the Society of Arts and Sciences, advising he will contribute to the notes of appreciation for Cass Gilbert when he is awarded the gold medal of the Society, sending a contribution of \$10 [not present] for the architectural award, but declining to attend the affair.

Typewritten portion a bit light, otherwise in fine condition. **MARK TOBEY**. Painter, his work inspired by his interest in oriental art and thought; best known for his "white writing" paintings; exercised considerable influence on French Tachisme in the 1950's. Unusual, partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "Mark Tobey,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, New York City, July 16, 1963. Bank check, accomplished in his hand, drawn on the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Payable to Leo Robinson, for \$204.60.

Normal cancellation perforations, not affecting signature, otherwise in very good condition.

GEORGE TOOKER. Painter; his works, mainly in egg tempera, express the dehumanized and communal hopelessness of modern institutional man; *Subway*, a terrifying vision of Kafkaesque isolation, is perhaps his most famous work. Scarce



Photograph Signed "George Tooker." A striking bust-length pose by Pach Bros. [as blindstamped in the image], signed by Tooker on the photographers' mount. Image area 9-1/8" x 6-3/16"; overall size 14-1/4" x 11-1/4". Tooker is rarely encountered in signed photographs of this high quality.

ARTISTS: JAMES MCNEIL WHISTLER (\$600-Up)

American painter and etcher, working mainly in London and Paris; achieved recognition through a series of great paintings, including *The White Girl* and *Portrait of My Mother*. Unusual **Autograph Letter Signed "Jas. McN. Whistler,"** 1 page, 8vo, Bloomsbury, "Sunday," undated. To "My dear Miss Jones," advising: "I am obliged to put off working...for the present - but will write to you to let you know when I am able to go on again - Meanwhile will you drop me a line to let me know how I stand upon your book and I will send a Post Office order...with many thanks..." Minor foxing, otherwise very good.

ARTISTS and OTHERS [3] (\$350-Up)

A gathering of three unusual items. **EDWARD PENFIELD**. American painter, illustrator and author; he drew magazine covers, illustrated many books, created posters, and made many sketches for the Beck Engraving Co.; art director of *Harper's Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*; he had a profound impact on American illustration. Scarce **Autograph Letter Signed "Edward Penfield,"** 1/2 page, 8vo, 163 West 23rd Street, New York City, January 24, 1906. To "Dear Mr. Alsop," requesting: "Will you please hand to bearer, the original drawing[s] of mine that have been published & oblige." An artistically penned letter, in fine condition. **FREDERICK A. COOK**. American physician and explorer; at the invitation of Robert E. Peary joined his Arctic expedition of 1891-92; on three subsequent Antarctic expeditions with other explorers; after his

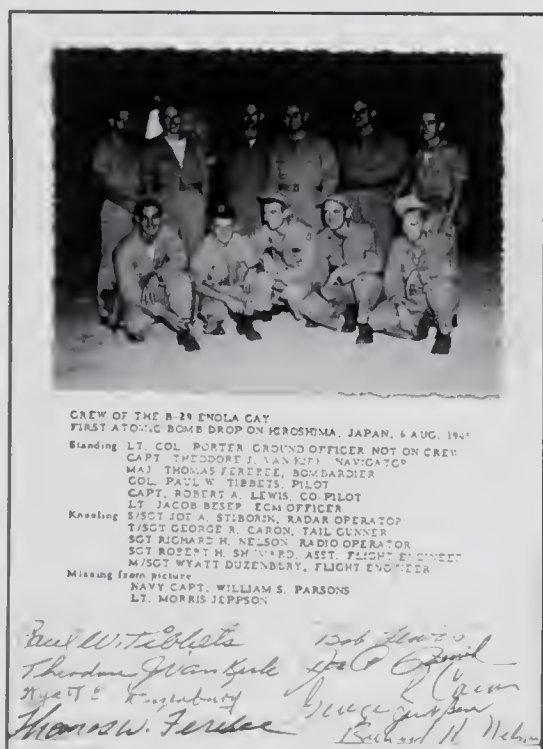
own Arctic expedition trip in 1907-09 in an effort to reach the North Pole, he proclaimed that he had

reached the pole ahead of Peary's simultaneous expedition; his claim was immediately denounced by Peary, and then rejected by scientists after study of evidence; his subsequent imprisonment for fraud in 1923 brought his character into further question, however his North Pole claim remains a controversial subject to this day. Unusual **Autograph Letter Signed "Frederick A. Cook,"** 1/2 page, tall 8vo, on imprinted stationery of the New Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, March 12, 1936. Near the end of his life, pardoned from prison and trying to clear his name, he writes to a Mr. Fisher: "If you can possibly do so, Kindly

secure for me a copy of this Editorial, with name and date of paper. For your record such information is also important." Mended tear at top of sheet, and small loss of paper thereto slightly affecting letterhead, otherwise in very good condition. An uncommon autograph. **GEORGES AURIC.** French composer, a pupil of d'Indy; became one of "Les Six"; his compositions range widely from full orchestral pieces and ballets to songs and film scores, including *Beauty and the Beast* [1946] and *Moulin Rouge* [1952]. **Autograph Letter Signed "Georges Auric,"** in French, 1 page, 8vo, [Paris], undated. Cordial letter to his friend W. Natanson. Gouge in blank margin from hasty opening, otherwise in very good condition.

65 **ATOMIC BOMB: ENOLA GAY CREW** (\$450-Up)

In the closing days of World War II, after the victory in Europe, Allied forces increased efforts in the South Pacific theater. Combined U.S. and British air attacks brought on continuous bombing raids, and began closing in on the Japanese home Islands. The final determining factor, code named "Fat Boy" [after British Prime Minister Winston Churchill], was a 9,000 pound atomic bomb carried aboard the U.S. B-29 *Enola Gay*. At 8:15 A.M., August 6, 1945, "Fat Boy" was detonated over Hiroshima and instantaneously changed forever the nature of warfare, international relations, and global security. The horror unleashed by "the scientific sun" brought Imperial Japan to its knees and ushered in a new era of servants and masters vying for nuclear superiority. A scarce format, mounted **Photograph Signed** on the bottom mount margin by the crew of the *Enola Gay*. Includes: Pilot "**Paul W. Tibbets**"; Co-Pilot "**Bob Lewis**"; Navigator "**Theodore J. Van Kirk**"; Flight Engineer "**Wyatt E. Duzenbury**"; Bombardier "**Thomas W. Ferebee**"; Radar Operator "**Joe A. Stiborik**"; Tail Gunner "**George R. Caron**"; ECM Officer "**Jacob Beser**"; and Radio Operator "**Richard H. Nelson**." Image size ca. 3-5/16" x 4-1/4", overall size 5" x 7". Mounted below the photograph is a typewritten rooster identifying each member of the crew. An informal, smiling portrait of the crew in their flight suits. In fine condition.



66 **AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION** [110+] (\$1200-Up)

An unusual gathering of 110 **Signatures**, mostly in ink on small cards [many 1-15/16" x 3-3/8"], some with inscriptions and dates [1920's], all mounted to the pages [some loose] of an old black-paper photograph album [basically each signature is removable], 1920's. Among the many

notables in the album are: Orville Wright, Thos. A. Edison [in bold pencil, slightly soiled], Robert Frost, Rudyard Kipling [on small sheet], Carl Sandburg [on small sheet], G.K. Chesterton, Oliver Wendell Holmes [Jr.], Childe Hassam, Maxfield Parrish, Warren G. Harding [on White House card, lightly age-toned], Calvin Coolidge [on White House card], Wm. H. Taft, Herbert Hoover, John Philip Sousa, Lee de Forest, Fritz Kreisler, Walter Damrosch,

John McCormack, Geraldine Farrar, Percy Grainger, Josef Hofmann [2, one on a

Orville Wright

Rudyard Kipling

G.K. Chesterton

Thos. A. Edison

program], Maria Jeritza [postcard SP, ink defect], Alma Gluck Zimbalist, A. Scotti, Amelita Galli-

Curci, Robert T. Lincoln, Elihu Root, D. Lloyd George, Alfred Smith, G.W. Cable, Amy Lowell, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Kermit Roosevelt, John J. Pershing [glue residue], Thos. Nelson Page, Geo. Bird Grinnell, Albert Payson Terhune, Ernest Thompson Seton [with paw print], Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Thornton W. Burgess, Maud and Ballington Booth, Walter Hampden [2

Warren G. Harding

Oliver Wendell Holmes
October 2, 1924

Maxfield Parrish

John Philip Sousa

Calvin Coolidge

AQsS], Robert Bridges, Wm. Rose Benet, Walter de la Mare,

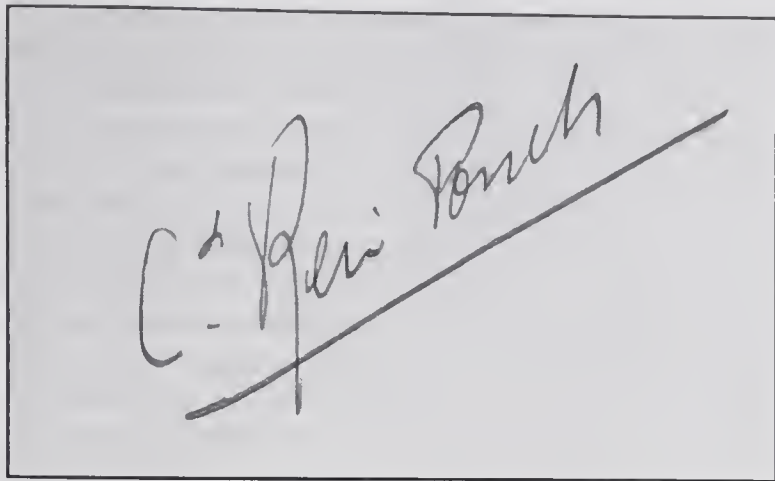
John Galsworthy, Witter Bynner, Beatrice Lillie, Gertrude Lawrence, Harry Lauder [with self-caricature], Sinclair Lewis, and many more. A good solid signature collection.

67

AVIATION: RENE FONCK

(\$350-Up)

French World War I Ace credited with 75 victories, almost



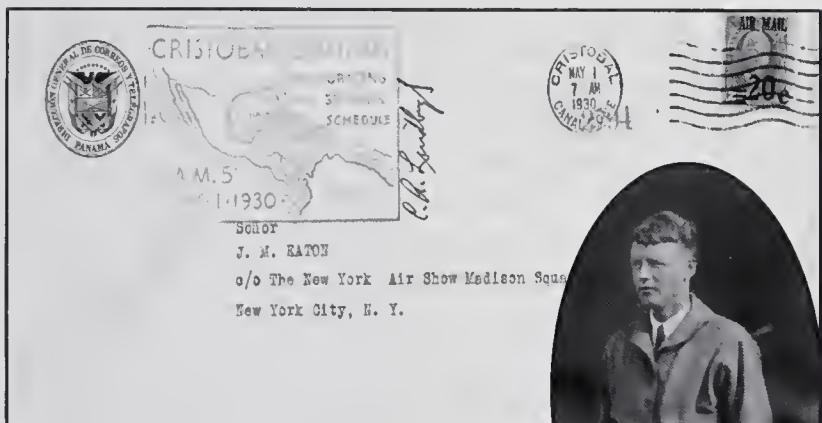
3 times as many as Rickenbacker and just 5 less than von Richthofen. A linen-finish card Signed "Ct. Rene Fonck," 16mo, n.p., undated. An extremely rare signature!

68

AVIATION: CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

(\$475-Up)

American aviator; made historic first solo nonstop transat-



lantic flight from New York to Paris in his monoplane *Spirit of St. Louis*. Handsome Inaugural First Flight Registered Cover Signed "C.A. Lindbergh," 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, postmarked Cristobal, Canal Zone, May 1, 1930. Addressed to Sr. J.M. Eaton, c/o The New York Air Show, Madison Square Garden, N.Y.C. On official envelope of the Panama General Director of Mail and Telegraph. Bears a large purple handstamped map of Central America proclaiming "Cristobal to Miami / inaugurating 33 hour schedule." With an affixed Canal Zone 2¢ postage stamp cancelled by a 20¢ handstamp. Signed by Lindbergh on cover next to map. Verso bears a faint circular N.Y.C. postmark, dated May 3, 1930. In very good condition.

TESTING "...ONE OF OUR 747's..."

69

AVIATION: CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

(\$1200-Up)

Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Best to you always / Charles," 1-3/4 pages [on separate sheets], 4to, no place, February 22, 1970. To "Dear Alden" [Whitman of The New York Times], stating: "It was most thoughtful of you to send me the February 4th 1902 Times plaque. I read the headlines and a few paragraphs of text with great interest, and look forward to reading it more carefully on my return from this trip. My time in Connecticut and

I have Pan American and Conservation meetings in Hawaii early in March, and would like to stop in the Philippines enroute to Hawaii; but I'm afraid there won't be enough days available to make a stop worthwhile. What I'd really like to do is spend two or three weeks with one of the native tribes.

Best to you always
Charles

New York, after the West Coast-Pacific trip, was cut short by an unplanned-for round trip to London on one of our 747's. The plane is receiving high praise from flight-deck personnel, but we were encountering problems with cabin communications and service, and I wanted to get some experience in 747 regular-schedule operation. Pressures were so high during the few days between my return from the London round trip and leaving on this present trip to Europe and eastward that I had to postpone writing to thank you. I have Pan American and Conservation meetings in Hawaii early in March, and would like to stop in the Philippines enroute to Hawaii; but I'm afraid there won't be enough days available to make a stop worthwhile. What I'd really like to do is spend two or three weeks with one of the native tribes." A good aviation content letter of Lindbergh. In fine condition.

70

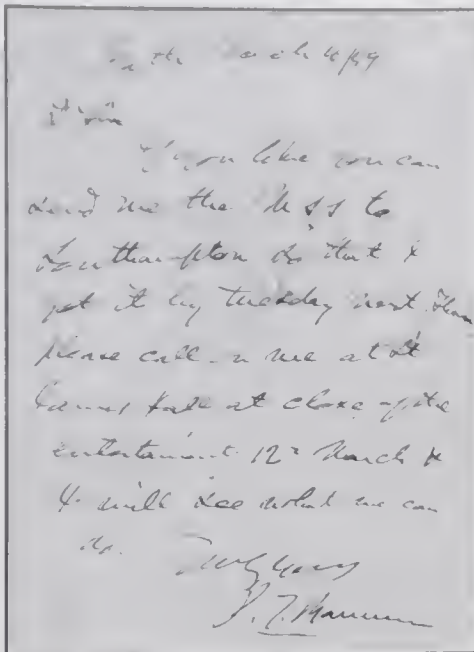
AVIATION: ORVILLE WRIGHT

(\$1750-Up)



Pioneer American aviator; with his brother Wilbur, made first successful flight in a motor-powered airplane in 1903. Scarce half-tone Photograph Signed "Orville Wright," 1 page, oblong 8vo, with imprinted "First Man-Flight, December 17, 1903 / Kitty Hawk, N.C." Boldly signed. A rare depiction of the history making flight that rocked the world, with Orville in his heavier-than-air, motor driven, hand-steered, air-craft lifting off the ground at Kitty Hawk. Although the flight only achieved a distance of 120 feet, it was the signal that the Wright brothers needed to prove that man could fly. Some minor traces of black-corner mounts, otherwise in near fine condition. A scarce image.

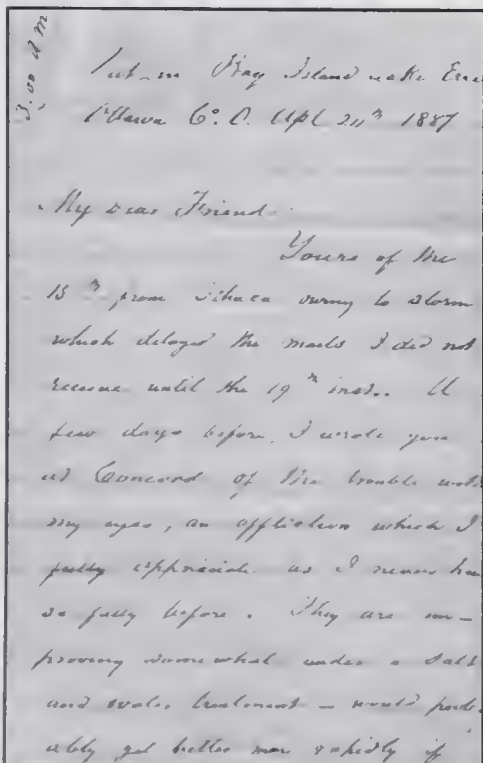
American showman and circus entrepreneur, brought Jenny Lind to America, and was responsible for the success of such great attractions as Tom Thumb and Jumbo; father of "The Greatest Show on Earth." Choice Autograph Letter Signed "P.T. Barnum," 1 page, 8vo, Bath [England], March 4, 1859. During his second trip across the



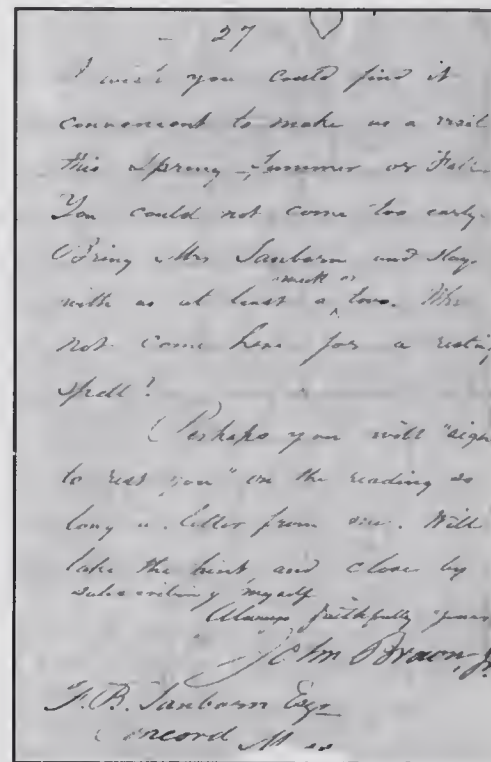
great pond, Barnum, while presenting his Greatest Show to the adoring English public, addresses an unknown correspondent, probably his English publisher, quickly penning "If you like you can send me the M.S.S. to Southampton so that I get it by Tuesday next. Then please call on me at the St. James Hall at close of the entertainment, 12th March & I will see what we can do." Barnum published, for the first time in 1855, his book *Life of P.T. Barnum, Written by Himself*, and continued to update the book at various milestones in his career. Mounting remnants along far right margin of verso, otherwise very good.

"...A FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF FATHERS FAMILY..."

Son and namesake of the abolitionist fanatic martyr; it was John Brown, Jr. who sent a frantic call from Kansas to his father, in the spring of 1855, to bring arms to fight the battle for free soil; likely one of the lawless guerrilla band that massacred five pro-slavery ruffians on May 23, 1856 in Osawatimie County, ever after giving his father the sobriquet "Old Osawatimie." Rare Autograph Letter Signed "John Brown, Jr.," 23 pages, 8vo, Bay Island, Lake Erie [Ohio], April 24th through April 28, 1887. A somewhat rambling personal letter to the noted author and biographer of his famous father, F.B. Sanborn in Concord, Massachusetts, describing his ordi-



nary, simple life, his immediate family, his extended family, and his famous father and his effect on their livelihood. Brown begins in a sort of euphoric stupor about Plato, thanking Sanborn for his letter and relating "...I wrote you at Concord of the trouble with my eyes, an affliction which I appreciate as I never have so fully before...would probably get better more rapidly if necessity did not require their use at other work usually when day light comes. Early in the morning I can use them a little at writing, but only for short time...my faithful friend, worthy disciple of the divine Plato! I envy, to some extent the prisoners who are to be favored by listening to your lecture on Plato & Socrates. Would that I could 'sit at your feet' for a while and become better informed than I am in respect to those really great men. But lately I saw what is claimed as a quotation from Plato, that has been constantly in my thought; It is this: 'The world, is God's Epistle to Mankind'...It is again day light and I must resume the work of the Spring season which wintry weather has for long time kept back, in this region. Wednesday 3:20 a.m. Ap'l. 27th. My eyes have been again very much inflamed within past 3 or 4 days. Work all day in cold winds has been..." Pages 5 through 9, excised, however the thought continues and we pick up on Page 10: "...A man of powerful impulses, I judged; some of them at least seemed to be well directed. The faults, errors & vices of men are not always so terribly punished! His case awakens my compassion, but this is almost powerless to aid. You ask kindly in regard to each of my family. Excepting the misfortune to my eyes, and an occasional cold not lasting nor severe, we have been and still are in usual health, which means very good...Pecuniarily, The year 1886, was favorable. The previous three years owing to frost and mildew brought our faces to the grindstone pretty heavily, yet we succeeded in 'getting along' without incurring debt except in a very small way, occasionally...Our first crop including peaches and grapes amounted to about \$400. After paying a few small claims and making some expenditures for winter supplies, I divided the remainder equally...between my wife, Johnny and Edith who had each done fully their share of the work of the year. As a matter of economy, later on Johnny and I undertook to keep up the fuel supply for four, and much of the time, five fires, by cutting on shares of one half, (stove length) a number of trees on Mr. J. De Rivera's land west side of the Island a mile and a half distant...However, we had the exercise...and so kept up full measure of health and energy, worth, no doubt all their cost. Again, day light has appeared and the work of the day (the care of our little vineyard) is to be



resumed...Thursday 28th 4:00 a.m. over slept a little this morning. The prospect for fruit of all kinds grown in this region is now excellent...The extreme cold waves of last Winter did not visit us on the Island...yet we have had a very long period of cold...Have a brisk fire in my office this morning and yet feel rather chilly. I believe that I wrote you last spring of Edith's efforts in the way of

musical education. She continued through the Summer and until about the time of grape harvest in the Fall to take lessons of Prof. Bonn of Sandusky...Made good progress and during Winter kept up her practice at home. Her ambition has been to continue her musical studies at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and I was greatly in hopes last Fall that from the proceeds of our fruit crop I should be able to pay for a course at Boston for her this Spring. The price for grape and peaches was low owing to the very abundant supply here; so she must bear her disappointment as best she can and still persevere in some other way...Will be 21 years of age the 10th of next June; is healthy and energetic, and I am sure will succeed if she does not too soon switch off on some matrimonial side track...I inclose with this a number of letters [no longer present], mostly from California. From Ruth's letters especially, you can see what efforts outsiders are making to get possession of the land which Jason, Owen, & Henry have taken under the Homestead and Tree Claim Acts relating to Government lands. Have written to them to hang on persistently to all their legal rights there - that my purpose, is to go there the coming Autumn and stay perhaps through the winter and assist them all in my power. There is nothing which so completely demoralizes Jason as having to contend with the forces of nature in the shape of human selfishness, greed and rapacity. Others of our family are 'not built that way.' Perhaps too beligerent [sic] in our disposition...I notice what you say respecting Mr. Rust's letters in regard to a fund for the benefit of Fathers family. He still continues to write me on the same subject...My feeling utterly revolts at the idea of such undertaken on our behalf so long as we are not wholly disabled. We are not pensioners. We can and will work - 'to beg, we are ashamed'...So long as I have any property left, I shall not be slow in sharing with any of our number who is or may be in need. Am planning now to sell off from my place here a lot or two, so that with the proceeds of the sale I can procure a first class Transit with Solar Attachment, an instrument for surveying and engineering purposes indispensable in work of surveying Government lands...Am of the opinion that I can in this way be of much help to all the family out there, and at same time be of as much advantage to my own family...Whether or not I can effect such a sale of lots remains to be seen. Whatever the result of my efforts in this direction, I shall endeavor to avoid incurring debt, which appears to me,

In my reply to Mr. Rust's letter I shall endeavor to treat his well meant intentions with all possible kindness & delicacy. If he or any one from the generosity of his heart and fulness of purse should minister to the real needs of any one of our number who may be in distress or become permanently disabled, I would not of course object, but on the contrary, should be exceeding glad. What I cannot bear, is, the posing of our family before the country in the attitude of mendicants, which on the scheme proposed by Mr. R. would be unavoidable.
Yours, J. W. Carver

almost, as the sum of all evils...Now there is not a spark of the fire of speculation in my make up which I did not endeavor to smother a good while ago. The whole business of speculation appears to me as only another form of gambling...One such utterance as that of Plato's already quoted fans a coal on another side of my forge to a white heat...I inclose...for you to keep if you wish, a clipping from Cleveland

Leader giving all of the correspondence between me and Major Young of Charleston, S.C., over a little matter which at the time I expected no more than a simple acknowledgement of receipt...To my great surprise that correspondence has been widely published, and has in the main received favorable comments...One result to me has been a deluge of letters, all of them cheering and agreeable..." Boldly signed at the conclusion. In a last thought, on the verso of the final page, Brown quickly adds "P.S. In my reply to Mr. Rust's letters I shall endeavor to treat his well meant intentions with all possible kindness & delicacy. If he or any one else from the generosity of his heart and fulness [sic] of purse should minister to the real needs of any one of our number who may be in distress or become permanently disabled, I would not of course object but on the contrary, should be exceeding glad. What I cannot bear, is, the posing of our family before the country in the attitude of mendicants, which on the scheme proposed by Mr. R. would be unavoidable." Some minor chipping to bottom margin of final page, losing some letters in Sanborn's address, otherwise in choice condition. A rather unusual letter of the younger John Brown, showing a real sensitivity.

73

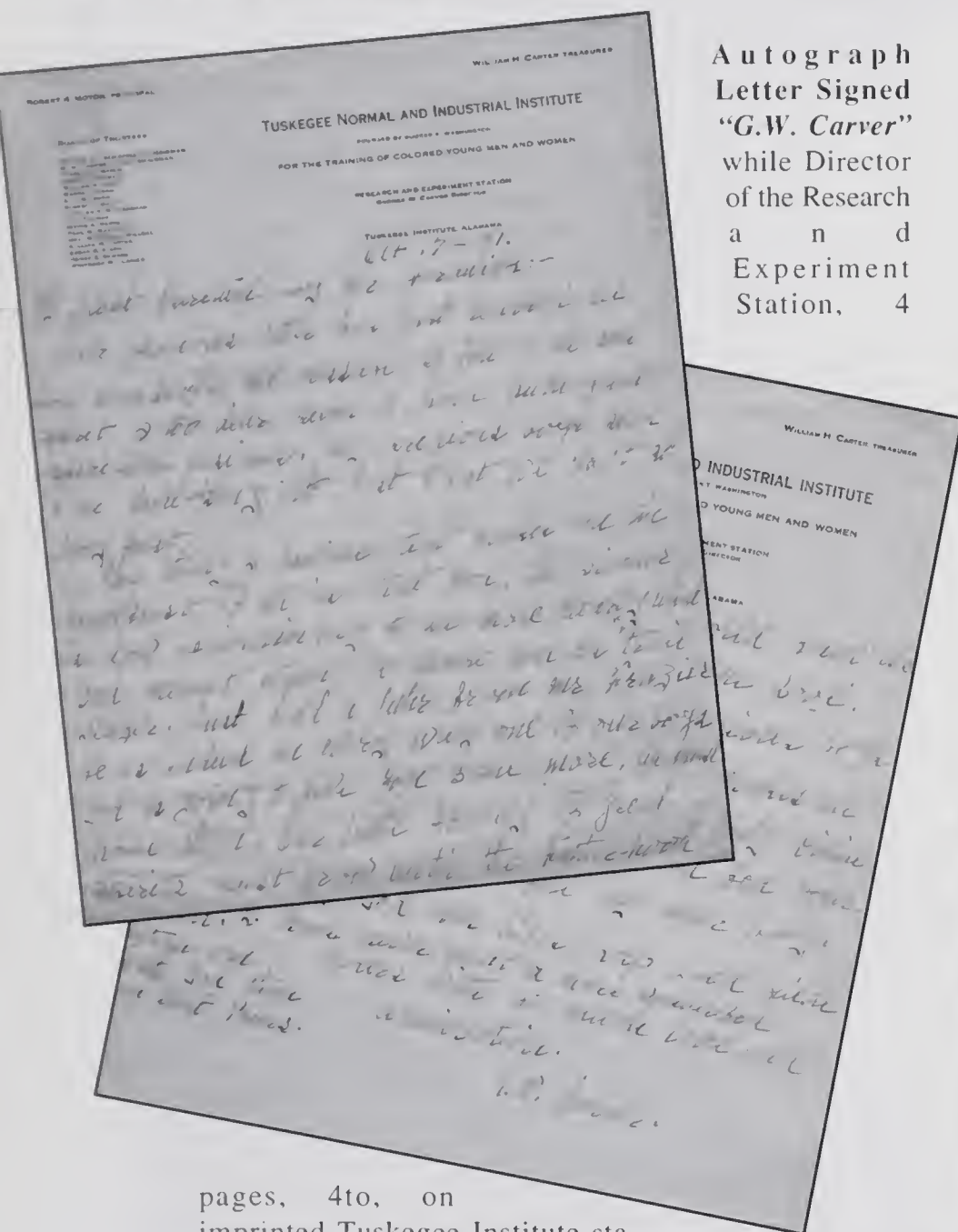
CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON

(\$950-Up)



American botanist, son of slave parents; led wandering early life, obtaining education by own efforts; director of agricultural department at Tuskegee Institute; promoted crop diversification among Southern farmers, especially adoption of peanuts, soybeans and other soil-enriching crops; developed over 300 derivative products from peanuts and 118 from sweet potatoes; awarded Spingarn medal in 1923. Very rare **Photograph Signed "G.W. Carver."** A matte-finish, informal candid profile pose, ca. 5" x 4". An uncommon full-length standing pose of Carver outdoors, possibly strolling the campus of Tuskegee University. Signed on the photographic surface below his image. Uniform age-toning, otherwise fine. The first photograph of its kind we have ever seen!

74 **CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON** (\$550-Up)



Autograph Letter Signed "G.W. Carver" while Director of the Research and Experiment Station, 4

pages, 4to, on imprinted Tuskegee Institute stationery, October 17, 1931. Demonstrating tremendous religious fervor and spiritual awareness, Carver pens an inspirational letter to "My Great Spiritual boy Mr. Hardwick," and relates, in an evangelical tone, his latest joys: "Your glorious letter has just reached me. How wonderful the message, so full of the Real Spirit. I too dear, seem to have such great Spiritual Visions. My precious boys seem to be developing into just what we want so very fast. The thing I believe that makes me the happiest of all is that you, the pioneer, is now beginning to see more clearly what God meant when He chose you as Trail Blazer. Just had a letter from Mr. Frazier. He is indeed in every way one of our boys. God is going to give you some more,

we must have them, our little family of great spirits, must grow until the Father-hood of God and the Brotherhood of Man is felt throughout the World...I can understand how God is leading you, your great Spirit has never left me for a moment since we made that memorable trip last spring. God directed that trip, and it is yet bearing fruit. I am praying that God will arrange another in his own time and way. It is nothing short of remarkable how clearly God manifest in you from the very beginning, and how you were able to sway your audiences. How I wish we could have a little season of prayer in the 'den' again, but remember my prayers are with and for you always...Dear, my very soul has been lifted up ever since you made that marvelous prayer last Thurs. I believe it was even more powerful than the one made the other time as you are growing in grace and a knowledge of Him so rapidly. I know, dear, you will understand me, no one except my dear boys could when I say that I can do my work better, since you were here, God seems to bless everything I attempt to do. You seem to be with me now all of the time and I am so very, very happy. O how I wish the Whole World knew the secret of true happiness, 'Divine Love.' I talk to God through my precious boys that he has given me, and it makes me so happy to love them. It is truly Divine to see them grow, as I see and feel your growth, truly wonderful my dear boy..." A testament to Carver's faith and his concern for the youth. Though bogged down with ceremonial and social engagements, Carver conveys with complete sincerity his aspirations for the young Mr. Hardwick. Age-toned with minor chipping at edges of first page, not affecting text, otherwise in good condition. Unusual content, penned in a vigorous hand and full of praise.

75 **CATHERINE II. Known as CATHERINE THE GREAT** (\$850-Up)

Empress of All Russia [1762-96]; murdered her husband



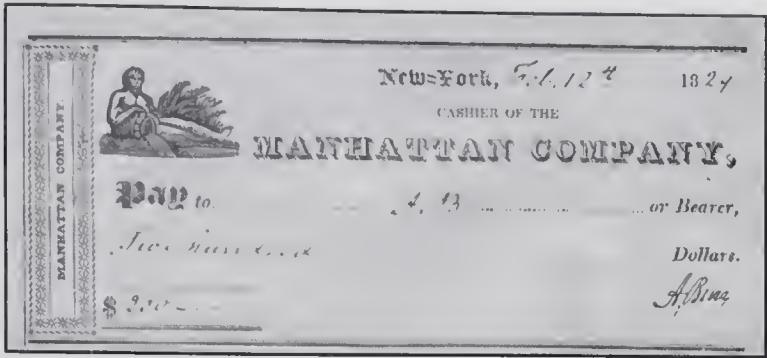
Peter III and proclaimed herself Czarina in 1762; a woman of great ability and intellect, she had in full the vices of her time and station and was notorious for her many lovers, especially her devoted Cossacks; through wars with Turkey, Poland and Sweden, vastly increased the empire. Choice **Manuscript Document Signed "Ekaterina"** as Empress, in Cyrillic, 1/2 page, folio, n.p. [Moscow], March 1, 1782. The Empress proclaims: "Decree of Our Chief Palace Chancellery / Upon the presentation to Us by Our Actual Privy Counselor Bedny of the report stat-

ing that a sum of thirty-eight thousand four hundred forty rubles and sixty-nine kopecks is required for various construction needs, We hereby order to allocate the said sum from the revenue of the Administration of Our Chief Palace Chancellery during the current and following 1783 years." In fine condition, with a bold signature. With translation. Written in the 20th year of her reign.

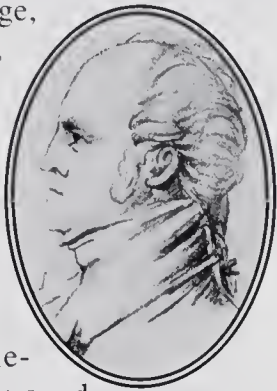
CHECKS: AARON BURR

(\$650-Up)

American political leader; Vice President; mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in the historic duel fought on July 11, 1804 at Wechawken, New Jersey. Partly-printed



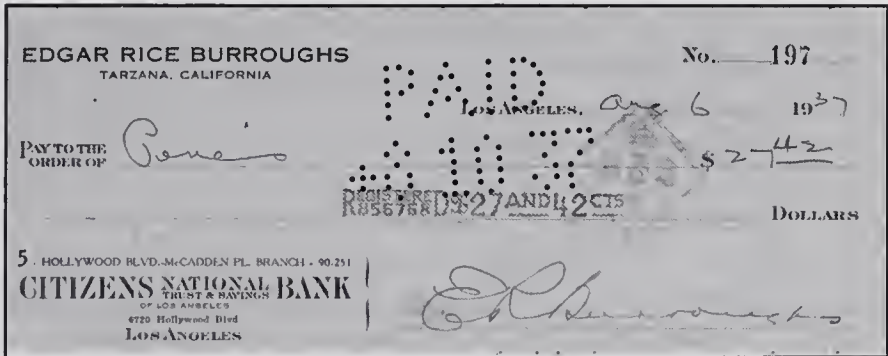
Document Signed "A. Burr," 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, New York City, February 12, 1829. A bank check, drawn on the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, made payable to "A.B." for "Two hundred" Dollars, and signed at the conclusion. Closed slash cancellation not affecting signature. Handsome vignette depicting an allegorical figure of abundance. In very good condition. At the time this check was issued, Burr had achieved the status of an elder statesman and still maintained his private law practice in New York City.



CHECKS: EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

(\$250-Up)

American novelist; creator of *Tarzan of the Apes*. Partly-printed Autograph Document Signed "E.R. Burroughs,"

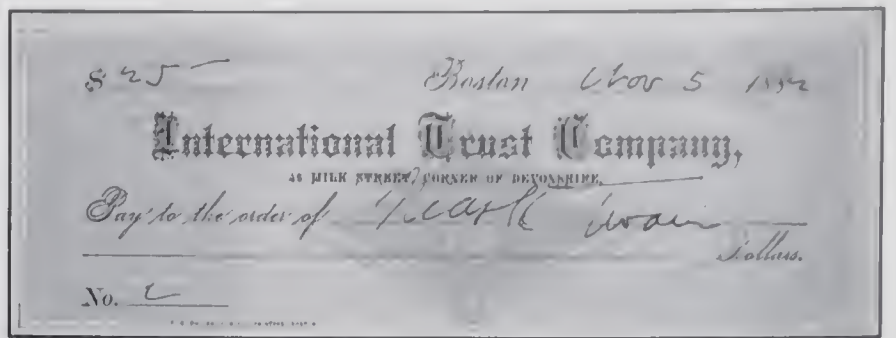


1 page, oblong narrow 4to, Los Angeles, Ca., August 6, 1937. Fine bank check, #197, accomplished entirely in Burroughs' hand, drawn on the Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank and made payable to "Pene's" for \$27.42. A personal check, with printed address "Tarzana, California." Usual perforated and handstamped cancellations. A light handstamp cancellation touches the initial "E." of the bold signature without affecting its legibility. In fine condition.

CHECKS: SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

(\$1250-Up)

American author and humorist; wrote *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Choice Autograph Document Signed "Mark Twain," 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, Boston, November 5, 1882. A partly-printed bank check, accomplished entirely in Clemens' hand, drawn on

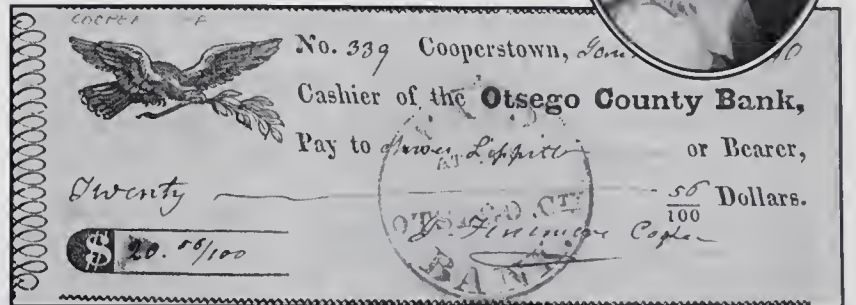
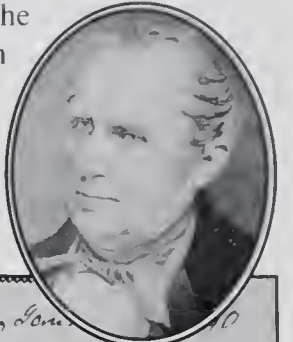


the International Trust Company and made payable to "Mark Twain" for "\$25." Curiously, Clemens has signed the check on the line where the name of the payee is usually inserted. With orange underprinted 2¢ Internal Revenue stamp. In fine condition.

CHECKS: JAMES F. COOPER

(\$225-Up)

American author; drew on his background to produce a series of novels about the New York frontier; gained attention with the publication of *The Spy* [1821], a novel of the American Revolution; his most successful works were the romantic novels of

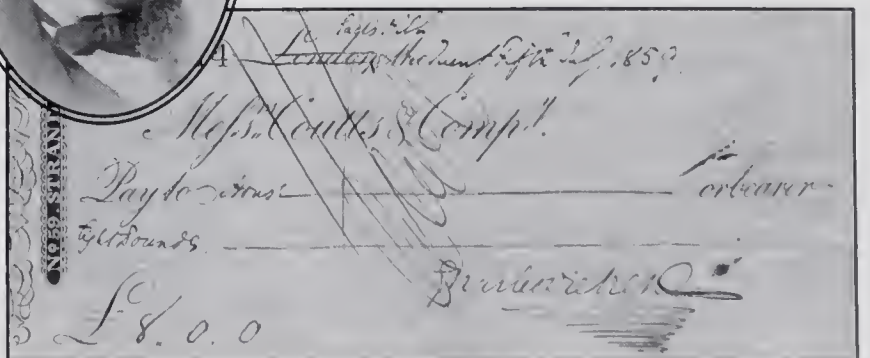


frontier life known as the Leather Stocking Tales, which included *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pathfinder* and *The Deerslayer*. Autograph Document Signed "J. Fenimore Cooper," 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, Cooperstown, N.Y., January 18, 1840. A partly-printed bank check, accomplished entirely in Cooper's hand, drawn on the cashier of the Otsego County Bank, payable to "Moses Lippitt," for \$20.56. Handstamped cancellation affecting, though not obscuring, signature. In very good condition.

CHECKS: CHARLES DICKENS

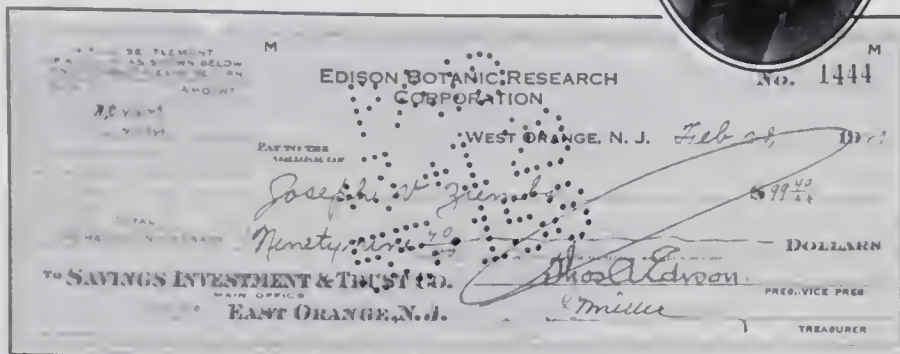
(\$550-Up)

English author of such classics as *David Copperfield*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, etc. Partly-printed Document Signed "Charles Dickens," 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, "Gad's Hill," July 25, 1859. Check drawn on Messrs. Coutts & Co., for £8. Accomplished in his hand, the check is made payable to "House." Ink slash cancellation not seriously affecting attractive appearance. Penned in characteristic blue ink. Bold paraph below Dickens' signature. In very good condition. Ideal for display.



81 CHECKS: THOMAS A. EDISON (\$550-Up)

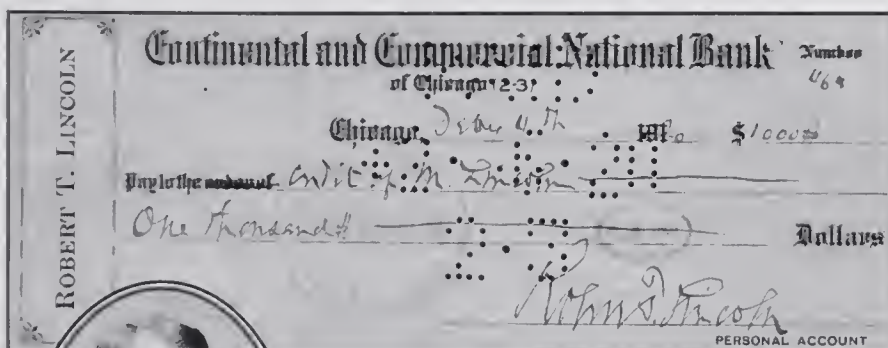
American inventor of the phonograph, light bulb, electric generator, storage battery, etc. Fine financial Document Signed "Thos. A. Edison" as president, 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, West Orange, N.J., February 28, 1929. A partly-printed bank check, #1444, from the "Edison Botanic Research



Corporation," made out to "Joseph V. Zumba," for \$99.40. Countersigned by J. Miller as Treasurer. Usual punch-cancellations, touching though not affecting the legibility of Edison's bold "umbrella" signature.

82 CHECKS: ROBERT T. LINCOLN (\$250-Up)

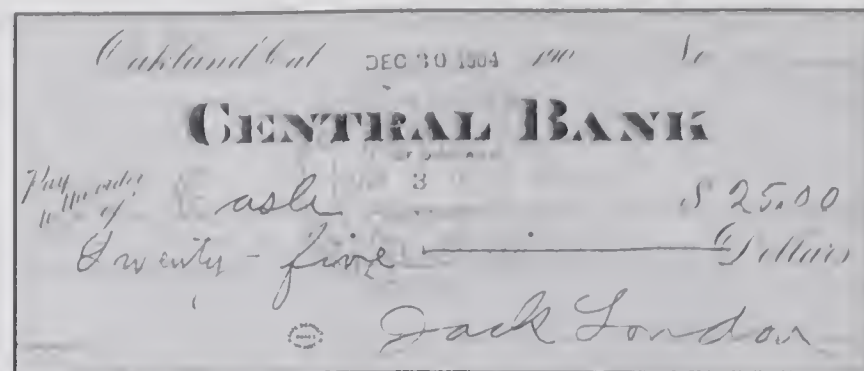
Only surviving son of Abraham Lincoln; Secretary of War under Garfield and Arthur; U.S. Minister to Great Britain. Financial Document Signed "Robert T. Lincoln," 1 page,



oblong narrow 4to, Chicago, handstamped February 6, 1920. A partly-printed bank check drawn on Lincoln's personal account with the Continental and Commercial National Bank and made payable to "Credit of M. Lincoln," [probably his daughter Mary Harlan Lincoln, affectionately known as "Mamie"] for \$1,000. Usual hand-stamped and perforated cancellations. In very good condition.

83 CHECKS: JACK LONDON (\$650-Up)

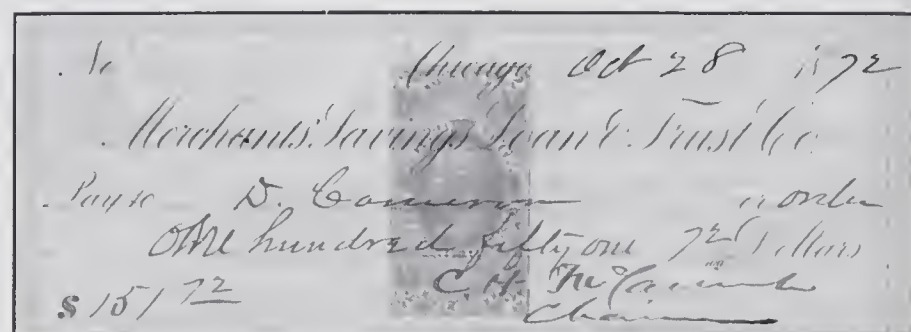
American novelist; successively sailor, tramp and gold miner before he took to writing; made famous at age 27 with the publication of *The Call of the Wild*; his biographers support the belief that he committed suicide at age 40 by over-indulgence. Choice Autograph Document Signed "Jack London," 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, Oakland, Ca., December 30, 1904. A partly-printed bank check accomplished entirely in London's hand. Drawn on the Central Bank of Oakland and made payable to "Cash," for "Twenty-five"



Dollars. Bears a bold signature. Large blue circular rubber stamp cancellation at center, not affecting signature. In very good condition. Perhaps in preparation for that evening's New Year's Eve festivities, \$25 would have provided the young London, then a mere 28 years old, with enough capital or an entire entourage.

84 CHECKS: CYRUS HALL McCORMICK (\$350-Up)

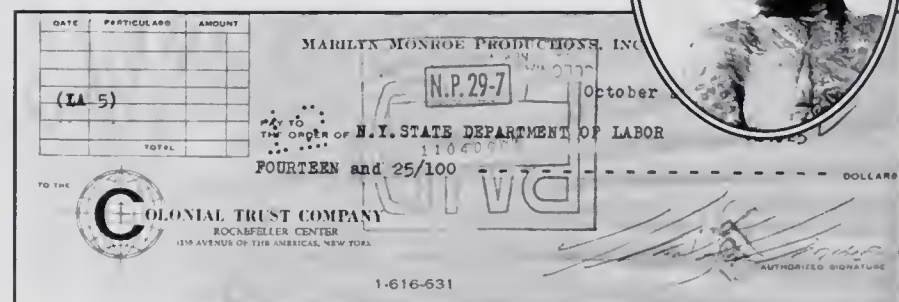
American inventor; continuing the work started by his



father, invented a successful reaping machine [patented 1834]; began its manufacture on a large scale in 1847. Partly-printed Document Signed "C.H. McCormick / Chairman," 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, ca. 2-3/4" x 7-1/8", Chicago, October 28, 1872. Bank check, drawn on Merchants Savings Loan & Trust Co., payable to "D. Cameron," for \$151.72. Orange underprinted 2¢ U.S. Internal Revenue stamp at center. Closed slash cancellation not affecting signature. Slight age-toning and fading, otherwise a good example of a McCormick check.

85 CHECKS: MARILYN MONROE (\$1700-Up)

American mythical film goddess, enchantress and ultimate blonde-bombshell; enshrined as a cult heroine. Choice financial Document Signed "Marilyn Monroe," 1 page, oblong



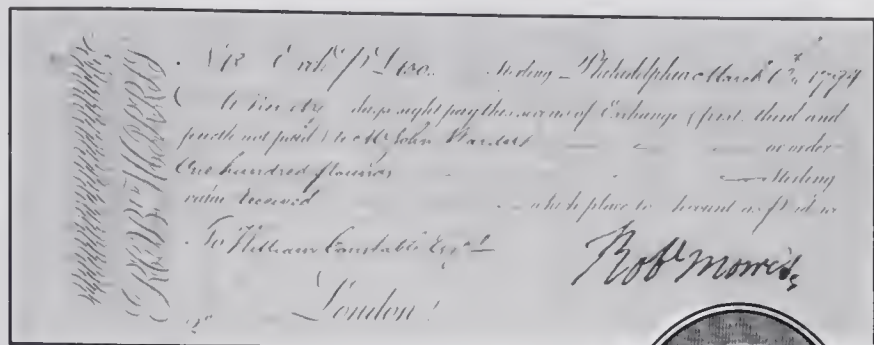
narrow 4to, New York City, October 28, 1960. A partially-printed corporate check from the "Marilyn Monroe Productions Inc.," a company she founded with photographer Milton Greene as a gesture of defiance against Fox and her stereotyped roles. Drawn on Colonial Trust Company, Rockefeller Center Office, New York City, and made payable to the New York State Department of Labor

for \$14.25. Usual perforation cancellations and hand stamps. Gray cancellation stamp touching, but not obscuring, a small portion of her signature. A most desirable film autograph.

86

CHECKS: ROBERT MORRIS

(\$850-Up)



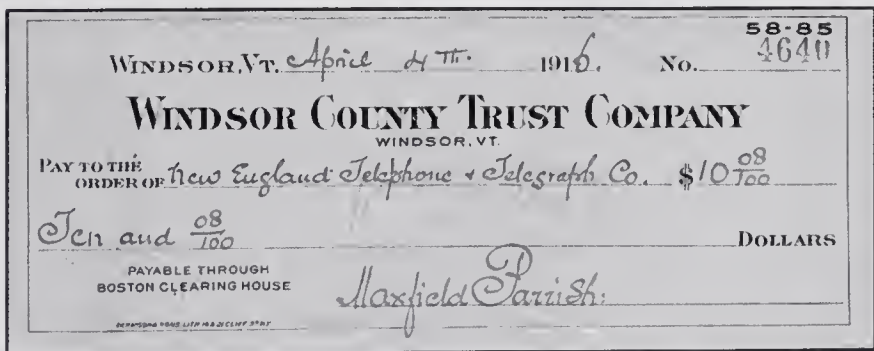
Signer of the Declaration of Independence; helped finance the American Revolution; declined the position of Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet; Superintendent of Finance [1781-1784]; founder of the Bank of North America; financially ruined by speculation in western lands, and sent to debtors' prison. Handsome financial **Document Signed "Robt. Morris,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, Philadelphia, March 10, 1794. A partly-printed promissory note authorizing: "...At Ninety days sight pay this second of Exchange (first, third, and fourth not paid) to Mr. John Warder or order One Hundred pounds Sterling..." Bears a bold signature. "ROBT MORRIS" is printed vertically at left of the note in an attractive flowing script. Inlaid into a slightly larger sheet, and endorsed on verso "Pay Mr. Tho. Goadsby or order Jno. Warder." Subtle age-toning, otherwise in very good condition.

87

CHECKS: MAXFIELD PARRISH

(\$500-Up)

American painter and illustrator; best known as illustrator of *Mother Goose in Prose*, *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, etc.; his best known paintings exhibit a surreal quality and include the frequently reproduced "Daybreak." Choice **Autograph Document Signed "Maxfield Parrish,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, Windsor, Vermont,



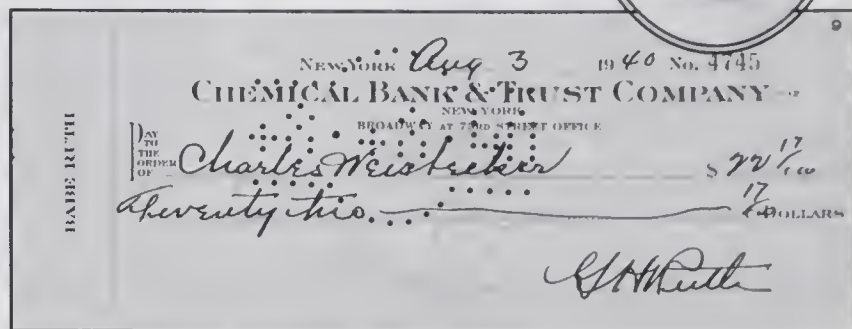
April 4, 1916. A partly-printed check accomplished entirely in Parrish's hand, drawn on the Windsor County Trust Company and made payable to the "New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.," for "Ten and 08/100" Dollars. Bears an usually fine artistic signature of Parrish. Light purple rubber stamp cancellation, very slightly affecting signature. Exhibits faint show-through from multiple rubber stamp cancellations on verso. In very good condition.

88

CHECKS: BABE RUTH

(\$1500-Up)

American professional baseball legend; voted most important player in the American League [1923]; led N.Y. Yankees to seven World Series and four championships; among the first four inductees into the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. A desirable partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "G.H. Ruth,"** 1 page, narrow oblong 4to, New York City, August 3, 1940. Bank check,



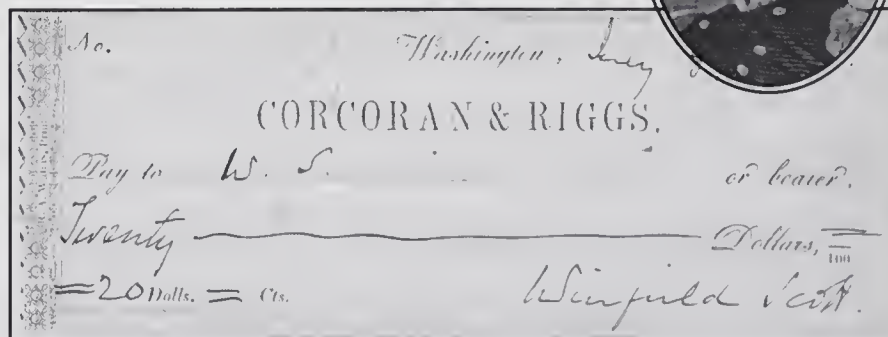
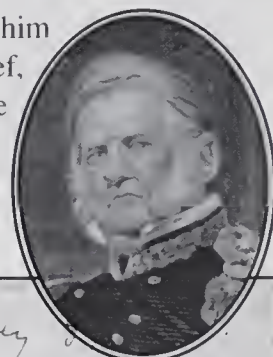
accomplished entirely in Ruth's hand, drawn on Chemical Bank & Trust Company, and made payable to "Charles Weisbecker," for "Twenty two 17/100" Dollars. Bears a bold signature. "BABE RUTH" is imprinted vertically at the left edge in a bold serif typeface. Usual punch cancellation, not affecting signature. Multiple rubber stamp cancellations on verso. In fine condition.

89

CHECKS: WINFIELD SCOTT

(\$275-Up)

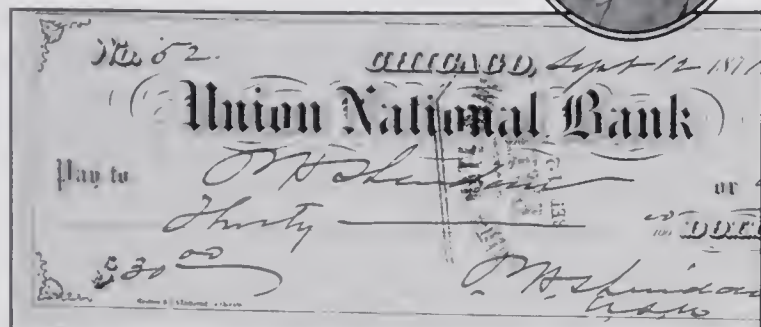
American army officer; General in Chief of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, serving under Wade Hampton in New Orleans, and under Henry Dearborn, executing the attack on Fort George; his heroics in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 made him a military legend; as General in Chief, he commanded the U.S. forces in the Mexican War; captured Vera Cruz; defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco.



Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and occupied Mexico City; presidential candidate in 1852, defeated by Franklin Pierce; although 75 years old when the Civil War began and unable to mount a horse, he supervised the recruiting and training of the Union soldiers defending the capital; personally commanded President Lincoln's bodyguard at the inauguration; unseated as Commander in Chief by the boy wonder George B. McClellan. Choice partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "Winfield Scott,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, Washington D.C., July 8, 1857. A bank check, entirely in Scott's hand, drawn on the Corcoran & Riggs Bank. Payable to "W.S." [himself], for "Twenty" Dollars. Bears a bold signature. Normal closed slash cancellation. In very good condition.

90 **CHECKS: PHILIP H. SHERIDAN** (\$275-Up)

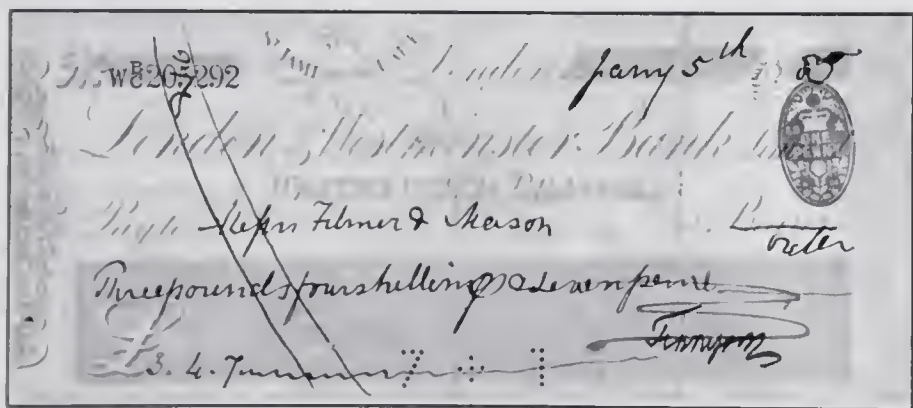
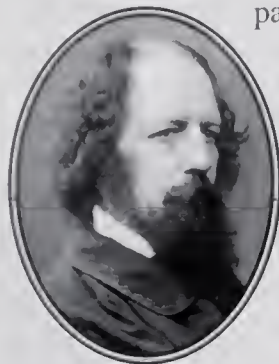
Union general, brilliant cavalry officer, blocking Lee's withdrawal, the only Civil War general never defeated in battle; succeeded to Lieutenant General upon Sherman's rise to full general. Partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "P.H. Sheridan"** twice, 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, Chicago, September 12, 1871. An attractive bank check, #52, accomplished entirely in Sheridan's hand, drawn on the Union National Bank and made payable to "P.H. Sheridan" for \$30. Handstamped cancellation affecting, but not obscuring, each bold signature. Small stain at lower right corner, otherwise a choice check. A lifelong



soldier, Sheridan spent the year 1871 as a liaison officer with the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian War.

91 **CHECKS: ALFRED, Lord TENNYSON** (\$300-Up)

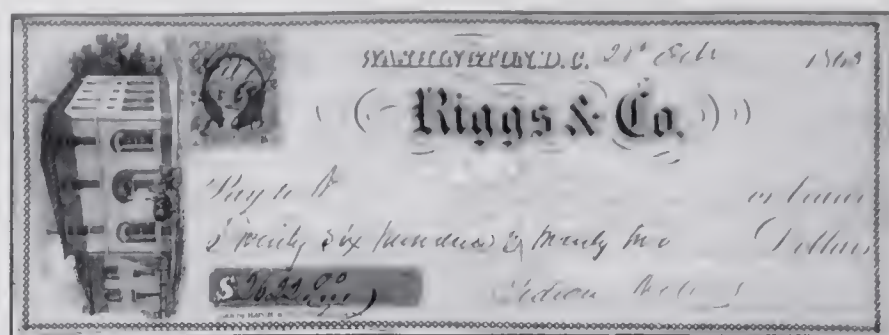
English poet laureate, especially remembered for *In Memoriam* and *The Charge of the Light Brigade*. Colorful partly-printed **Document Signed "Tennyson,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, London, January 5, 1885. Bank check, drawn on London & Westminster Bank Limited, and made payable to Messrs. Filmer & Mason, for "Three pounds four shillings & seven pence." The check, printed in blue, contrasts dramatically against Tennyson's black ink signature. Embossed revenue stamp appears at upper right. Usual punch and ink slash cancellations.



Light ink cancellation in signature area. A vertical fold runs through the signature, though its legibility is not affected. Mounting strip on verso. In good condition.

92 **CHECKS: GIDEON WELLES** (\$350-Up)

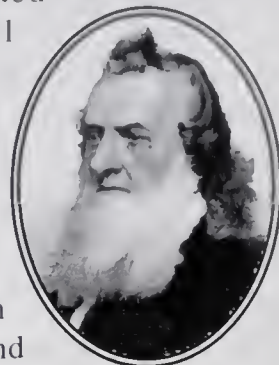
American politician; affectionately known as *Uncle Gideon*; his personal diary considered an important historical document; credited with the insight to convert the old wooden navy into the overwhelming modern iron fleet; responsible for the adoption of Ericsson's *Monitor*; a stabilizing force in President Andrew Johnson's troubled



Cabinet. Choice partly-printed **Document Signed "Gideon Welles,"** 1

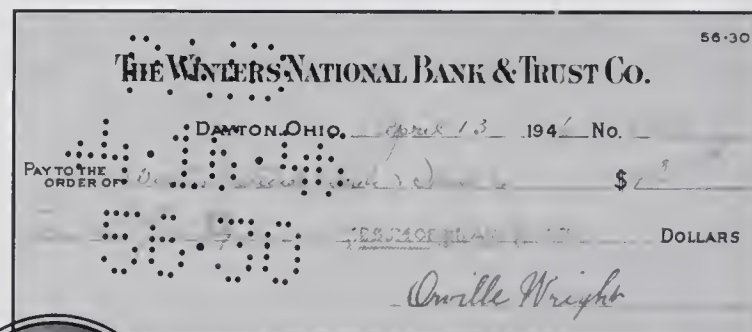
page, oblong narrow 4to, Washington D.C., October 28, 1863. A bank check, drawn on Riggs & Co., and made payable to himself for \$2,622.

A fine engraving of the bank building at far left. At upper left appears a 2¢ Internal Revenue stamp with manuscript cancellation initialed and dated by Welles. Docketed on verso "NY Drft" in pencil, in an unknown hand. Usual closed slash cancellation, touching top of letters "G" and "d" in Gideon, otherwise very good.



93 **CHECKS: ORVILLE WRIGHT** (\$850-Up)

Pioneer American aviator; with his brother Wilbur, made first successful flight in a motor powered airplane in 1903. **Financial Document Signed "Orville Wright,"** 1 page,

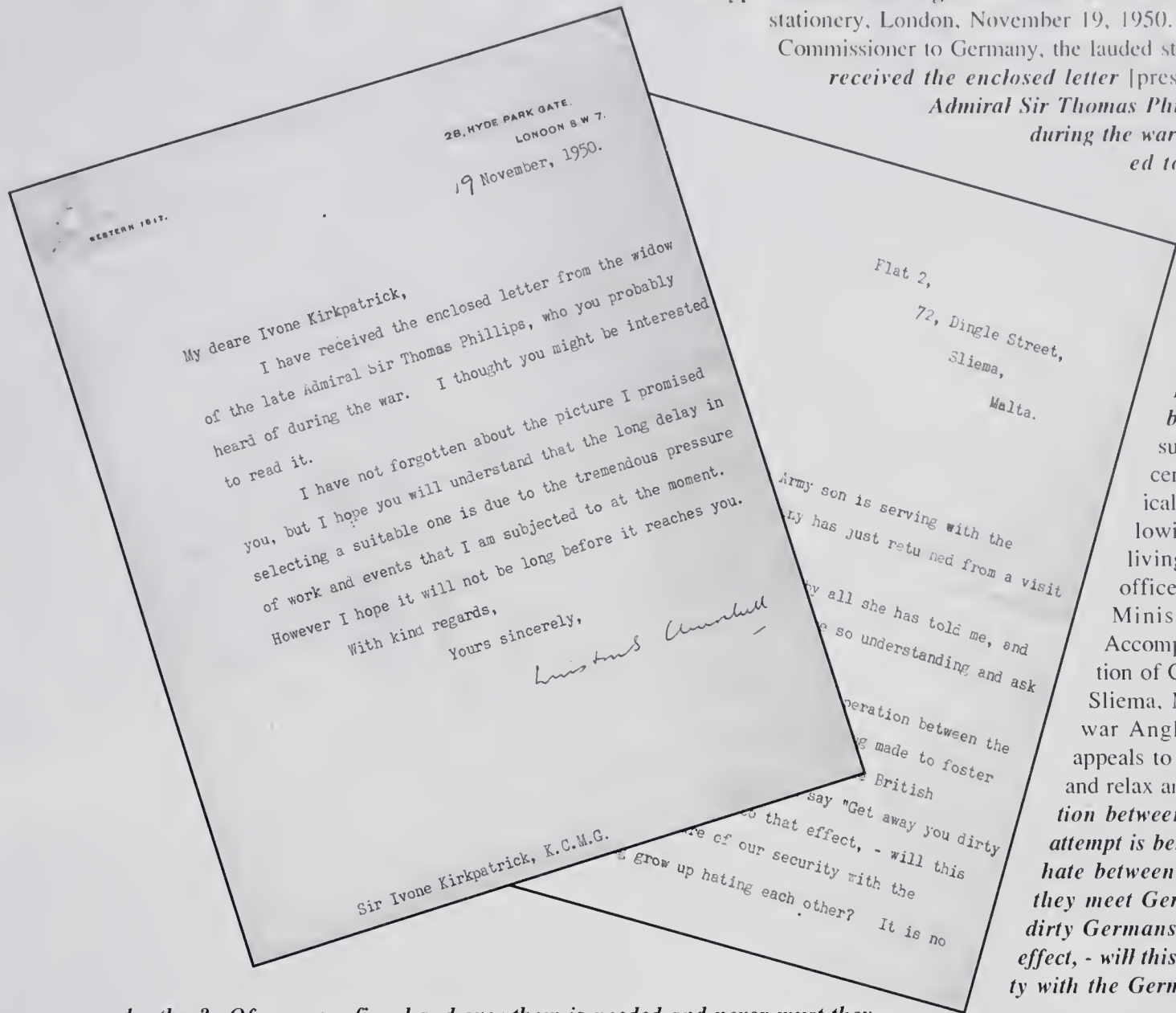


oblong narrow 4to, Dayton, Ohio, April 13, 1946. A partly-printed bank check drawn on The Winters National Bank & Trust Co. and made payable to the same bank for \$4.80. Usual cancellation perforations and handstamps, not affecting Wright's bold signature. In very good condition.

R.M. SMYTHE

Established 1880

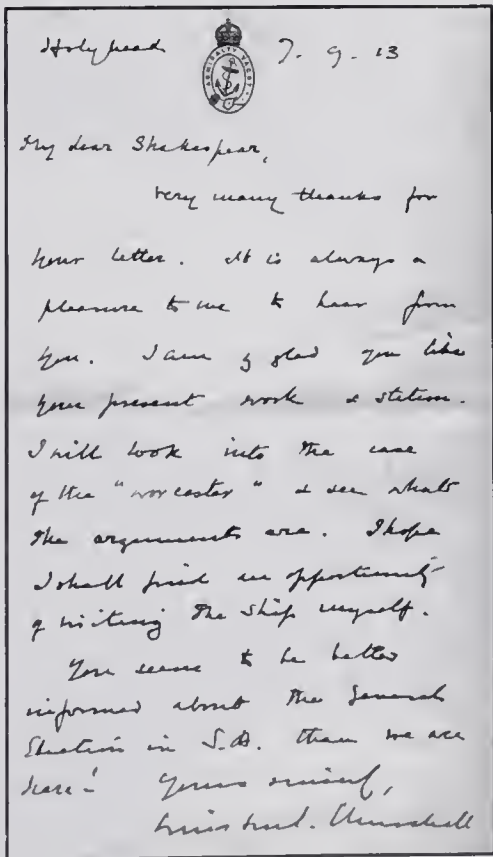
**We accept MAIL, PHONE or FAX bids
for any lot in this Sale.**



Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Winston S. Churchill," 1 page, 4to, on his imprinted stationery, London, November 19, 1950. Writing Ivone Kirkpatrick, High Commissioner to Germany, the lauded statesman "Winnie" relates: "I have received the enclosed letter [present] from the widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Phillips, who you probably heard of during the war. I thought you might be interested to read it. I have not forgotten about the pictures I promised you, but I hope you will understand that the long delay in selecting a suitable one is due to the tremendous pressure of work and events that I am subjected to at the moment. However I hope it will not be long before it reaches you." The "pressure" Churchill described likely concerned his pending return to the political arena. Over the course of the following year the 77 year-old "greatest living Englishman" returned to public office and assumed the position Prime Minister for another four years. Accompanied by the typewritten transcription of Gladys Phillips' letter, 3 pages, 4to, Sliema, Malta, n.d. Concerned with post-war Anglo-German relations, the widow appeals to Churchill to improve the situation and relax animosities: "...there is no co-operation between the Allies and the Germans, no attempt is being made to foster any feeling, but hate between us. Even the British children if they meet German children say 'Get away you dirty Germans we hate you' and words to that effect, - will this attitude help for the future security with the Germans if the young grow up hating each other? Of course a firm hand over them is needed and never must they have the power again to bring all the misery and devastation they have caused in the last two wars...Also can nothing be done to let the Army of occupation have say their own cows and livestock [sic] without having to have the dreadful N.A.A.F.I. meat and tin milk etc. There seems to be lovely food - milk and meat in the German shops, but all for the Germans (who won this War?)..." A biting assessment of the victors' peace-time demeanor. Each letter has a small file hole at upper left blank corner, none of which affect text. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition.

Flat 2,
72, Dingle Street,
Sliema,
Malta.

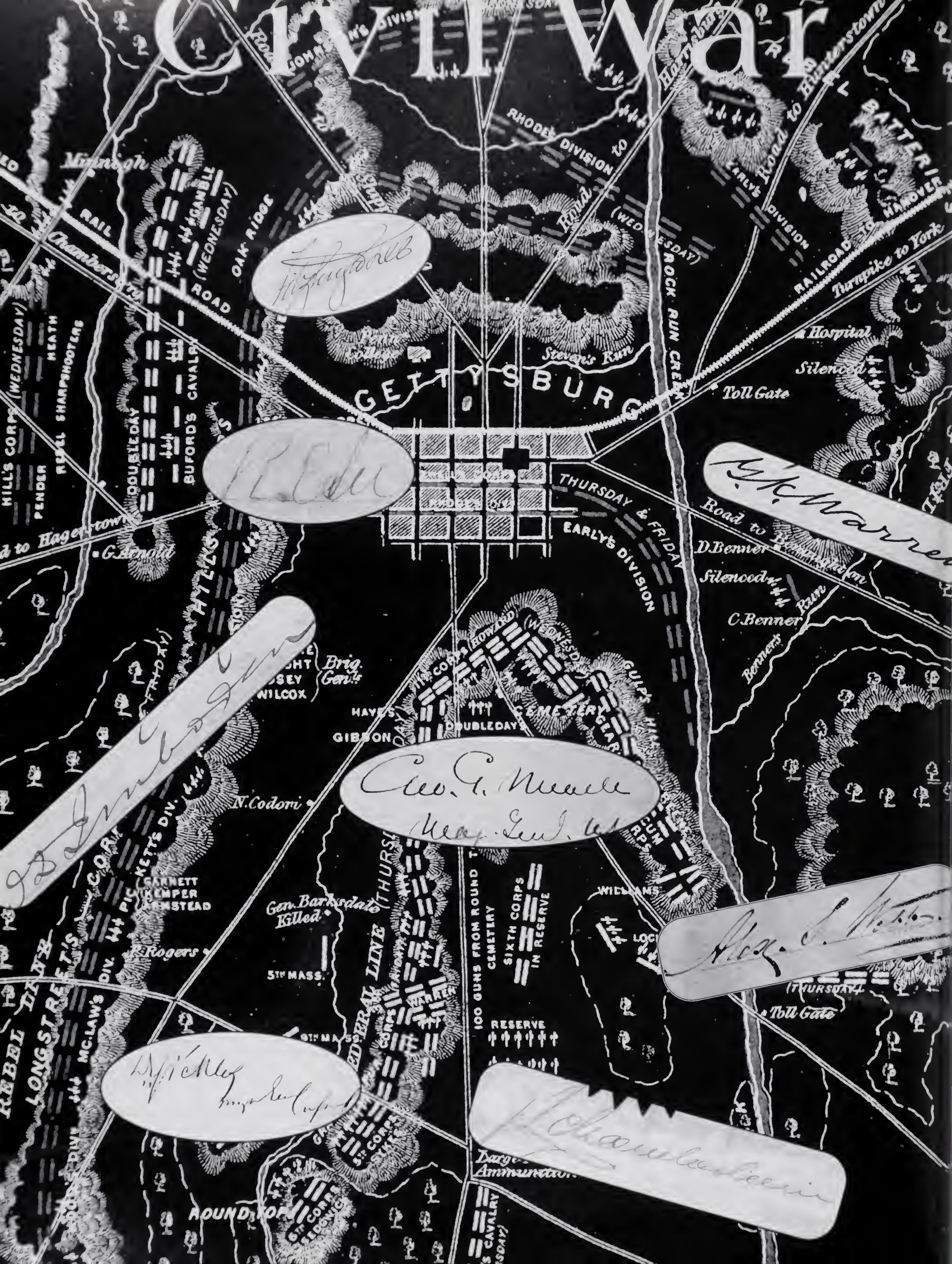
each other?...Of course a firm hand over them is needed and never must they have the power again to bring all the misery and devastation they have caused in the last two wars...Also can nothing be done to let the Army of occupation have say their own cows and livestock [sic] without having to have the dreadful N.A.A.F.I. meat and tin milk etc. There seems to be lovely food - milk and meat in the German shops, but all for the Germans (who won this War?)..." A biting assessment of the victors' peace-time demeanor. Each letter has a small file hole at upper left blank corner, none of which affect text. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition.



Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Winston S. Churchill," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted stationery bearing the "Admiralty Yacht" insignia, Holyhead, September 7, 1913. Writing "My dear [Admiral] Shakespeare," Churchill, the newly appointed first Lord of the Admiralty pens: "Very many thanks for your letter. It is always a pleasure to me to hear from you. I am so glad you like your present work & station. I will look into the case of the 'Worcester' & see what the arrangements are. I hope I shall find the opportunity of writing the ship myself. You seem to be better informed about the general election in S.A. than we are here." Out of his concern for national security, Churchill had begun a vigorous campaign to improve the general readiness of Great Britain's war fleet. Recognizing changes in military technology, he became a great proponent of new innovations, such as the "land cruiser" later known as the tank, and combined air and naval power, earning him the monicker "father of naval aviation." Written during a period in which the future Prime Minister had taken leave from elected political office. Light fold runs vertically through center of page, otherwise in very good condition.



Gettysburg



[No. 33]

REQUISITION for Forage for *Col. T. Ashby's* *Private* Horses in the service of *Conf.*
States Army at *Martinsburg* for *23* days, commencing the *9th*
of *Decr* and ending the *31* of *December* 1861.

DATE	PERIOD		Days		Hays		Corns		TOTAL ALLOWANCE		REMARKS
	From	To	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours			
1861											
Dec	9	14	3	12	14	3	12		241		Five days
Dec	14	16	3	12	14	1	18		84		
"	16	23	3	12	14	4	28		294		Seven days
"	23	30	3	12	14	4	28		294		Seven days
"	30	Jan 62	3	12	14	1	16		84		
									14 44	966	

I certify, on honor, that the above Requisition is correct and just, and that I have not drawn forage for any part of the time above charged.

Received at *Martinsburg* Va. the *31* of *December* 1861 of *Capt. Wm. R. Miller*
Assistant Quartermaster, *(14 44)* pounds corn, *(966)* pounds hay, *(84)* pounds fodder, in full
of the above Requisition.

Turner Ashby
St Col

Confederate general; legendary cavalry leader, killed in battle; an influential planter and grain dealer in antebellum Virginia; hearing of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, raised a cavalry company to patrol the Potomac River crossings to guard against further incursions; when Virginia finally seceded, the company became part of the 7th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and Ashby was named its Colonel; enraged by the murder of his brother by a Union patrol,

he rapidly gained a reputation for personal bravery, almost unequalled in his short military service; participated with J.E.B. Stuart in masking the Johnston/Beauregard link-up before First Bull Run; brigade commander during the Valley campaign; appointed to Stonewall Jackson's staff; performed lackluster scouting duties for Jackson until, in the spring of 1862, Jackson placed him in command of all the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley; commissioned Brigadier General CSA on May 23,

1862; while taking part in a rear guard action on June 6th, Ashby dismounted and took command of an infantry column for a counter

assault; leading the column, he shouted the command "Forward my brave men!" and was struck by a Union bullet and killed instantly;

Jackson, understandably shaken by Ashby's death, wrote: "As a partisan officer I never knew his superior." Choice war-date partly-printed Document Signed "Turner Ashby / Lt. Col.," twice, 1 page, oblong 4to, Martinsburg, Virginia, December 31, 1861. A "Requisition for Forage for Col. T. Ashby's Horses in the service of Confd. States Army at Martinsburg Va. for 23 days, commencing the 9th Decbr. and ending the 31 of December 1861." Boldly signed two times by Ashby with rank. Slight age-toning at the folds, otherwise very good, and ideal for display. Ashby is quite scarce in war-date material.

Turner Ashby
Capt. *Wm. R. Miller*
Assistant Quartermaster
Turner Ashby
St Col

Confederate general fired first shot of the Civil War; aimed upon Fort Sumter, at 4:30 A.M. on April 12, 1861, initiating hostilities that split America for four years. Choice Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed "G.T. Beauregard / 1865," on recto and "Genl.

G.T. Beauregard / New Orleans, La. / Novber. 13th 1886," on verso. A choice war-date image taken of the General in 1865, wearing his pristine Confederate uniform. Undoubtedly later reproduced by Washburn's of New Orleans for the General's use to send to autograph collectors after the war. Recto has evidence of ink-flecking from Beauregard's unwieldy pen, with age-staining in the right margin from prior mounting, otherwise very good. A good photograph of the General in uniform.

A COMMANDER IN THE "MARCH TO THE SEA"

102 CIVIL WAR: WILLIAM WORTH BELKNAP (\$225-Up)

Union general and public official; graduate of Princeton in the study of law; local Iowa attorney and Democratic state legislator; commissioned Major 15th Iowa Regiment in December, 1861; participated gallantly at Shiloh, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and continued his distinguished service at Corinth; on June 3, 1863, promoted to Colonel and took part in the Vicksburg campaign; on the recommendation of William T. Sherman, he was named Brigadier General on July 30, 1864, and was given a division in the Atlanta campaign, in Sherman's infamous "March to the Sea," and in the Carolinas campaign; he was repeatedly commended for bravery and personal disregard for danger; at the close of hostilities he was brevetted

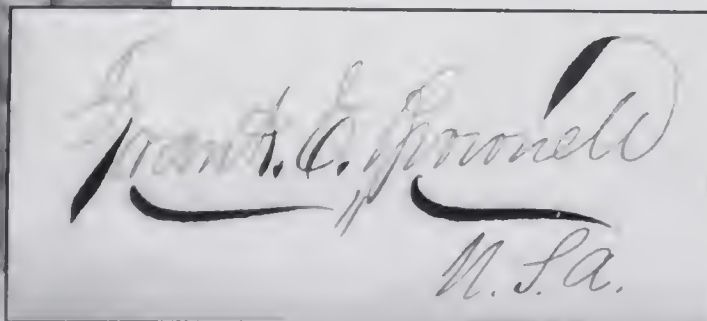
Major General USV for war service, when U.S. Grant was elected President in 1869, and was filling his first Cabinet with veterans of the recent struggle, he was appointed U.S. Secretary of War; however he became involved in

an unfortunate scandal surrounding a post trader at Fort Sill and payola for job security, resulting in his impeachment from office for "unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance in office..." Uncommon half-tone printed **Portrait Signed "Wm. W. Belknap,"** 1 page, large 8vo, no place, 1887. The former General signs a distinguished bust-length war-date portrait bearing his facsimile signature and the legend "Bvt. Major Gen'l. U.S. Vol's.," carefully dating the portrait as "1865," and below identifying the signing date as "1887." Inlaid. Evidence of an old fold, otherwise very good, and perfect for display.

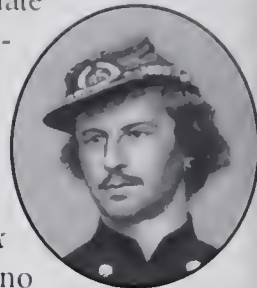
ELLSWORTH'S AVENGER!!!

103 CIVIL WAR: FRANCIS E. BROWNELL (\$350-Up)

Union officer, in Ellsworth's legendary "Fire Zouaves" unit of the 11th New York Regiment; especially noted for his daring exploit in killing James T. Jackson, the murderer of his commander, Colonel Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth, a friend of President Lincoln, who, on May 24, 1861 had removed a Confederate flag defiantly flying from the roof of Jackson's Tavern in Alexandria, Va., provoking the proprietor to shoot and kill Ellsworth, and in response for Brownell to shoot

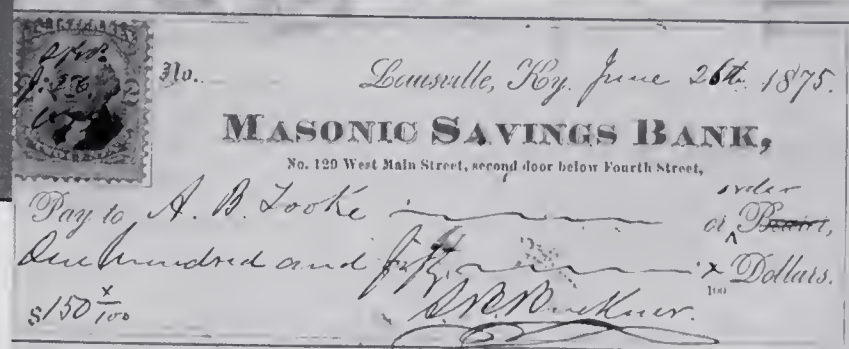


Jackson; an episode that was an immediate sensation and contributed much to arousing war sentiment in the North and giving the Union its first war martyr/hero; Brownell was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1877 for his daring feat. Choice, uncommon card **Signed "Frank E. Brownell / U.S.A.,"** small 16mo, no place, undated. On the verso, Brownell has pencilled a hasty **Autograph Note Signed "Brownell,"** to "Capt. Haverit," quickly explaining "I am going to Phil. this afternoon will be back tomorrow at fontmental[?]." Slightly age-stained, otherwise quite good and especially scarce.

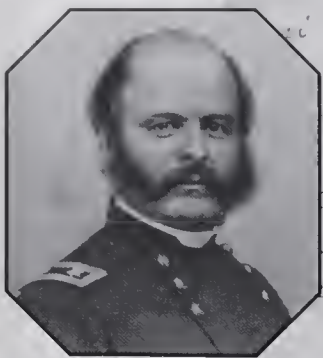


104 CIVIL WAR: SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER (\$375-Up)

Confederate general; left "holding the fort" as Commander of Fort Donelson; received the ultimatum from U.S. Grant; either "Unconditional Surrender" or else; made a prisoner of war; upon his exchange in August, 1862, he was promoted Major General; joined Braxton Bragg for the victorious Battle of Chickamauga; promoted Lieutenant General in September, 1864; postwar,



head of an insurance company, and editor of the *Louisville Courier*; elected Democratic Governor of Kentucky in 1887; at the time of his death, he was the last of the lieutenant generals of the Confederacy. Good partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "S.B. Buckner,"** 1 page, oblong 8vo, Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1875. A bank check drawn on the "Masonic Savings Bank," entirely written out by Buckner, to "A.B. Tooke" for "One hundred and fifty" Dollars. Signed by Buckner at the conclusion. At far left, appears a 2¢ Internal Revenue Stamp, initialed and dated by Buckner. Slight age-staining to the top margin, with minor endorsement show-through from verso, otherwise very good.



*Hon. Wm. G. La Duc
Commissioner of Agriculture
Sic—
The case I enclose
recommending Miss Ida W. Gates
Rhode Island to employment in
your Department. Miss Gates is the daughter of Genl.
late of U.S. Army and is in every way worthy of the con-
sideration of the Government.
For Enclosures,
W. H. Eaton
D. H. Armstrong
W. P. Kellogg
Wm. H. Burnside
Wall Eaton*

Union general; Governor of Rhode Island; graduate of USMA in 1847, Artillery; inventor of a breech-loading rifle; Major General, Rhode Island Militia 1855-57; named Colonel 1st R.I. Volunteers at outbreak of Civil War; brigade commander at 1st Bull Run; hastily promoted Brigadier General and Major General; at first refused command of the Army of the Potomac due to lack of skill and generalship, obviously shown when he allowed Lee to escape annihilation at Antietam; finally accepted offer of command to keep Joe Hooker from gaining it; after the Union disaster at Fredericksburg, relieved of command, and accepted full blame for mis-use of the army; welcomed subordinate position as commander of the Army of the Ohio; successful in capturing Morgan's Raiders; distinguished at Knoxville siege; named corps commander and participated at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, and Bethesda Church; relieved of command again after being found responsible for the *stupendous failure* of the Petersburg mine assault; postwar, elected Governor of Rhode Island; U.S. Senator from that state, until his death; his name became a household word and always associated with the outrageous style in which he wore his facial hair *sideburns*. Interesting **Manuscript Letter Signed "A.E. Burnside"** and by "**H.B. Anthony**," "**D.H. Armstrong**," "**W.P. Kellogg**," and "**Wm. H. Eaton**," 1 page, 4to, no place [Washington], undated, ca. 1878. A powerful letter of recommendation for a capable young lady, directed to "**Hon. Wm. G. La Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture**," [Agriculture at this time was not yet a Cabinet office] relating that the above named gentlemen "...take pleasure in recommending Miss Ida W. Gates of Rhode Island, to employment in your Department. Miss Gates is the daughter of Genl. Gates, late of U.S. Army, and is in every way worthy of the consideration of the Government." The worthy and distinguished gathering of U.S. legislators consists of: Henry Bowen Anthony, Senator from Rhode Island; Daniel Hartley Armstrong, Senator from Missouri; William Wallace Eaton, Senator and Representative from Connecticut; William Pitt Kellogg Senator and Representative from Louisiana, and of course Ambrose E. Burnside, Senator from Rhode Island. Minor age-staining,

otherwise in very good condition. An uncommon gathering. Also included is an engraved war time portrait of Burnside in uniform.



American politician, lawyer, and controversial Union general during the Civil War; while in command at Fort Monroe, he coined the phrase "contraband" to describe escaping slaves; as military commander of New Orleans, he aroused the hatred of the populace, and was eventually recalled from that post; purportedly lived in lavish style after the war, first as U.S. Congressman, then as Governor of Massachusetts and presidential nominee; while Senator, appointed manager of the impeachment proceedings of President Andrew Johnson. Scarce Carte-de-Visite **Photograph Signed "Benj. F. Butler,"** partly on the photographic surface, and partly on the mount below his image. A pensive waist-length pose, holding a top-hat, by C.D. Fredericks & Co., New York. Undoubtedly taken after the war, and most likely when he was again brought to national prominence during the impeachment proceedings. The card is somewhat scruffy, however quite uncommon, as, although Butler was by no means camera-shy, he rarely signed his images.



Scarce, early war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "Benj. F. Butler / Maj. Genl. / Comandg.,"** 3/4 page, 8vo, "**Head Qr. Dpt. of N. England**," November 22, 1861. After his almost brilliant capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark in North Carolina, Butler returned to Massachusetts with authority to recruit an expedition. Butler's original plan was to use his independent command to reduce the peninsula of eastern Virginia. He

sent to John Jones
22 1861

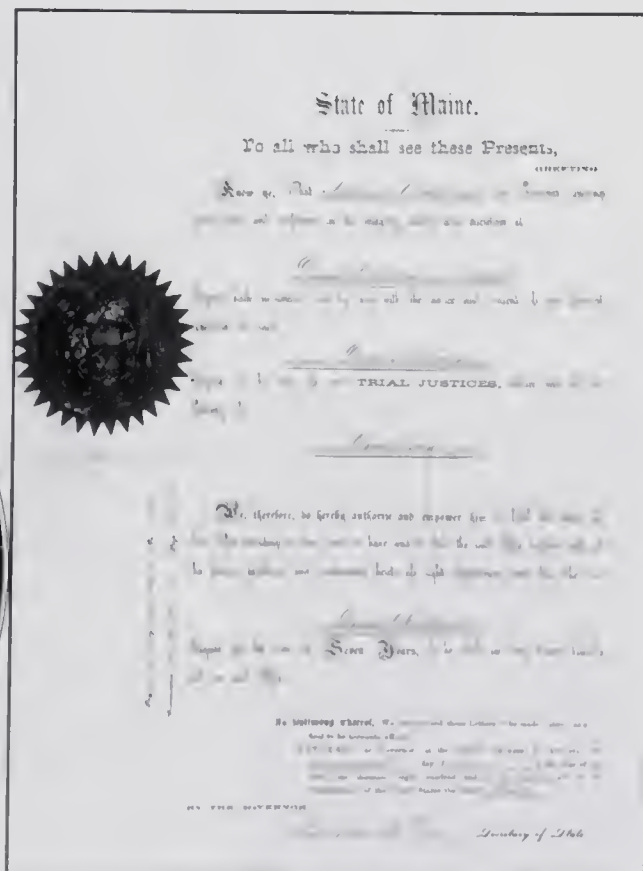
Dear Sir: Having been
informed from the Command of
Department of Virginia will
be in Command of the
troops on board the Steam
Transport "Constitution" and
proceed with them under
the orders given Col Jones now in
Command.

Brig. F. Butler
May 1861

was however attached to the expedition against New Orleans, in command of the land troops. While recruiting in Massachusetts, Butler writes an order detailing that "Brig. Genl. Phelps, having been relieved from service under the Command of Department of Virginia will assume Command of the troops on board

the Steam Transport 'Constitution' and proceed with them under the orders given Col. Jones now is command." Brigadier General John Wolcott Phelps did take command of the troops and during Butler's New Orleans expedition in March, 1862, he commanded the 1st brigade. Of the same mind as Butler, when the attack was successfully completed, Phelps suggested the idea of recruiting Negroes to fill the ranks, but the authorities ordered him to put them to work instead, as a result he resigned his commission in disgust. The Confederate government hearing of this outrage declared him an "outlaw," for having "organized and armed Negro slaves for military service against their masters..." In very good condition. An unusual war-date example of Butler, who rarely used his military title in correspondence.

108 CIVIL WAR: JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN (\$1350-Up)



Union general from Maine; originally Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Maine Infantry; participated at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Five Forks; considered the unsung hero of Gettysburg for his gallant defense of Little Round Top, however, was finally rewarded with the Medal of Honor for his exploits at that place; received a field promotion to Brigadier General from U.S. Grant; selected at Appomattox to receive the surrender of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia; held the distinction of being wounded six times during the war; postwar Governor of Maine. Choice Document Signed "J.L. Chamberlain" as Governor, 3/4 page, folio, Augusta, [Maine], June 17, 1868. An official appointment naming "...Daniel T. Richardson Esquire, to be one of our Trial Justices, within and for our County of Cumberland..." Boldly signed by Chamberlain beneath a silver-gilt impression of the Great Seal of Maine, and endorsed by "Franklin M. Drew" as Secretary of State. Some minor showthrough from docket on verso. Seal somewhat tarnished, otherwise very good. Most uncommon, as these routine appointments were usually signed in facsimile.

109 CIVIL WAR: HOWELL COBB (\$225-Up)



Confederate Major General; U.S. Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan; postwar Governor of Georgia. Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "Howell Cobb," 1 page, 4to, Macon, September 12, 1867. Undoubtedly responding to the Historian of Georgia, "Charles C[olcock] Jones," in New York City, Cobb quickly pens a transmittal letter, relating "Enclosed you will find answers to your inquiries [no longer present], as

full & satisfactory as my very treacherous memory, will enable me to give. I trust they will answer your purpose to some limited extent. It will give me pleasure to give you any additional aid in my power in the furtherance of your object. As I have endeavoured to answer your questions...I return your letter, that you may have before you, both questions & answers. Kindest regards to my friend Ward." In a hasty postscript, Cobb suddenly adds "I see by examination, you kept a copy of your letter, & will not therefore enclose it, but will send it, if you wish." Overall evenly age-toned, with remnants of a rusty paperclip at top blank margin, otherwise very good.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND FOR THE CONFEDERACY

Liverpool Jan 25th 1862.

Daniel Fraser
Glasgow.

Acting under authority from Mr
C.S. Memminger Secretary of the Treasury of
The Confederate States. I hereby agree to
pay you four pounds sterling per week
for your services to work in a lithographic
Establishment for the period of one year
also to pay your expenses from this point
to Richmond Virginia and return, also
to pay you half wages from 20th Jan until
you are placed on ship board.

In accepting this proposition
it is understood you pledge yourself to
work faithfully & zealously for the time
you have contracted.

I am respectfully

B.F. Ficklin

Mr. B.F. Ficklin has authorized for working the
above contract, and is authorized to pay
any 15th which Mr. Memminger may give
you on us for wages. Fraser Trenholm

Fraser Trenholm

Liverpool. Trenholm validates the contract stating "Mr. B.F. Ficklin has the authority for making the above contract, and to undertake to pay any draft which Mr. Memminger may give you on us for wages." From the beginning of the Civil War, Trenholm served as confidante and adviser to Memminger, and in July, 1864, succeeded him as Secretary of the Treasury. Daniel Fraser accepted the contract and worked as a printer for Evans & Cogswell, Government Lithographers [of Confederate currency and Treasury bonds] at Columbia, South Carolina. On January 29, 1864, Fraser applied for a passport home. A most unusual financial letter of the "English Confederacy." Paper mounting strip on verso, otherwise in very good condition.

111 CIVIL WAR: JOHN A. DAHLGREN (\$225-Up)

Union naval officer; invented the Dahlgren gun; established the U.S. Ordnance Department; on sea duty during the Civil War; named Captain in 1862, and Rear Admiral in 1863; commanded the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; contributed to the captures of both Charleston and Savannah; father of Ulric Dahlgren, the noted Union Colonel killed in action during a failed attempt to capture Richmond. Choice war-date **Manuscript Letter Signed "J.A. Dahlgren"** as Rear



Very Respy.
Your Obedt. Servant
J.A. Dahlgren
Rear Admiral Commandg
S.A. B. Squadron

Admiral, 1 page, 4to, "Flag Steamer 'Philadelphia,' Port Royal Harbor, S.C.," August 5, 1864. While in command of the Blockading Squadron patrolling Port Royal, the Admiral writes an official letter to "Asst. Paymaster Horatio L. Wait USN," probably sitting not more than fifty feet away, relating "You will transfer the accounts of the U.S. Steamers, 'Oleander' and 'Geranium' to Actg. Asst. Paymaster Henry K. Opp, U.S.S. 'Valparaiso.' and those of the Steamers 'Daffodil,' 'Iris,' 'Clover,' 'Camelia,' 'Dandelion,' 'Paramount,' and the Carpenters gang on Morris Island to Actg. Asst. Paymaster, A. McVay, U.S.S. 'John Adams.'" The steamers Dahlgren is writing about were the work-horses of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. These hastily built and rushed into service tug boats were a combination of two designs, Screw Tugs and Side Wheel Steamer. They did the dangerous duty of torpedo boats, and the routine chores of mail carriers, taxis, etc. As soon as the war was over, the Union Navy quickly disposed of the Flower class and sold them for general consumption. Slight smearing to Dahlgren's signature, otherwise very good.

110 CIVIL WAR: CONFEDERATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT - BENJAMIN F. FICKLIN (\$1500-Up)

Quartermaster General of Virginia, and agent of the Confederate Treasury Department. Fine and rare **Autograph Contract Signed "B.F. Ficklin,"** 1 full page, 4to, Liverpool, [England], January 25, 1862. Acting as an agent for the Confederacy Treasury, Major Ficklin, makes a contract with a Daniel Fraser of Glasgow, [Scotland], officially writing "Acting under authority from Mr. C.S. Memminger Secretary of the Treasury of The Confederate States. I hereby agree to pay you four pounds sterling per week for your services to work in a lithographic Establishment for the period of one year also to pay your expenses from this point to Richmond Virginia and return, also to pay you half wages from 20th Jan. until you are placed on ship board. In accepting this proposition it is understood you pledge yourself to work faithfully & zealously for the time you have contracted." Less than one year after the formation of the Confederate States Treasury Department, the monumental task of printing a standard currency was still only in its formative stage. Old state currency was still in heavy use, and the major task of engraving and printing Government Loan Bonds loomed ahead. Moreover, in an effort to speed-up the needs of the Treasury, disproportionate numbers of large denomination bills were printed, depriving the Treasury of more than \$78 million of its authorized resources. [For a more complete explanation see Douglas B. Ball's monumental work *Financial Failure and Confederate Defeat*, University of Illinois Press.] The search for artisans who were incorruptible, disinterested parties led Memminger to look outside the Confederate States. Immediately below Ficklin's signature is a **Manuscript Document Signed "Fraser Trenholm & Co.,"** by Confederate politician and financier GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, head of the Charleston-based banking firm of John Fraser & Co., and its foreign sister company Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the unofficial Confederate Depository in



from inadvertence or misapprehension, and as I hope it will produce no serious evil, so I trust it will not be repeated. If my engagements will permit it, I will write to Genl. Buckner, but for fear I should not, I request that you will show him this communication. In this hour of our Country's greatest need, when so much depends upon the harmonious cooperation of all its agents, I feel that I may confidently ask of those who have so often illustrated their patriotism by gallant deeds upon the field that they will not allow personal antipathies or personal ambition to impair their usefulness to the public service." At this point in the war, it was obvious to President Davis that Bragg was suffering from a case of general ineptitude for high command. He had been unable to overcome the enemy at Perryville, and Stones River, and also during the Tullahoma Campaign especially at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, there was always a Union general who was a little stronger, or less willing to surrender. Finally General Joseph E. Johnston relieved Bragg and he returned to Richmond as military advisor to Davis. Buckner, a former instructor of tactics at West Point, had just joined Bragg in September to lead the left wing of his army. Undoubtedly aware of the shortcomings of his superior, and afraid of a debacle, Buckner moved to protect his men and dispersed much of his command out of harm's way. He later went on to command the Confederate District of Louisiana, and in September, 1864, was rewarded with the promotion to

Atlanta, Geo.
Oct 29. '63.
President Davis,
Genl. Buckner,
Case.

Inset of Docket

Lieutenant General. Davis, for his part, was worried about the greater picture. A weak general in the field was better than no general in the field, a weak friend who was general needed support, therefore Davis officially appointed Bragg to oversee the conduct of the military operations in the armies of the Confederacy, with his headquarters in Richmond. In the end, both were captured in Davis's notorious and controversial flight from Richmond. Boldly docketed by General Bragg on verso "Atlanta, Geo. / Oct. 29, '63 / President Davis's / On Genl. Buckner's case." Expertly silked for preservation. In fine condition.

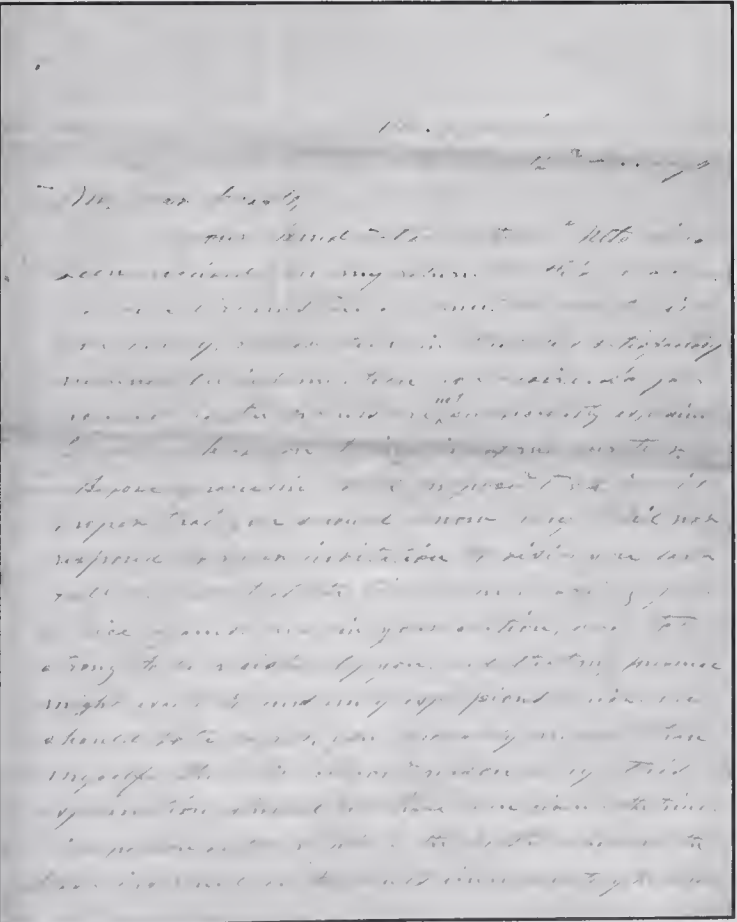


JEFFERSON DAVIS'S CANDID RESPONSE TO THE BURNING WAR QUESTIONS

114 CIVIL WAR: JEFFERSON DAVIS

(\$3500-Up)

Important Autograph Letter [signature removed], but Signed "J.D." in a foot note, 8 very full pages, 4to, Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1876. A rare letter written to an early school-mate of Davis's, identified only as "My Dear Crafts," undoubtedly a Northerner, who



has asked the hard war-questions of a gentleman, and Davis, the Confederate President and moreover a gentleman, is compelled to give the true answers. Davis writes an uninterrupted commentary on the events surrounding his presidency, his tenuous position, the Negro, and the exchange of prisoners, covering almost every inch of paper, as if not leaving room for an outsider's contradiction. Undoubtedly the stress of the subject matter weighs heavily upon his hand, and his writing sometimes becomes small and scratchy. He begins "Your kind letter of the 20th Ultio. had been received on my return to this place. I wish circumstances permitted me to give you orally, rather than in this less satisfactory manner, the information you desire. So far however as the points are not sufficiently explained let me ask of you to inquire of me further. Before proceeding to the proposed task, it is proper that you should know why I did not respond to your invitation to visit you last fall. I felt that the tide of unreasoning prejudice against me, in your section, was too strong to be resisted by you, and that my presence might excite to unseemly expressions which we should both regret, you probably more than myself. There is no good reason why this explanation should not have been given at the time. The portion of the people of the North who are the least informed as to events immediately preceding the war between the States, have naturally fallen into the erroneous belief that I instigated and precipitated it. Demagogues [sic] who knew better, have found it easier to inflame and keep alive the passions of the war by personifying the idea, and thus & therefore I have been the object against whom revilings have been mainly directed. Though I served on the last committee which the U.S. Senate instituted to harmonize the sections, and stop the progress of secession; and was named by Mr. Douglass as one who in that committee labored for pacification; when he in open Senate arraigned the 'Republican' Senators for failure to meet the offers of concession, and the efforts to prevent separation; & though when called from my home by the provisional congress of the Confederacy, to preside over the newly formed government, one of the first acts of my administration was to send commissioners to the U.S. Govt. to seek by an amicable arrangement

abuse. Though never intimate with Genl. Winder, and having little other than official intercourse with him, I thought and now think, he was utterly incapable of cruelty to any person helplessly in his power. The report of Col. Chandler, so much relied on, was never brought to my notice, nor did I know of its existence, until within a year Genl. Chilton wrote to me to inform..." Davis's signature has been neatly removed from the final page, along with one line of text from this third page, however the basic thought remains unbroken. *"...that the report was not submitted to me, but why it was not, and also that all was done under the orders of the Secty. of War which could be done with the means at*

* Since writing, I have learned that a personal interview was not obtained, and that the mission was limited to correspondence. J.S.

our command to correct existing evils. It would be impossible to frame an accusation against me, more absolutely and unqualifiedly false, than that which imputes to me cruelty to prisoners. A Richmond paper during the war habitually assailed me for undue clemency and care for them; and that misnamed 'historian' Pollard in a book written after the War, accused me of having favored prisoners, in the hope that it might in the event of our failure, serve to shield me. No officer would have refused to send to me any application, or complaint of a prisoner. Three instances of the kind occurred at Richmond, in two of them the application was granted, in the other the complaint was redressed, to the prisoners's satisfaction. Did you ever read the life of Black Hawk? If so you may remember that he mentioned gratefully the courtesy with which I treated him, when he was a prisoner under my charge. An Indian would not be more apt to excite sympathy, and should not be more willing to acknowledge having received it, than one of our own people." In a footnote to the paragraph about the meeting between General Lee and General Grant, Davis makes an asterisk * and later adds in the margin "*Since writing I have learned that a personal interview was not obtained, and that the mission was limited to correspondence. J.D.*" A rare personal accounting of Davis's conduct and his motives. The letter has been secreted away, and undoubtedly never published, due to the controversy it would produce in the midst of the harsh Reconstruction period. Age-stained along fold creases otherwise very good. Unedited and complete. An absolute treasure!

“...IT IS A BITTER EXPERIENCE BUT ONE I HAVE HAD EVER SINCE MY CARE LADEN WIDOWHOOD...”

115 CIVIL WAR: VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS [3]

(\$1200-Up)

First Lady of the Confederate States of America. Rare **Autograph Letter Signed** "*Varina Jefferson Davis*," 8 very full pages, 8vo, New York City, February 12, 1904. A candid, rather emotional cry for understanding from the once handsome and stately First Lady of the Confederacy. Now forced to fend for her children and herself after the death of her husband, she explains the role of the vanquished is not one of gracious sub-

I have declined to receive them & so malign
me - My life does as all must depend my
success & I could successfully do at the
risk of claiming them for anything -
Thank you for yr. yr. sympathy & hope
will extend yr. as much as you wish
of mine, believe me
affectionately yours friend
Charles Jefferson Davis
12th Feb. 1864.

duced elegance, but ridicule and misfortune. Writing to a poetess named Josie Frazee Cappleman, Ms. Davis tries to convey the hardships of the widow of the former President of the Confederacy, and the widow of a noble if not now almost forgotten cause. Varina humbly pens *"I thank you sincerely for your defense of me, and wish with all my heart I could think of you as the happy spirited bright faced authoress who remains in my minds eye and has her place in my heart. I can not figure you as a widow like myself, and offer you tender sympathy in your bereavement. I had not heard of your loss or should have written to you to express my sympathy before this time. May god comfort you. I cannot imagine how the hearts of the veterans have become turned from me cause of the hardest, and most trying struggle of my life. Had my daughters and I thrown ourselves upon them and accepted their aid and their hard earned money for our support they might have found fault with me, but after applying in vain to Southern papers for literary work, and the Southern papers declining, expressing themselves as unable to take what we could do, and my daughter's health having been seriously impaired by our climate as well as mine, we came here and amidst many discouragements and a year's nervous prostration on my part, we succeeded - both of us, and did not accept the largesse [sic] of our impoverished people and thank God, earned the 'glorious privilege of being independent' by the work of head and hands to*

which we willingly addressed ourselves. In my allegiance to our cause I and mine were reduced to poverty, and we since as a family have been cheerfully bearing the brunt of defeat and all the 'slings of outrageous fortune' and suffered, when towards others the enmity has been forgotten. I sacrificed cheerfully every thing \$95,000 offered [by the Northern syndicate] for my Beauvoir property, \$35,000 and twice ten thousand, kept it up for a home for the Veterans in future when they could afford to pay anything for it, I sold it after nine years of expenses for the Veterans for \$10,000, took \$8,000 because I feared they needed the home at once, which I am glad to say they have paid now except a little less than \$1000. My child died as the consequence of going to Atlanta to gratify the wish of the Veterans, she was wet to the skin and no one thought until the three hours parade was over to save my darling from the consequences and she came back to me in the flushing of her splendid womanhood to die and I am old and heart broken my only remaining child has duties and ties which keep her from me and my wrong old heart

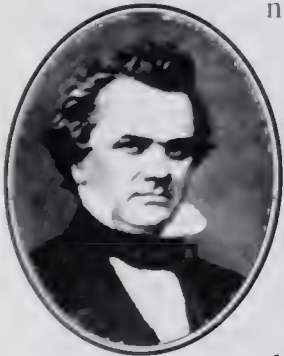


does not permit of my living in the attitude in which she lives. I am desolate in my old age. Criticism comes with an ill grace I think from any Confederate man of me - but though I know they are unjust to me, I remember that they were a wall of fire about us in the war and while I remember that they have refused me the only boon I craved of them, their loving trust, I feel that I must always love them and try to forget their injustice to me in their glorious past. I know I should apologize for troubling you with this long personal letter but I feel so intensely the hard judgment passed upon me by the only people of my own country, and feel so intensely the offense of being called an 'alien' that I cannot forbear from expressing the emotion it causes. The spectacle is at least a peculiar one of a party of Southern men engaging in a heated argument for and against a heart broken woman of seventy seven who has spent her time for thirteen years defending her own people with tongue and pen - and who has had no mean success in her attempt to set them forth in their true light before their whilsome enemies. The Southern men have never been mortified by any act committed by me, and yet of the 30,000 Southern men and women who have come here to live, (many of whom do not wish to be identified with that Southern set) while I am with them, wherever they are gathered together, I am lampooned for being [t]here and I alone. It is a bitter experience but one I have had ever since my care laden widowhood - but nothing can embitter me to my own people. As to the people of my own dear Miss[issippi] I think they know me better now. [I] Must decline to believe they so malign me - If they do I shall never defend my self (as I could successfully do) as the risk of blaming them for anything. Thanking you for your sympathy and offering you as much as you wish of mine..." Evenly age-toned, with pencilled notes and corrections in an unknown hand. Expert almost undetectable silk applied to reinforce folds, however in very good condition. Also included is the original transmittal envelope, entirely in her hand, and a rare Carte-de-Visite photograph of Mrs. Davis in mid-life. Bottom mount trimmed, bearing an ink identification of the sitter. An unusual lengthy letter we felt compelled to quote in its entirety as Varina had long kept her silence about the ill-effects of living, almost shunned by her fellow Southerners, the lonely life of the First Widow of the Confederacy!

116 CIVIL WAR: STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS (\$400-Up)

American statesman; lawyer and jurist; while a U.S. Senator, drafted the Kansas-Nebraska Bill causing bitter slavery struggles there; lost the Democratic presidential nomination to Buchanan in 1856; in the U.S. senatorial campaign of 1858, ran against and lost to Abraham Lincoln, but their famous heated debates during the campaign resulted in Lincoln's emergence as a figure of national prominence; Democratic presidential candidate in 1860, again losing to Lincoln. Flirtatious

Autograph Note Signed "S.A. Douglas" while freshman U.S. Senator from Illinois, 1 page, oblong 8vo, Washington, February 25, 1848. In the year after his marriage to Martha Martin, Douglas pens a brief note to a young lady, hinting of an intimate relationship. The Little Giant relates "Miss Edwards will permit one, who has had the honor of knowing her well, and of forming a great appreciation of her character and many virtues, to subscribe himself very truly her friend." Mounted to stiffened paper, likely from a memory book, with portion of unidentified letter on verso. A later addition, in an



Miss Edwards will permit one, who has had the honor of knowing her well, and of forming a great appreciation of her character and many virtues, to subscribe himself very truly her friend.
Washington Feb 25th 1848

unknown hand, identifies the signature as "Senator," otherwise very good and ideal for display. Douglas was a man who liked women, after the death of his first wife Martha Martin, he married again, this time to Adele Cutts, about two years before his rise to national prominence.

117 CIVIL WAR: BASIL W. DUKE (\$450-Up)

Confederate general from Kentucky; active in the Missouri secessionist movement; brother-in-law of John Hunt Morgan; enlisted as a private in Morgan's Lexington Rifles, and was elected 1st Lieutenant; later he was commissioned Colonel when his company became part of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry; participated at Shiloh, where he was wounded; captured during Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana, and held prisoner for more than a year; upon his release,

appointed Brigadier General C.S.A., commanding a cavalry brigade, he operated mostly in eastern Kentucky and western Virginia; upon Lee's surrender, he disbanded his infantry and took his cavalry to join General

Joseph E. Johnston, then escorting President Jefferson Davis and the fugitive Confederate government, until the President's party was finally captured. His book, *Morgan's Cavalry*. New York and Washington, The Neale Publishing Company, 1906, revised edition. Illustrated, with half-tone portraits and maps, boldly dedicated "With kindest regards / and best wishes / Basil W. Duke," on the first free endpaper. A presentation copy for the Onteora Club Library. Library oval identification stamp beneath Duke's signature, with library "rules" pasted to inside cover. Spine sunned, with extremities bumped and slightly worn. Internally tight, with minor age-staining, otherwise in generally very good condition.

With kindest regards and best wishes
Basil W. Duke

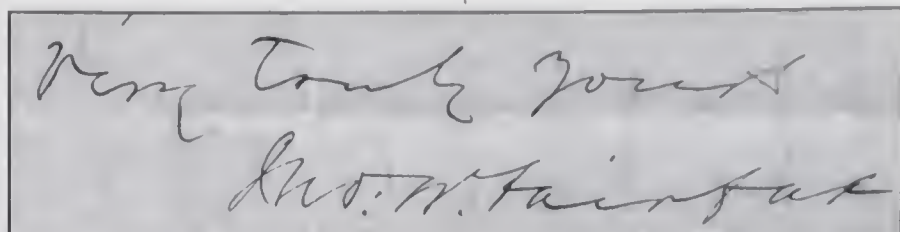
ONTEORA CLUB
LIBRARY



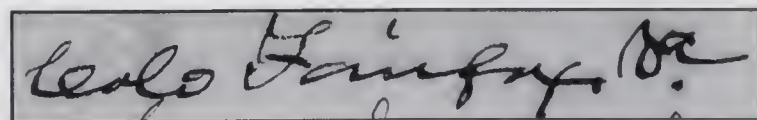
Swedish-born engineer and inventor; among his many inventions were a steam boiler with artificial drafts, a steam fire engine, an instrument for measuring distances at sea, the Caloric engine and the development of a screw propeller that revolutionized sea travel; during the Civil War, he designed and constructed the famous iron-clad *Monitor* that made history by stopping the formidable Confederate ship *Merrimac*, and established a much-needed naval supremacy for the Union; he revolutionized naval warfare, and put an end to the era of wooden ships. Interesting **Autograph Note Signed "J. Ericsson,"** 1 page, small 8vo, no place, May 30, 1860. Writing to an unknown correspondent, most likely an associate who did the actual trial testing on the engines, Ericsson hastily pens "Will you undertake to run two of Sloe's medium Single cylinder Jenesses with a single 18 inch Caloric? Please send word by bearer." After the Civil War Ericsson experimented with peaceful uses for his Caloric engine. Originally developed in 1833, its announcement astonished the scientific world, but after practical testing, it was found sluggish and too large, taking up too much space for the output of power. However, when the stationary heat generated engine was redesigned and redeveloped to a smaller size, it was heralded as a success, especially for mercantile chores and in pumping water into professional buildings and private dwellings in New York City. A bit scruffy, with mended tears, otherwise good. A choice one page example, ideal for display.

119 CIVIL WAR: JOHN W. FAIRFAX (\$700-Up)

Confederate staff officer; appointed Captain Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General in March, 1862; on May 5th, named to Major General James Longstreet's staff as Assistant Adjutant General; in June named to General Joseph E. Johnston's staff as Additional Aide-de-Camp; promoted Lieutenant Colonel September 17, 1862; returned to Lieutenant General Longstreet's staff in February, 1863, as Acting Inspector General; promoted Colonel May 5, 1864; on November 4, 1864, named Assistant Adjutant General to the 1st Army Corps of the

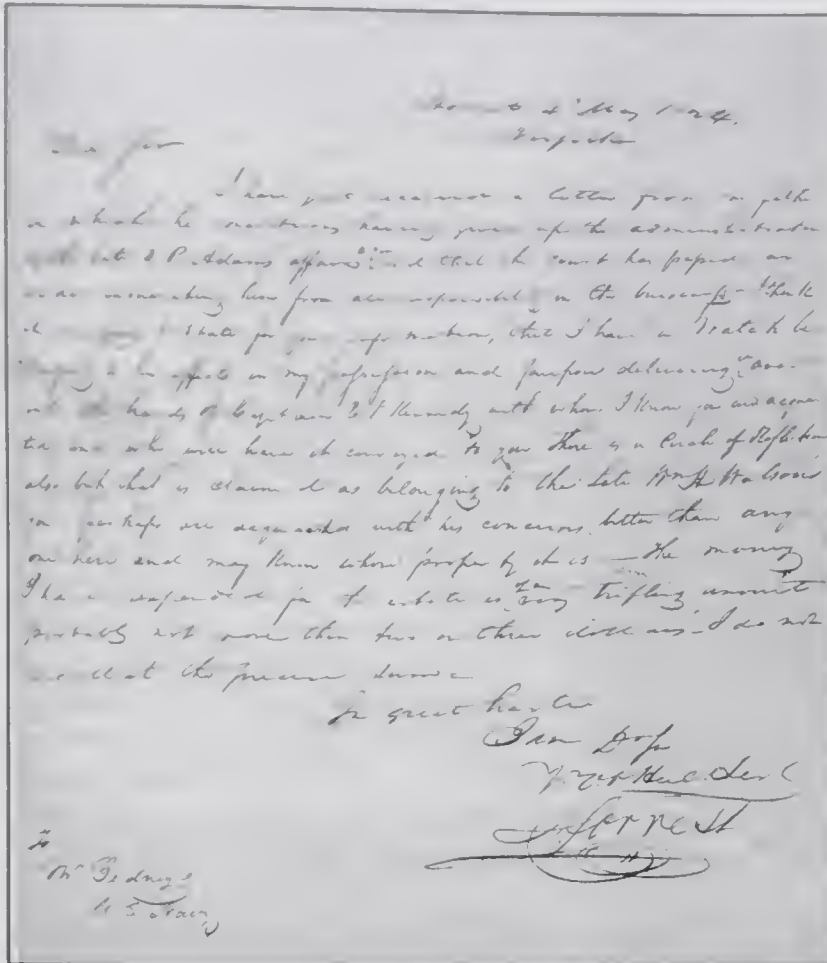


Army of Northern Virginia; in April 1864, finally returned to General Longstreet's staff for the balance of the war. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed "Jno. W. Fairfax,"** 4 pages, 8vo, Potomac, Va., May 17, 1902. Writing to his former commander and obvious friend, Fairfax's explains to "My dear General Longstreet," some important details shared with him during the war by the then Confederate Commander-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee. Fairfax begins socially, thanking Longstreet "...for your suggestion: that I go with you to West Point next month at the reunion of its graduates. I grow less and less inclined to go from home as I become more and more comfortably fixed here; soon after you were here I got a better cook and laundress, made some improvements and now very comfortably fixed. My youngest son, Lindsay, is now in England and his wife wrote recently asking me to come there; but I have no idea of going; my eldest son's wife was here last week, wanted me to go home with her and has since written to me to come there; but I shall stay here; expect Mrs. Ayres here next week to stay until she returns to Fort Riley. The Post made a blunder in its attempt to print what I plainly wrote; General Lee's talk to me; much rather my note to the Post had been thrown in the waste basket...This is the way Gen. Lee put it and I wrote to the Post: 'It is generally supposed that I had command of the armies of the Confederate States. I did not have command of my own Army Northern Virginia to do as I pleased, until after I sent word to Mr. Davis that General Grant had come over my lines at Petersburg. He then sent me word that he would leave Richmond that night, and for me to do the best I could. Leaving me to be sacrificed with my brave men whilst he ran to take care of himself.' It may be that the Post thought to put it in better shape. Do you think they did improve upon it? What does Mrs. Longstreet say about it? I really want your opinion? Please remember me to Mrs. Longstreet. P.S. I wrote my name in full to the Post for the reason that you had after the war another John W. Fairfax on your staff." For years after the war, and even now, historians still debate whether Jefferson Davis ruled with an iron fist, directing the armies to his own strategy. It is known that President Davis fancied himself the Commander-in-Chief/General-in-Chief, dictating orders from within his mansion in Richmond. However Louis T. Wigall, an opponent of Davis and his administration, put an end to that. He pressured the Confederate Congress to have Robert E. Lee named as General in Chief of all the

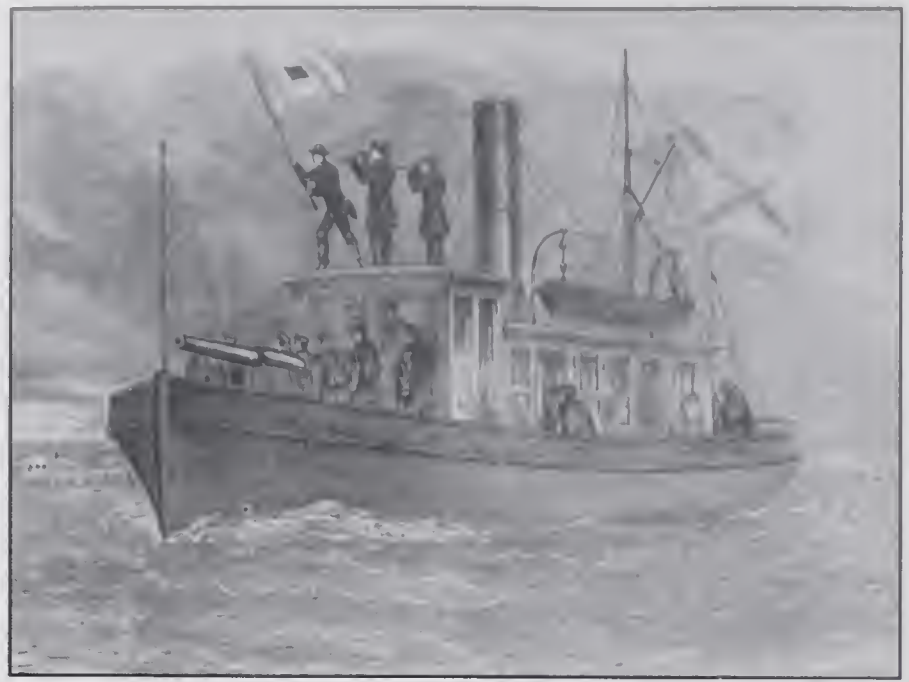


Confederate Armies. Overall evenly age-toned, with Longstreet's docket ["Colo. Fairfax Va."] at top of second page, otherwise very good. An unusual subject, not well explored.

Confederate naval officer; earlier a member of the crew of

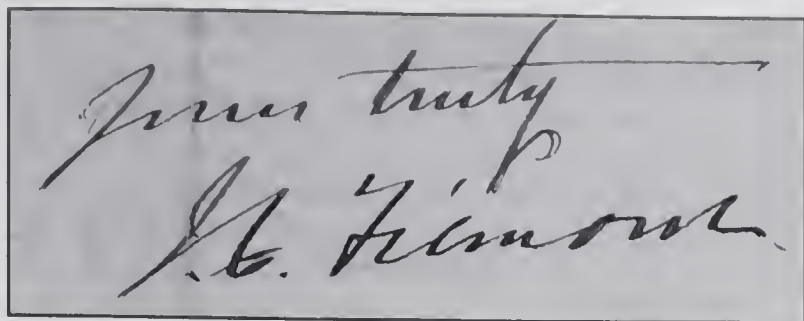


the *Hornet* in her victory over the *Peacock*, at 17, he tasted the powder of battle; purportedly he also served under Perry on Lake Erie; commissioned Captain in March, 1844, during the Mexican War, he commanded the *Cumberland* and later the *Raritan*, both flagships in the squadron off Vera Cruz, and as a staff officer took a distinguished part in the operations against the Mexican ports; a division commander in the attack on Alvarado; led a landing force of about 200 during the operations against Tobasco; during the Civil War, he became a Captain in the Virginia Navy just two days before the attack on Fort Sumter; when the Confederate States Navy was established, his standing as Captain was third in seniority; from April 23rd, he was the Confederate commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and as such had general charge of the alterations made on the old U.S.S. *Virginia* when it became the C.S.S. *Merrimac*, personally supervising the armoring; at the battle of Hampton Roads when the *Merrimac* ran aground, he boldly steamed out in the unarmed tug *Harmony* to offer assistance; on May 24, 1862, he was demoted to the Bureau of Orders and Detail because he was unable to complete the repairs to the crippled *Merrimac* in a timely fashion; in March, 1863, he was given command of the James River Squadron; and in the last desperate months of the Confederacy, was appointed Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Rare, early Autograph Letter Signed "F. Forrest," 3/4 page, 4to, Norfolk, Va., May 4, 1824. Writing while a member of the crew of the *Hornet*, Forrest pens to a Mr. Robert Gedney "I have just received a letter from my father in which he mentions having given up the administration of the late D.P. Adams' affairs to you and that the court has passed an order exonerating him from all responsibility in the business. I think it necessary to state for your information, that I have a Watch belonging to his effects in my possession, and purpose delivering it over into the



hands of Captain E.P. Kennedy, with whom I know you are acquainted, and who will have it conveyed to you. There is a circle of Reflection also but that is claimed as belonging to the Late Wm. H. Watson you perhaps are acquainted with his concerns better than any one here, and may know whose property it is. The money I have expended for the estate is of a very trifling amount probably not more than two or three dollars. I do not recollect the precise sum. In great haste." Forrest was remembered as being methodical, reassured, and devoid of fear. Had he not voiced disfavor over Franklin Buchanan being ranked above him, he could have been given fighting command of *Merrimac*. Integral address leaf entirely in Forrest's hand. Some minor age-staining, otherwise very good. An interesting Confederate naval commander, involved with the glorious Confederate destroyer C.S.S. *Merrimac*.

Join us on
February 26th, 1998
at our temporary location
the St. Moritz
Hotel for our
Winter Autograph Auction
(50 Central Park South)

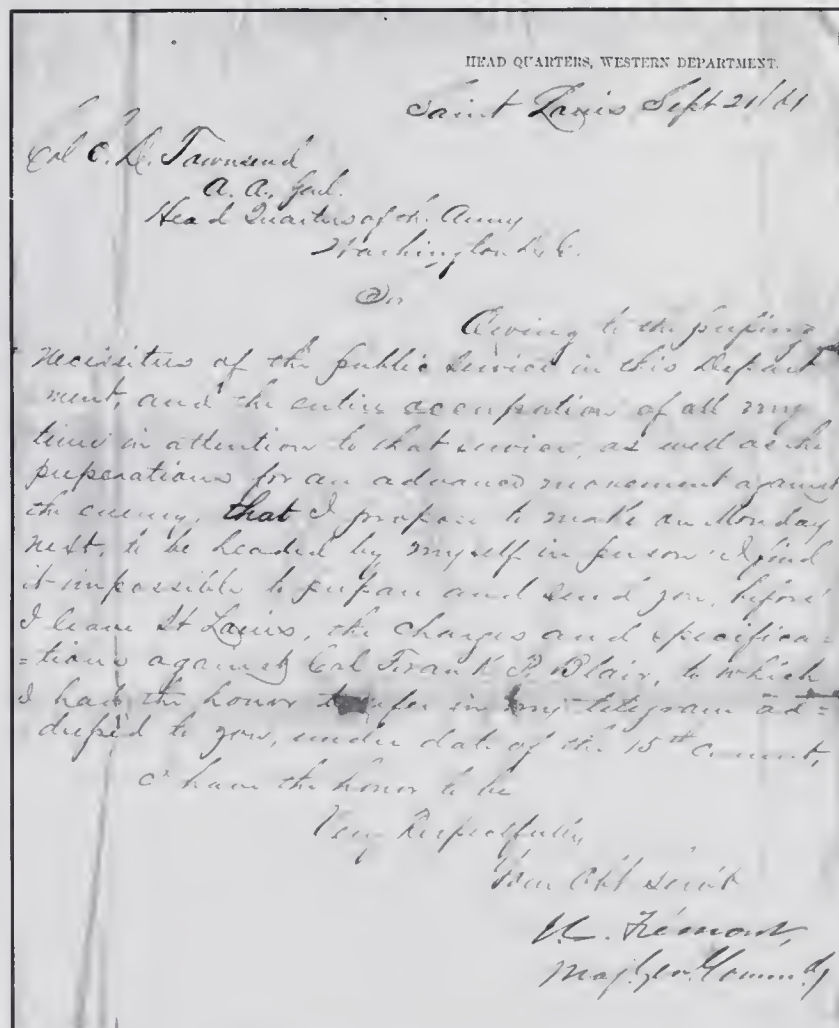


American explorer, known as *The Pathfinder*; controversial Union general in the Civil War; presidential candidate; public official. Interesting **Manuscript Letter Signed "J.C. Fremont,"** 1 page, 8vo, Washington, D.C., February 9, 1887. Writing to John Cullen Bryant, the *Pathfinder*, once a popular hero and very successful author with his *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rock Mountains*, hastily relates "Your note of the 7th inst. has been received. I do not know the detail of the arrangements made by my publishers concerning the book. I therefore adopt your suggestion and have referred your letter to them. Their address is Messrs. Belford Clarke & Co., 384 and 385 Broadway New York. I think it well for you to put yourself in communication with them." This very year, Fremont published *Memoirs of My Life*, his futile attempt to regain immortality, wealth and notoriety through the written word. Overall age-toned and stained, with several small breaks in the folds, otherwise very good.

"...THE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCED MOVEMENT AGAINST THE ENEMY..."

122 CIVIL WAR: JOHN C. FREMONT (\$750-Up)

Important, war-date **Manuscript Letter Signed "J.C. Fremont / Maj. Genl. Commd'g,"** 1 page, large 4to, on imprinted "Head Quarters, Western Department" sta-



HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT.
Saint Louis Sept 21/61

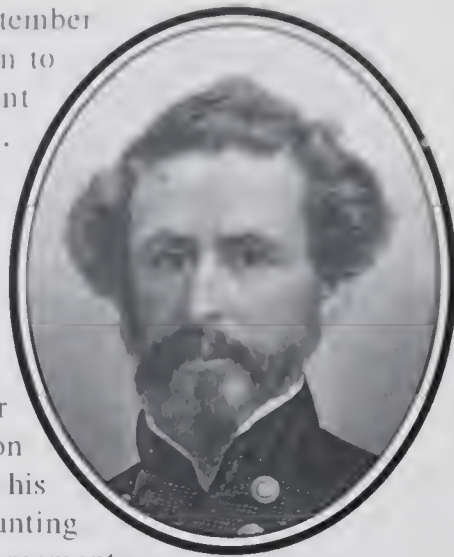
Col E.D. Townsend
A. A. Genl.
Head Quarters of the Army
Washington D.C.

On

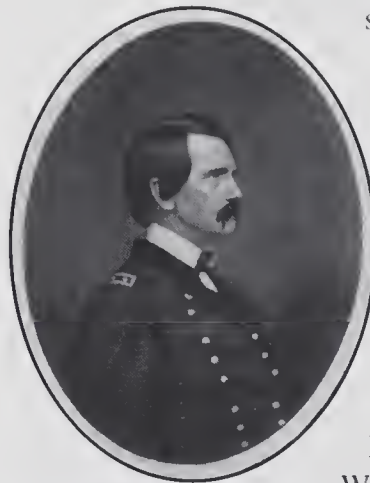
Coming to the pressing necessities of the public service in this Department, and the entire occupation of all my time in attention to that service, as well as the preparations for an advanced movement against the enemy, that I propose to make on Monday next, to be headed by myself in person. I find it impossible to prepare and send you, before I leave St. Louis, the charges and specifications against Col. Frank P. Blair, to which I had the honor to refer in my telegram addressed to you, under date of the 15th current. I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,
J.C. Fremont
Maj. Genl. Commd'g

tionery, Saint Louis, September 21, 1861. Smugly written to the Assistant Adjutant General "Col. E.D. Townsend" at Washington. Fremont was, at this point in his short military career, already on shaky ground with the administration. Surrounded by a cloud of disillusionment for his so-called emancipation proclamation, the bills for his department had been mounting with alarm, and his disagreements with the very influential and well liked Blair family angered President Lincoln. Now a blatant arrest of Colonel, [later Major General] Francis P. Blair was the limit. Washington wanted answers. Fremont arrogantly relates "Owing to the pressing necessities of the public service in this Department, and the entire occupation of all my time in attention to that service, as well as the preparations for an advanced movement against the enemy, that I propose to make on Monday next, to be headed by myself in person: I find it impossible to prepare and send you, before I leave St. Louis, the charges and specifications against Col. Frank P. Blair, to which I had the honor to refer in my telegram addressed to you, under date of the 15th current." Docketed and signed on verso by "E.D. Townsend." Actually Francis Preston Blair had acted gallantly. By directing, without authority,



the capture of the St. Louis arsenal, and subsequently arming Union soldiers under General Nathaniel Lyon, he saved Missouri for the Union. Fremont argued with Blair and arrested him for "insidious and dishonorable attempts to bring his authority into contempt with the government." Fremont's impending movement against the enemy was his expedition to halt Sterling Price's raid into Missouri. Fremont was ultimately removed from command by President Lincoln, and on October 9, 1861, the Western Department was combined with the Department of Missouri. Worn and age-toned at the folds, with two small chips missing affecting two words, however expertly repaired. A scarce letter written during the short time [approximately 3 months] that Fremont commanded the Western Department.

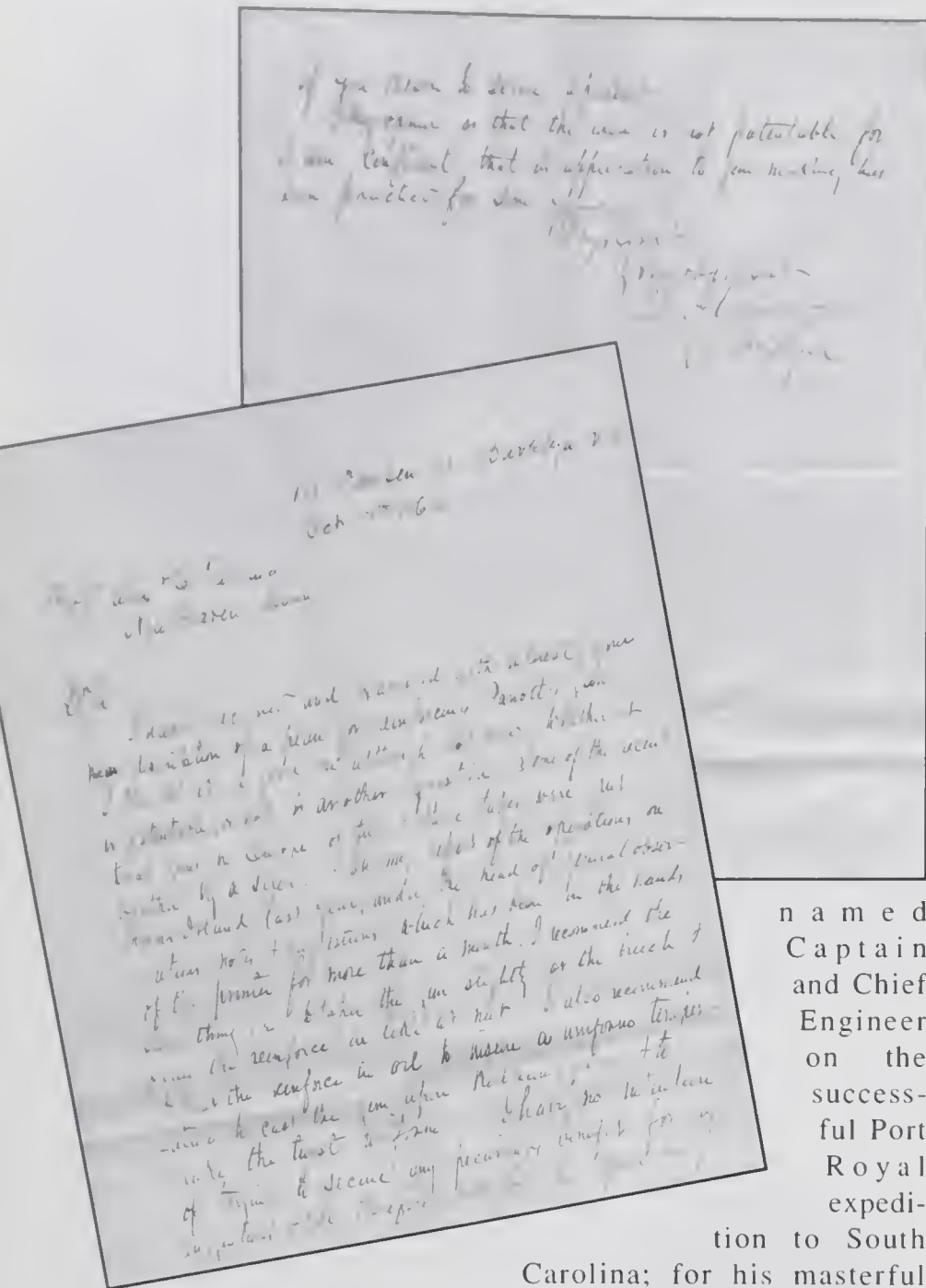


**DURING THE WAR GILLMORE DISCUSSES
"...A PLAN FOR REINFORCING PARROTT'S GUN..."**

123 CIVIL WAR: QUINCY A. GILLMORE (\$475-Up)

Union general from Ohio; graduate of USMA in 1849, first in a class of 43; supervised harbor fortifications, taught engineering and served as Quartermaster of West Point prior to the Civil War; at the outbreak of hostilities,





tion to South Carolina; for his masterful scheme to reduce Fort Pulaski, the Confederate stronghold guarding the entrance to Savannah, he was promoted Brigadier General USV in April, 1862 and given command of the 2nd Division of the Army of Kentucky and Ohio; appointed Major General USV in July, 1863, and placed in command of the X Corps and the Department of the South; in the Union's efforts to recapture Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, his masterful operations on Morris Island "constitute a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery"; it included the capture the batteries of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and long range shelling of Charleston by the celebrated 8-inch Parrott rifle, triumphally named the "Swamp Angel"; later fought at Bermuda Hundred, Swift's Creek, and Drewry's Bluff; commanded two divisions in the XIX Corps in the Defenses of Washington; suffered a severe injury by falling from his horse during the pursuit of Jubal Early from the Valley; while recovering from his fall, served on many boards and commissions, and afterwards, again placed in command of his old beloved X Corps. Choice war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "Q.A. Gillmore / Maj. Genl.,"** 1-1/3 pages, 4to, Brooklyn, N.Y., October 7, 1864. Undoubtedly while recovering from his fall, at home on Remsen Street, Gillmore writes to "**Profr. Alexr. C. Twining**" [the engineer, astronomer and inventor] at New Haven, Conn. on Twining's ideas for improvement of the noted long range rifle. After having practical experience with the now legendary "Swamp Angel" just months earlier, he quickly pens "I have received, and examined with interest, your

named
Captain
and Chief
Engineer
on the
success-
ful Port
Royal
expedi-

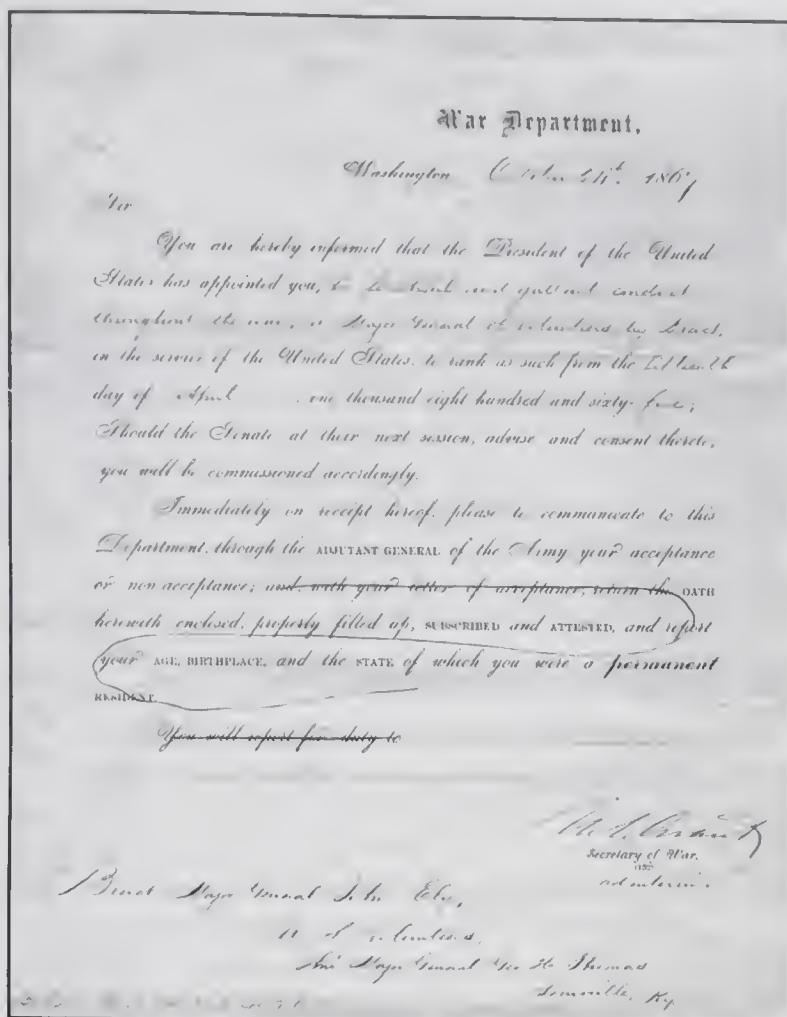
description of a plan for reinforcing Parrott's gun. I think it a good one, although not new. Whether it is patentable, or not, is another question. Some of the recent trial guns in Europe, of two & three tubes, were put together by a screw. In my report of the operations on Morris Island last year, under the head of 'General observations notes & suggestions,' which has been in the hands of the printer for more than a month, I recommend the same thing, i.e. to taper the gun slightly at the breech & screw the reinforce on like at [sic a] nut. I also recommend to heat the reinforce in oil to insure a uniform temperature, to cast the gun upon Rodman's plan, & to make the twist uniform. I have no intention of trying to secure any pecuniary benefit, for my suggestion, & will therefore not be in your way if you desire to secure a patent. My opinion is that the idea is not patentable, for I am confident that its application to gun making has been practiced for some years." Gillmore personally had 400 special medals made for presentation to the enlisted men who had distinguished themselves in his operations around Fort Sumter in July-September 1863. The award came to be known as the Gillmore Medal. It contained a facsimile of his autograph with the words "For Gallant and Meritorious Conduct." Usual fold creases, otherwise very good, and an unusual war-date example.

124 CIVIL WAR: ULYSSES S. GRANT

(\$3500-Up)



President; Union general; Commander of all the Armies of the United States during the Civil War, receiving Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Uncommon Carte-de-Visite **Photograph Signed "U.S. Grant / Lt. Gen. U.S.A."** on the photographic surface below his image. A distinguished bust-length pose in uniform. Top mount slightly reduced, with some minor staining to outer edges, however quite good, and probably unpublished. Photographer anonymous.



Rare partly-printed **Letter Signed "U.S. Grant"** as Secretary of War ad interim, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted "War Department" stationery, Washington, October 24, 1867. Written to "**Brevet Major General John Ely**," on the occasion of his brevet appointment. Officially relating, in part "**You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for faithful and gallant conduct throughout the war, a Major General of Volunteers by Brevet...to rank as such from the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five...**"

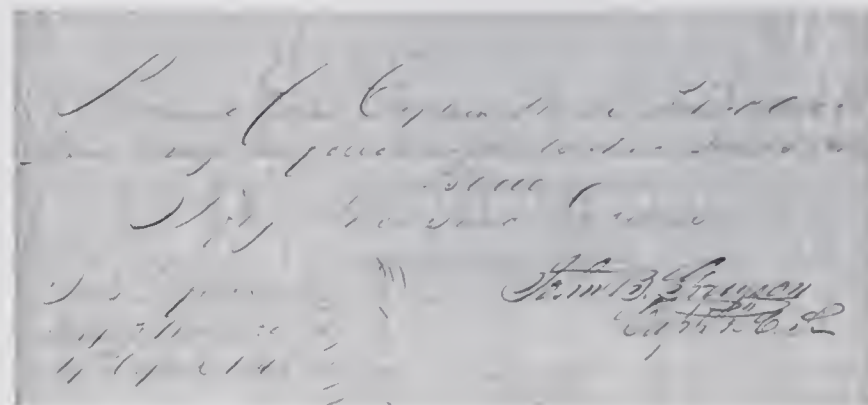
Boldly signed by Grant at the conclusion. Grant was unhappily appointed Secretary of War when President Johnson brazenly fired the sitting Secretary Edwin M. Stanton for plotting against him and for insubordination. Grant served in the War Department from August 12, 1867 until January 13, 1868, when Stanton was

briefly reinstated. John Ely was a patriotic

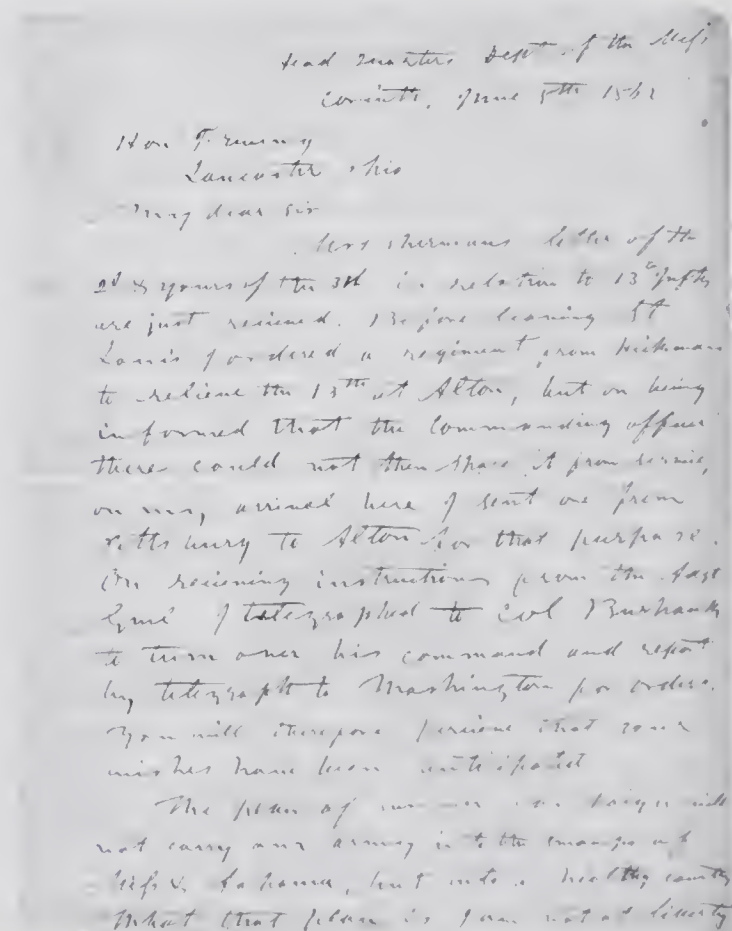
Union officer from Pennsylvania, commissioned Major, 23rd Pa. Regiment on October 7, 1861, and for his gallantry and good conduct, was successively promoted Lt. Colonel in July, and Colonel in December, 1862. His belief in the Union cause enabled him to reenlist in December, 1863 as Colonel 26th Veteran Reserve Corps, serving until the great struggle was finally over. The above brevet was not the only honor Ely received. When Grant was elected President of the United States, he also recognized Ely's contribution by appointing him U.S. Marshal on April 9, 1869. Unfortunately in little over one month after his appointment, Ely suddenly died. In very good condition. A scarce letter of Grant with a short lived title.



Confederate general; graduate of USMA in 1826, veteran of the Seminole War; named Winfield Scott's Chief of Commissariat in the Mexican War, receiving 2 brevets for his actions in the conflict; postwar, held that same position in the Department of New Mexico; resigned his Federal commission as Major on July 1, 1861, and was immediately welcomed into the Confederate Army as Brigadier General on August 15th; named commander of the Department of Middle and Eastern Florida, he died at Tallahassee on October 21, 1861 of natural causes, becoming the first non-combatant death among the Confederate general staff. Scarce, early **Manuscript Document**



Signed "**John B. Grayson / Capt & C.S.**," 1 page, oblong 8vo, City of Mexico, April 17, 1848. Grayson, in his official capacity, acknowledges "**Received from Captain M.R. Patrick A.C.S., Vera Cruz the following subsistence Funds viz \$50.000, Fifty Thousand Dollars.**" Undoubtedly monies to feed the Army of Occupation, now heavily entrenched in the capital city since its capture by Winfield Scott in September of 1847. Margins a little scruffy, with some minor age-toning, otherwise very good. While Grayson wasn't a gallant field general, making a name for himself with blood and guts, he remains one of the most elusive and hard to acquire Confederate generals.



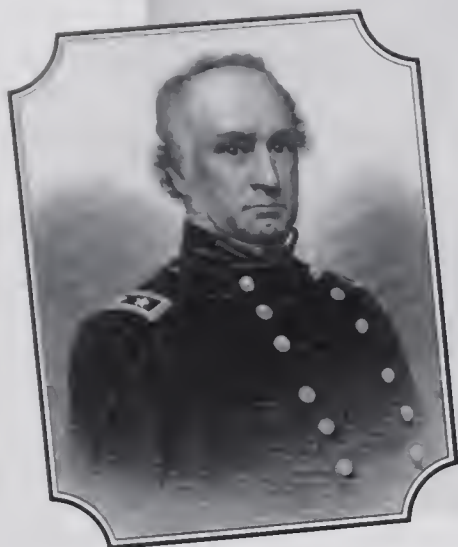
masonry, tunneled fifty feet, cutting through the outer wall of the prison, at that point three feet thick, and made their way to freedom. Only eight of the escapees were recaptured. Far left margin somewhat uneven, with age-toning along far right margin. Minor ink-smear from Halleck's aggressive pen, otherwise in very good condition.

128 CIVIL WAR: HENRY WAGER HALLECK (\$375-Up)
Interesting Manuscript Letter Signed "H.W. Halleck /

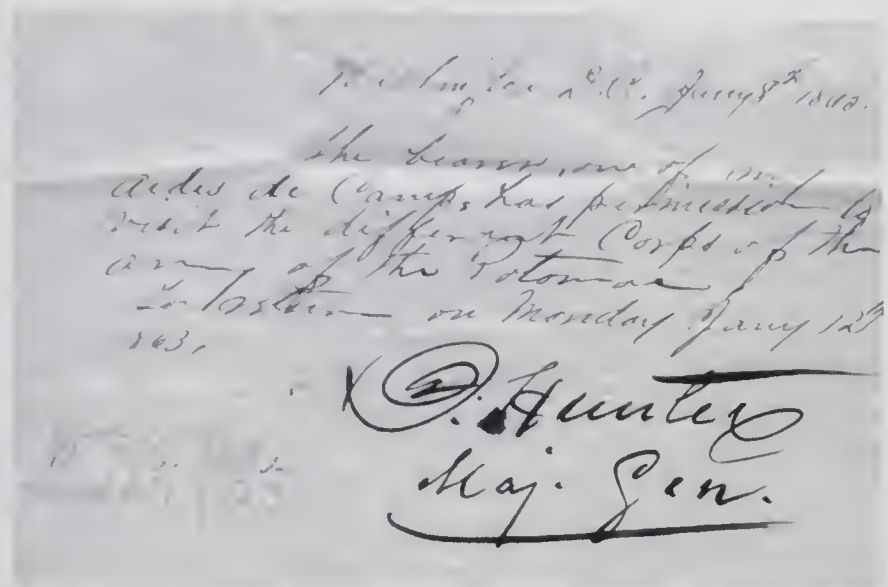
Yours truly,
H.W. Halleck
Major Genl

Major Genl.," 3/4 page, 4to, on imprinted "Head Quarters Military Division of the Pacific" stationery, San Francisco, California, October 7, 1868. In an effort to keep his name in front of his superiors at Washington, and to make a useful contribution, Halleck writes to the Secretary of War, General J.M. Schofield, to introduce a military inventor. The former Chief of Staff generously relates "*Permit me to introduce Mr. Frederick Wittram, of this city. Mr. Wittram is the inventor of an Anchor which Naval men who have examined it pronounce a most valuable improvement. Besides being a gentleman of high social standing, Mr. Wittram has the reputation of possessing great mechanical ingenuity.*" After the close of the war, relations with Wm. T. Sherman were terribly strained. Halleck, in his last unofficial blunder, on April 22, 1865, issued orders to Meade's Army to push forward, and to disregard the truce made by Sherman, and especially to pay attention to the orders of no one other than Grant. On August 30, 1865, Halleck was hastily transferred to the Military Division of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. He continued to serve in out of the way posts in a rather subordinate manner. On verso appears Secretary Schofield's Autograph

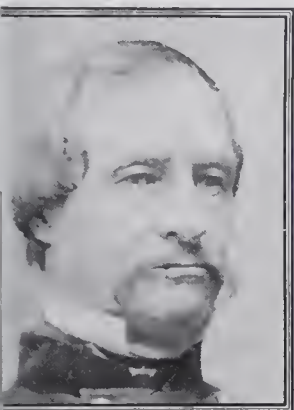
Note Signed "J.M. Schofield / Secty. of War," hastily writing "*Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy,*" dating his note "Feb. 16, 1869." A choice association. Far outer edges somewhat chipped, not affecting writing. A paper clip stain and slight age-toning to Schofield's note, otherwise very good.



General-in-Chief of the Union Army; military adviser to President Lincoln; known as "old brains"; veteran of the Mexican War; commanded the seizure of Corinth in 1862; ungifted in the field, he was brilliant as a organizer and administrator. Choice war-date Autograph Letter Signed "H.W. Halleck / Major Genl.," 1-1/3 pages, 4to, Corinth, June 5, 1862. Writing to the "*Honorable T[homas] Ewing [senior],*" General William T. Sherman's step-father, wealthy and influential former U.S. Senator and two-time Cabinet member, in Lancaster, Ohio. Halleck, upon his arrival to take command at Corinth, hastily pens "*Mrs. Sherman's letter of the 2d & yours of the 3rd in relation to 13th Infy. are just received. Before leaving St. Louis I ordered a regiment from Hickman to relieve the 13th at Alton [Illinois], but on being informed that the Commanding officer there could not then spare it from service, on my arrival here I sent one from Pittsburg to Alton for that purpose. On receiving instructions from the Adj. Genl. I telegraphed to Col. Bushank to turn over his command and report by telegraph to Washington for orders. You will therefore perceive that your wishes have been anticipated. The plan of summer campaign will not carry our army into the swamps of Miss. & A[l]abama, but into a healthy country. What that plan is I am not at liberty to state. With the Mississippi and its tributaries in our possession & the enemy driven from the border states I consider the back bone of the rebellion in the southwest as broken.*" Alton, Illinois was the then western-most prisoner of war camp in the Union. Built on the site of the old State Penitentiary, on a quasi-island, the drainage was poor, the buildings inadequate, and in stormy weather, easily flooded. In the summer months, without proper sanitation, poor nourishments, and the heat, malaria was rampant, and undoubtedly the recent deadly outbreak was the cause of concern from both Senator Ewing and Mrs. Sherman. Curiously enough, even with the new reinforcements sent by Halleck, on July 24, Confederate Colonel Ebenezer Magoffin of Missouri and thirty five companions made a daring and calculated escape from the hell of Alton. The industrious burrowers cut through some unused brick ovens under a shed in the yard, through eight feet of



Union general; stationed in Kansas in 1860, he corresponded with President-elect Lincoln on secession rumors; accompanied Lincoln on the inaugural journey to Washington; promoted Brigadier General USV in May, and Major General USV in August 1861; sanctioned the first Negro regiment, which caused the CSA to label him a "felon to be executed if captured"; only mediocre on the battlefield, he eventually resigned his field command in favor of Philip Sheridan, and served on courts-martial until the struggle was over; ironically accompanied Lincoln's body back to Springfield and returned to Washington to preside over the commission that tried the assassination conspirators; brevetted Brigadier General and Major General in the Regular Army. Choice **Manuscript Document Signed "Da. Hunter / Maj. Gen.,"** 1 page, oblong 8vo, Washington, D.C., January 8, 1863. A military pass informing all and any guards that "The bearer, one of my Aides de Camp, has permission to visit the different Corps of the Army of the Potomac. To return on Monday Jany. 12th 1863." With security as tight a possible in the capital, Hunter a stickler for military correctness, boldly signs his unmistakable, quite huge signature. Pencilled below, in an unknown hand, is the name of the Aide to be passed: "Wm. R. Dole / Capt. & A.D.C." Usual fold creases, with age-staining on verso, otherwise very good.



130 CIVIL WAR: JOHN DANIEL IMBODEN (\$1250-Up)

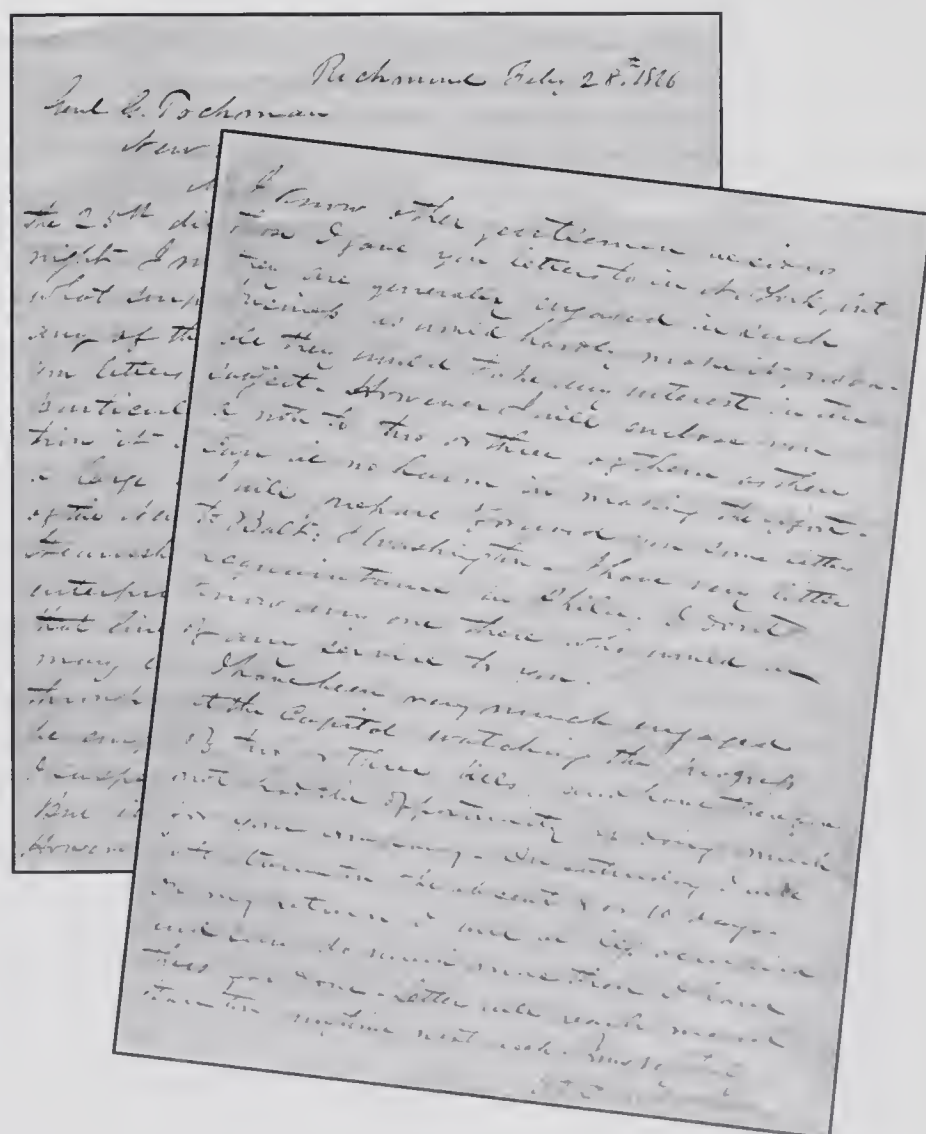
Confederate general from Virginia; graduate of Washington College; antebellum lawyer and legislator; organizer and commander of the Staunton Artillery, especially at Harpers Ferry, also at 1st Bull Run, where he supported Bee's brigade; named Colonel in 1862, he commanded the 1st Partisan Rangers, later renamed the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry, at Cross Keys and Port Republic, under the immortal "Stonewall" Jackson; appointed Brigadier CSA on January 28, 1863 and headed the notorious "Imboden Raid" into Northwestern Virginia in April and May of 1863 severing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads and capturing thousands of cattle and horses, supplying them to Lee's army in preparation for the Gettysburg campaign; during the advance into Pennsylvania, his brigade was part of the protection of the left flank, cutting enemy communications; upon his arrival

on the battlefield on July 3rd, Lee appointed him to the imperative duty of covering the Confederate retreat; by a gallant action at Williamsport, Imboden held out against greatly superior numbers, saving the wagon trains and the wounded; he later captured the Union garrison at Charleston, West Virginia during the Bristoe campaign, and

fought at Piedmont and New Market at the outset of Early's Valley campaign; overcome by typhoid fever late in 1864, he was sent to Aiken, South Carolina on prison duty for the balance of the war. Rare Cabinet **Photograph Signed "J.D. Imboden Brig. Genl C.S.A."** Boldly signed on the photographic surface beneath his image. A distinguished bust-length pose in Confederate general's uniform, by G.N. Wertz of Abingdon, Va. A manuscript note on verso, in an unknown hand, relates "Recd. Mar. 16/90." Slight red ink offset discoloration in blank background, otherwise very good. Most uncommon and quite desirable.



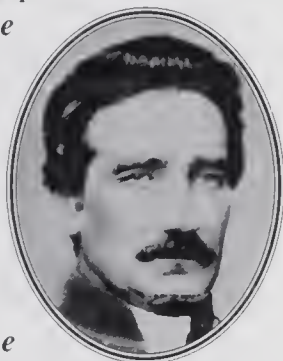
131 CIVIL WAR: JOHN DANIEL IMBODEN (\$650-Up)



J.D. Imboden

mentioning a postwar get-rich quick scheme by the former Confederate general. Unlike the Northern carpet-baggers, the Southern gentleman was undoubtedly involved in offering transportation to foreign emigres to come to the land "paved with gold." Imboden writes to General G. Tockman[?] explaining "Your letter of the 25th did not reach me till last night. I much regret, and am somewhat surprised at the reluctance of any of the gentlemen to whom I gave your letters, to take stock in our company; particularly Mr. Skiddy. On reflection it occurs to me that as he is a large stockholder in, and President of the New York & Richmond line of Steamships he may regard this new enterprise as calculated to damage that line, especially if we fail he may expect all immigrants to come through N. York, when his ships would be employed to bring them here. This I suspect accounts for his course. But in regard to the others I am surprised. However I like your spirit of perseverance and hope it will be crowned with success. The

day after you left I saw Mr. Daniel and applied to him for the letters you desired. He said his business acquaintance in New York was almost exclusively with black Republicans, and he didn't like to ask them to engage in such an enterprise & doubted if his letters would be of any avail. Seeing that he was reluctant



I did not press him. Genl. [Joseph E.] Johnston left the city about the time you did & has just returned. I called upon him for letters. He said that besides his brothers in laws [sic] - the McLane's, who were connected with Steamer lines, he had but two acquaintances in N. York to whom he could give letters, Mr. Skiddy & Mr. Hart. From what you wrote in regard to these two gentlemen I did not deem it worth while to get letters to them. So ends the applications to Genl. Johnston & Mr. Daniel. I know other gentlemen...in N. York, but they are generally engaged in such business as would hardly make it probable they would take any interest in the subject. However I will enclose you a note to two or three of them, as there can be no harm in making the effort. I will prepare & forward you some letters to Balt. & Washington...I have been very much engaged at the Capitol watching the progress of two or three bills, and have therefore not had the opportunity of doing much for your Company. On Saturday I will go to Staunton &...On my return I will be less occupied and can do much more than I have thus far done. Letters will reach me at Staunton anytime next week." Inlaid. In very good condition. After the war, Imboden was a lawyer, land speculator, developer in mining resources and a prolific author, especially on the subject of the Civil War. In 1876, he was a commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and also to the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Confederate naval officer from South Carolina; became a midshipman at age nine; served in War of 1812, the Mexican War and held command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, later he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of

D.N. Ingraham
Chief of the Bureau

Ordnance and Hydrography; resigned from the U.S. Navy at the outbreak of hostilities after almost half century in the Federal Navy; he entered the Confederate service on March 26, 1861, and was appointed Captain CSN; named to a board studying the problems building a superior navy from scratch; ordered to Charleston Harbor in November, 1861 to command the naval defenses of South Carolina; supervised the construction of the ironclads C.S.S. *Palmetto State* and C.S.S. *Chicora*; he was appointed Flag Officer and given command of these two new ironclads in the attempt to break the Union blockade off Charleston, South Carolina in 1863; on January 31, Ingraham and the ironclads broke through the blockade, severely damaging the U.S.S. *Mercedita* and *Keystone State*, and driving off the rest of the Union squadron; afterwards Ingraham was relieved of sea duty being thought too old, he however retained command of the land station. Interesting, early Manuscript Document Signed "D.N. Ingraham" as Chief of Bureau, 1 page, tall folio, "Bureau of Ordnance & Hydrography," [Washington], September 27, 1858. Written to "Comdr. Geo. Minor" at the "Tredegar Foundry Richmond Va.," informing him that the "...report of the proof and measurements of the five IX inch guns at Bellona Foundry has been received. IX inch gun No 18 being so much enlarged...more than the contract allows,

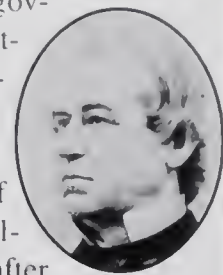


it will not be received for service. It appears from your report that the cascables of these five guns are defective, you will please report more in detail their defects, and whether in your opinion, they are such as will in any way impair the strength of the guns for service. Powder will be sent to you at an early day from Norfolk to prime the guns at Tredegar Foundry - I should think some of the shells fired by Capt. Adams and yourself at Bellona would answer for the proof of those guns..." When hostilities broke out, the noted Tredegar Foundry at Richmond was the only major rolling mill in the South and most important its two first-class foundries and machine shops. During the war it made cannon and machinery and the armor for the *Merrimac*. Age-stained along the far left margin and on verso, however not touching any writing, otherwise in very good condition. An uncommon Confederate naval commander.

Seventeenth President of the United States [1865-69], succeeding to the presidency upon the assassination of Lincoln; differences between Johnson and the Congress, with regard to presidential powers, led to impeachment proceedings in 1868; Vice President for less than two months; Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier General; U.S. Senator. Rare partly-printed **Document Signed "Approved / Andrew Johnson / Mil. Gov. & B.G.,"** 1 page, folio, Nashville, Tennessee, undated. The future President approves a "*List of Articles of 'C.C.' and 'G.E.' Lost or Destroyed, in the Public Service at Nashville, Tenn. on N. & N. W.R.R. while in possession and charge*

of Francis H. Rugar Capt. & Asst. Quartermaster United States Army..." The articles being "*One Wall Tent...Five Burnside Tents...and Twenty two Sibley Tents and Poles.*" Signed by Rugar at the conclusion, and boldly endorsed by Johnson. Johnson was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee by Lincoln, and also commissioned Brigadier General USV by the President on March 4, 1862. After organizing a loyal government in the state, he was nominated and won the slot of vice presi-

dential candidate to run with Lincoln on the Union-Republican ticket. He resigned his military commission on March 3, 1865, and the popularly elected Governor, William G. Brownlow took over the duties as chief magistrate of Tennessee. In little over one month, the somewhat bewildered newly elected Vice President was hastily sworn-in as President, after his friend Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Water-stained on verso, with some show-through. Age-stained and crinkled, otherwise very good and quite scarce. Johnson is perhaps the rarest of the brigadier generals, almost never using his rank in his signature.



Approved
Andrew Johnson
Mil Gov & B.G.

I certify that the several articles of Quartermaster's Stores, above enumerated, have been unavoidably lost or destroyed while in the public service, as indicated by the remarks annexed to them respectively.

APPROVED

Commanding

134 CIVIL WAR: BRADLEY TYLER JOHNSON [2]

(\$350-Up)

Confederate general from Maryland; antebellum lawyer and politician; commissioned Major in the 1st Maryland, and fought with Joseph E. Johnston in the Valley and at 1st Bull Run; promoted Colonel in 1862; participated at Front Royal, Winchester, Harrisonburg, Gaines's Mill, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, and the Wilderness; led Maryland Cavalry under Wade Hampton, opposing the proposed Kilpatrick-Dahlgren raid to capture Richmond; led William E. Jones's cavalry brigade under Early in the Valley and into Maryland; executed Early's orders to burn Chambersburg, Pa.; opposed Sheridan in the Valley; promoted Brigadier General, and in late 1864, became commandant of prisons at Salisbury, North Carolina. Interesting group of 2 legal documents signed 4 times by Bradley T. Johnson, 3 pages,

folio, Baltimore, December 7, 1887, and September 3, 1888. The first a **Typewritten Document Signed "Bradley T. Johnson,"** being a legal agreement "*...between Bradley T. Johnston [sic], Trustee, of the City of Baltimore...and John Browne, mining engineer and Frederick W. Emmerson, Barrister of the County of Westmoreland...and Andrew Guise and Walter H. Harrison...to purchase the Jordan Mountain Manganese*

...That he shall divide the net profits of the enterprise after paying for the property and the expenses of the trust equally between himself, Browne, Emmerson, Guise and Harrison.

Andrew Guise *Bradley T. Johnson* *John Browne* *Frederick W. Emmerson* *Walter H. Harrison*

Mine in Kings County new Brunswick..." Boldly signed by Johnson, and the participating parties or their lawyers at the conclusion. The second is a **Typewritten Document Signed "Bradley T. Johnson,"** and on the verso appears an **Autograph Document Signed "Bradley T. Johnson"** twice, again being a legal agreement between Johnson and "*Walter H. Harrison...whereas Johnson has agreed to acquire Title to certain Mining Property and to convey the same to the said Mining Company, upon delivery by the Company to said Johnson of TEN THOUSAND full paid and non-assessable share of Capital Stock of the said company...*" On the verso, Johnson acknowledges "*Received of Walter H. Hanson the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars in part payment of the within...*" Both in very good condition, save some minor ink smearing from Johnson's aggressive pen strokes.

as the title to said property
is acquired by the said
Jordan Mountain Manganese
Mining Company
July 7, 1888
Bradley T. Johnson
Sept 3, 1888
Bradley T. Johnson

Union general from Massachusetts; graduate of West Point 1832; later returned as an instructor 1844-48; veteran of expeditions against Indians in the Pacific Northwest; military secretary to General Scott; Brigade Commander at First Bull Run; then commanded Keyes' brigade and in November, Keyes' division; named commander of IV Corps during Gen. George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, especially notable at Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Bottom's Bridge, Savage's Station; Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing; promoted Major General of Volunteers and for his actions at Seven Pines, brevetted Brigadier General of U.S.A.; remained on the York Peninsula when the rest of the army withdrew; conducted raids against Confederate positions notably at White

House and at West Point, Virginia; on January 7, 1863, took part in divisionary movements against Richmond, quarreled with Gen. John A. Dix, commander of the Department of Maryland, and relinquished his field command to serve on a retirement board; later, after resigning his commission, settled in San Francisco; served as president of the Maxwell Mining Company and Vice President of the California Vine-Culture Society. Rare Autograph Letter Signed "E.D. Keyes / Capt. 3rd Arty. / Instr. Arty. & Cavly." 1-2/3 pages, 4to, "U.S. Mil. Academy / West Point," [New York], May 14, 1845. Writing "Major R[ufus] L[athrop] Baker," concerning artillery equipment for the bat-

ttery he is constructing at West Point, Keyes pens: "In answer to your note of yesterday's date, I have to reply that I shall be obliged to return the 2 - 18 p[ounds]r. Barbette gun carriages, as I have no place for them. The Battery which I am erecting at the River's Edge, is to contain 8 Cannon, viz; 1 - 8 inch columbiad & 1 42 p[ounds]r. which will stand together on casemate carriages - next 1 - 24 p[ounds]r. & 1 - 8 in. Sea Coast Howitzer, on barbette carriages will constitute another pair - then 2 - 18 p[ounds]r. siege pieces on the fine platforms sent from your arsenal, & last, 1 - 8 inch mortars on the two smaller platforms. So it would destroy the appearance and design of my battery, to keep one of the 18 p[ounds]r. barbette carriages as you suggest. I have Colonel [George] Talcott's letter of the 17th April before me, in which 2 - 18 p[ounds]r. siege carriages are set down among those to be issued to the Military Academy; and if you should feel authorized to consider this as sufficient authority to send me the 1 - 18 p[ounds]r. siege carriage you have on hand, and to proceed to the construction of another so that I shall be glad, and feel greatly obliged to you. I suppose the '2 - 8 inch siege mortars with beds,' are not to come from your arsenal. If I cannot have 2 - 18 p[ounds]r. I. carriages I am anxious to have one as soon as possible, as my time

is very short. Lt. Lawley followed my instructions in making the platforms very minutely. When I requested him to draw lines with red chalk over the upper sides of the plank, I expected the parts would be sent down loose, as it is thought better to put down the sleepers first, and then nail on the plank. We shall have no difficulty in putting them down and I am glad they were finished at the Arsenal. I

regret that you were not ordered to prepare the iron traversing circles for the 3 heavy carriages.

Capt. Hitchcock will carry up some to guns, carriages etc. & the 2 new 18 p[ounds]r. carriages." With integral address leaf docketed entirely in Keyes' hand bearing a second signature and inscribed "U.S. Mil. Academy, West Point, May 14, 1845. / Capt. E.D. Keyes, 3 Arty. / Ins. of Arty. & Cavalry / Concerning 18 p[ounds]r. carriages, traversing circles, &c." Probably an early draft of the letter used as West Point's file copy. Slight age-toning, otherwise in very good condition. An explosive letter!

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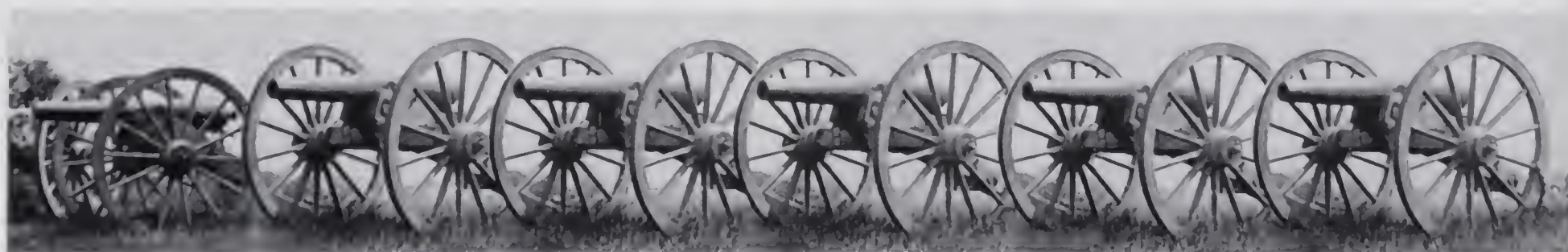
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Yours most obedt. Servt.
E.D. Keyes.
Capt. 3rd Arty.
Instr. Arty. & Cavly.



No. 149
West Point May 14, 1845
Capt. E.D. Keyes 3rd Arty.
Ins. of Arty. & Cavalry
Concerning 18 p[ounds]r. gun carriages, traversing circles, &c.



136 CIVIL WAR: FITZHUGH LEE

(\$375-Up)

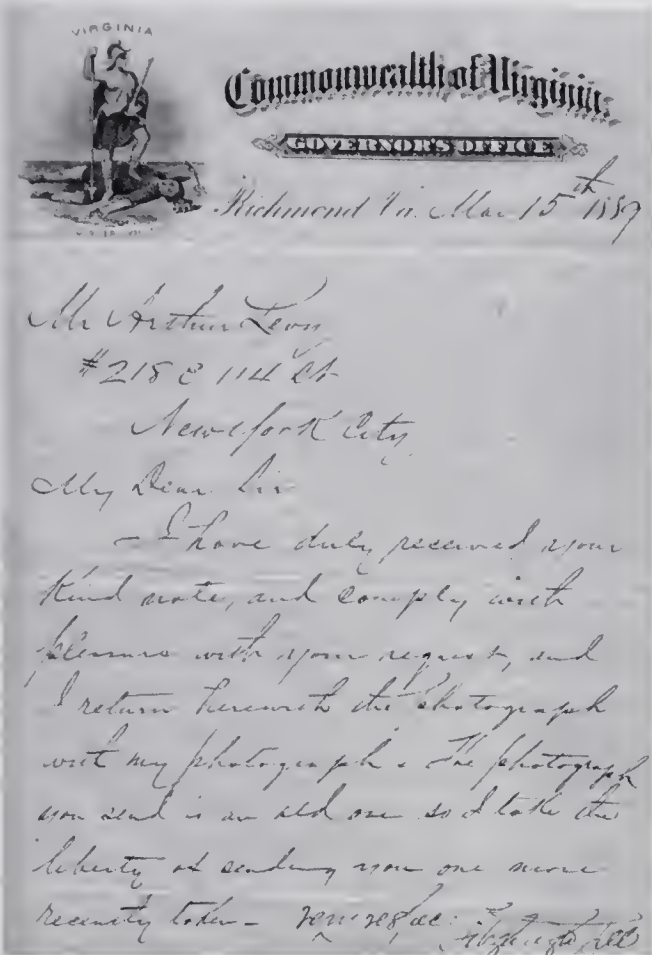
Confederate general; nephew of the Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Lee; an able field general, Lee participated at Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania and Appomattox; post-war Governor of Virginia; appointed Major General during the Spanish-American War; later Consul General to Havana; wrote glorious biography of his uncle. Interesting **Manuscript Letter Signed "Very**

respec. /

Fitzhugh Lee"

while Governor of Virginia, 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted and illustrated "Commonwealth of Virginia" stationery, bearing the Virginia motto "Sic Semper Tyrannis," Richmond, Va., March 15, 1889. Writing to a "Mr. Arthur Levy" in New York City, the Governor generously, however vainly, relates "I have duly received your kind note, and comply with

pleasure with your request, and I return herewith the photograph with my photograph. The photograph you send is an old one so I take the liberty of sending you one more recently taken." Ink smear on verso produces some minor show-through, otherwise very good. A nice one-page example for display.



137 CIVIL WAR: FITZHUGH LEE [2]

(\$350-Up)



Rockbridge Company
Office of President
Glasgow Va. April 13 1892

"Righteousness exalteth a Nation"
Fitzhugh Lee

Choice, scarce **Autograph Quotation Signed "Fitzhugh Lee,"** as private citizen, 1 page, oblong 8vo, on imprinted "Rockbridge Company / Office of President" stationery, Glasgow, Va., April 13, 1892. Writing in the period between his governorship of Virginia, and his being

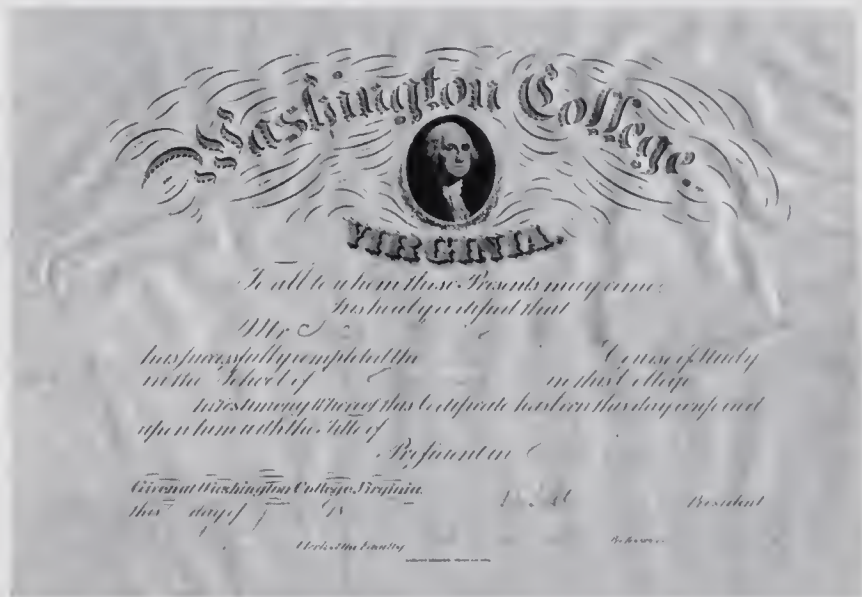
appointed to the troubles in Cuba. Lee boldly pens the Biblical quote "Righteousness exalteth a Nation" and signs himself. In very good condition. During the Civil War, each side, both North and South, believed that they were crusaders of the Lord. Both believed their cause righteous, and that their army would be victorious because of belief in God. Inlaid into a 4to sheet, with a separate half-tone printed photograph. The combination ideal for display.



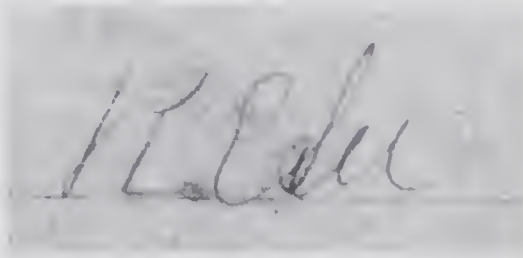
138 CIVIL WAR: ROBERT E. LEE

(\$2000-Up)

Confederate general; Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies; earlier, an engineer in the U.S. Army; Superintendent of Cadets at West Point Military Academy; postwar, President of Washington College. Choice partly-engraved **Document Signed "R.E. Lee"** as President of Washington College, 1 page, vellum, oblong folio, illustrated with a fine portrait of George Washington, no place,



[Lexington, Virginia], June 18, 1868. A graduation diploma certifying that "...Mr. A. Houston Hamilton has successfully completed the Required Course of Study in the School of Chemistry in this College..." Signed by Lee at the conclusion, and endorsed by "J.L. Campbell," Professor of Chemistry. Writing somewhat faded, otherwise in superb condition. Nearing the end of this life, Lee's main focus was on the College. He had worked hard to improve and renew the school, transforming the curriculum, as he had done at West Point, initiating the first departments of journalism and commerce, an innovation in American educational institutions, and of course increasing the attendance [from 50 students to 146 during his first year as President]. His name alone brought the youth of the southern states flocking to the college to learn from the now wholly recognized elder statesman of the South. Lee died in 1870, and the next year the trustees voted to rename the college Washington and Lee University in his honor.



A REGULAR-ARMY PROMOTION FOR ONE OF THE HEROIC GARRISON OF FORT SUMTER

139

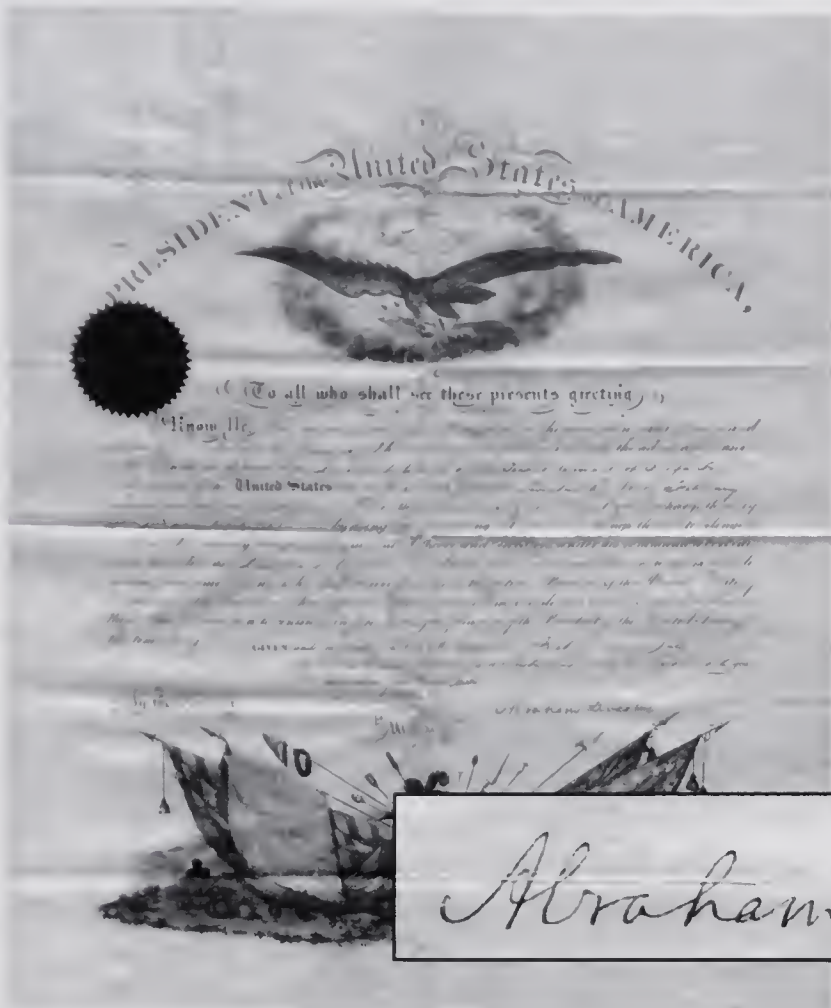
CIVIL WAR: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(\$6500-Up)

Sixteenth President of the United States [1861-65]; assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Choice partly-engraved **Document Signed "Abraham Lincoln"** as President, 1 page, large folio, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1864. Countersigned by "**E.M. Stanton**" as Secretary of War, and docketed by "**E.D. Townsend**" as Assistant Adjutant General. A war-date document, promoting SAMUEL WYLIE CRAWFORD to "**...Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States: to rank as such from the Seventeenth day of February eighteen hundred and Sixty four...**" Boldly signed by the President at the conclusion. At this time, Samuel Wylie Crawford was already a Brigadier General in the Volunteer Service. At the onset of hostilities, he was part of the brave little garrison that gallantly defended Fort Sumter against the superior force of Confederates. During the bombardment, although assigned there as an Assistant Surgeon, Crawford commanded one of Sumter's batteries, and in consequence received a promotion to Major for his bravery. By May, 1862 he had received promotion to Brigadier General USV

and was a brigade commander at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and at Antietam. He participated at Gettysburg as commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was, at war's end brevetted for Gettysburg, Five Forks, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Globe Tavern. Although high-ranking in the Volunteer

Service, with the declaration of peace, Crawford reverted back to the above rank of Lieutenant Colonel, however in 1869 he was promoted Colonel, and ultimately to Brigadier General in 1873. Some slight uneven age-toning, common to vellum. Usual fold creases, one through the Great Seal, otherwise near fine. A rare commission.



140 CIVIL WAR: GEORGE B. McCLELLAN (\$375-Up)

Union general; Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, especially during the Peninsular Campaign; after Antietam, removed from command by Abraham Lincoln; presidential candidate in 1864; postwar, served as chief engineer for N.Y. City's Department of Docks, and in 1881, was elected

Geo B McClellan

Governor of New Jersey. Choice **Autograph Letter Signed "Geo. B. McClellan,"** 1 page, 8vo, no place, undated [ca. December, 1871], "**Saturday afternoon.**" Writing to a Doctor Carus, undoubtedly after the birth of their second child, McClellan hastily pens "**The old nurse is suffering so much from Rheumatism that she says she must leave at once, so that we fear that we shall be left in a destitute condition. Can you put us in the way of providing a successor? Mrs. McClellan is not yet strong enough to**

get on without an additional nurse for some little time, and I fear the old nurse we have is really too sick to remain." Pencil docket on verso relates "**...Dr. Carus in Dresden 28/12/71.**" In 1860, George B. McClellan married socialite Ellen Marcy, daughter of Randolph Barnes Marcy, veteran of the Utah expedition. At the outbreak of hostilities, McClellan appointed Marcy Chief of Staff to the Army of the Potomac, and his father-in-law served with distinction throughout the Peninsular and Antietam campaigns. Uneven offset age-toning, with mounting traces on verso, otherwise good.

"...VALUED MEMENTO OF GENL. WASHINGTON..."

141 CIVIL WAR: GEORGE B. McCLELLAN (\$1500-Up)

Interesting war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "Geo. B. McClellan"** while presidential candidate, 3 pages, 8vo, Orange, New Jersey, April 20, 1864. Written to "**My dear Miss Nixon,**" in Philadelphia. Undoubtedly one of the four



daughters of John Nixon of Philadelphia, Revolutionary officer and financier of the Revolution. Nixon served under General George Washington as leader of the Philadelphia Guard in defense of Perth Amboy, in the cam-

Union general; student at the Collège de Troyes in France before attending and graduating from the USMA; for a time, served as tactics instructor at the Military Academy, ironically educating the very soldiers who would oppose him on the battlefield; brevetted for his service as General John E. Wool's A.D.C. and Adjutant during the Mexican War; appointed to army headquarters in Washington, where he made the acquaintance of General Winfield Scott and other officials connected with the Lincoln administration, especially Salmon P. Chase, the then Secretary of the Treasury; at the outbreak of hostilities, named Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and given command of Union troops south of the Potomac; participated at Bull Run, suffering a sound defeat at that battle, he was supplanted by George B. McClellan; in October, 1861, he commanded McDowell's division; with the spring of 1862 came his promotion as Major General USV and command of the I Corps in the Army of the Potomac; later given command of the III Corps in John Pope's Army of Virginia, during the 2nd Manassas, and along with Pope, McDowell was severely criticized; curiously he appeared as a witness against Union General Fitz John Porter, for the same offenses for which he was under investigation; through politically influenced inquiry, both Pope and McDowell were exonerated, and Porter was convicted; McDowell suffered an unpublicized exile, and not until July, 1864 was he appointed to a command, that being the remote Department of the Pacific, in California; in 1872, by the seniority system, he became a Major General USA; he returned to San Francisco in 1876 to take command of the Division of the Pacific once more and remained there until his retirement in 1882; the General died in 1885, and was buried at the



Presidio. Uncommon Cabinet Photograph Signed "Irvin McDowell / Maj. Genl. / 1878," on the wide white margin below his image. A distinguished bust-length oval, by J. Notman, Boston, capturing the general wearing a quasi-military Great-coat. Slight surface staining in the blank background, otherwise very good.

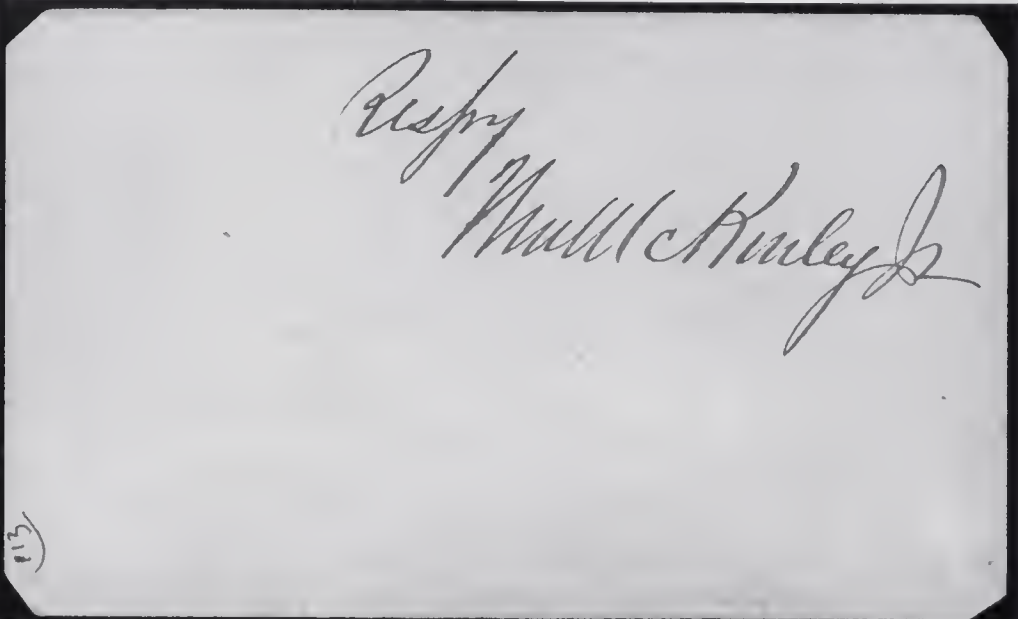
...I learned a few days since, with great mortification, that you had never received from me any acknowledgement of the receipt of the most interesting and valued memento of Genl. Washington which you were so generous as to send me when I was in Philadelphia more than a year ago. You will perhaps remember that it was sent to me only a day or two before I left the city, when my time was much occupied. I intended to write to you at once, and until during the past week fully believed that I had done so, but I presume that the pressure upon my time caused me to fail to do so, and the good intention fixed itself in my mind as having been carried into effect. Although I shall ever regret the omission I am glad that it has been brought to my attention, that I may, even at this late day, apologize most sincerely for my neglect and assure you that it provided neither from any want of appreciation of your great kindness, but from a failure to value as it merits the memento I prize so highly. Will you, my dear Miss Nixon, pardon my long delay and accept, even now, my heartfelt thanks for the friendly feeling which induced you to bestow upon me a relic of Washington which I do now and ever shall prize as the most invaluable and interesting memento I possess. That you consented to part with it for my sake I shall ever regard as one of the highest compliments that has ever fallen to my lot... Just about a year earlier, McClellan was suffering the disgrace of being removed from command of the Union armies. His time was then consumed with writing a report covering his period of command of the Army of the Potomac, which was later published as House Executive Document No. 15, 38 Congress, 1 Session. Final page written horizontally. Evidence of mounting, with parting at one fold, otherwise very good. An unusual example of McClellan during his presidential candidacy.

THE ENLISTED MAN WHO WOULD BE PRESIDENT

143 CIVIL WAR: WILLIAM McKINLEY

(\$1200-Up)

Twenty-fifth President of the United States [1897-1901]; assassinated by anarchist Leon Czolgosz; served throughout the Civil War; Governor of Ohio. Rare Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed "Respy / Wm. McKinley Jr." on verso, a full-length standing pose in uniform [probably as 1st Lieutenant], photographer unidentified. At the onset of hostilities, McKinley, just seventeen years old in June of 1861, enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, ironically commanded by another young soldier, Major Rutherford B. Hayes. By April, 1862 he had been promoted Commissary Sergeant, and served as such during the battle of Antietam, performing a feat probably never before undertaken, risking his life to serve the men in his regiment hot coffee and meats during an active engagement. As Hayes's regimental commander in the Kanawha Division, McKinley saw action in the Shenandoah Valley, especially at Kernstown, and at Cedar Creek. Hayes recognized young McKinley's abilities and his promotion to 2nd Lieutenant came in September, 1862, followed by 1st Lieutenant in February, 1863, and ultimately in July 1864 he was made Captain for gallantry



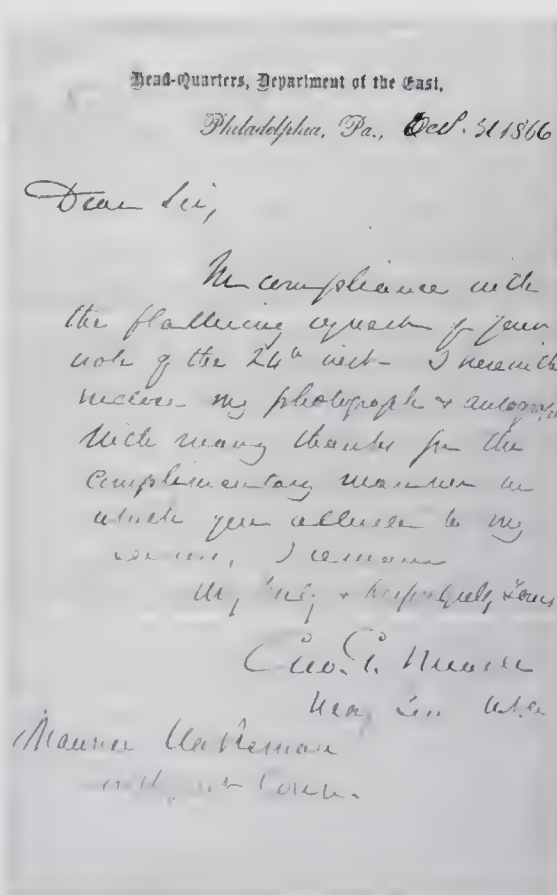
at Winchester. At Opequan and Fisher's Hill, the young Captain was aide to General Crook, and after Crook's capture, was on the staff of General Winfield Scott Hancock. Later served as Adjutant General to General

Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the Reserve Corps at Washington. On March 14, 1865, President Lincoln brevetted him Major for gallantry at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service on July 26, 1865, returned to Ohio, and began his study of law. Corners nipped, with tiny red-ink notation [113] on verso, otherwise in choice condition. An extremely rare Civil War enlisted man who would one day become President of the United States!

144 CIVIL WAR: GEORGE G. MEADE

(\$450-Up)

Legendary Union general; commander of the Army of the Potomac from just before Gettysburg to the end of the war; repulsed the attacks of the Confederate Army under Robert E. Lee; antebellum military engineer involved in the construction of lighthouses and breakwaters and in coastal and geodetic survey work; when the great Civil War erupted, Meade, then a Captain in his Corps, was named a Brigadier General of Volunteers on the recommendation of Pennsylvania's Governor Andrew G. Curtin; he was given command of the only three Penn. brigades then organized; participated in the defenses of Washington before joining George B. McClellan on the Peninsula, fighting at the Seven Days battles, at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Glendale, where he was simultaneously severely wounded in two places; while on the road to recovery, he led his brigade in Irvin McDowell's Corps at Second Manassas; given a division in Hooker's 1 Corps, he fought at South

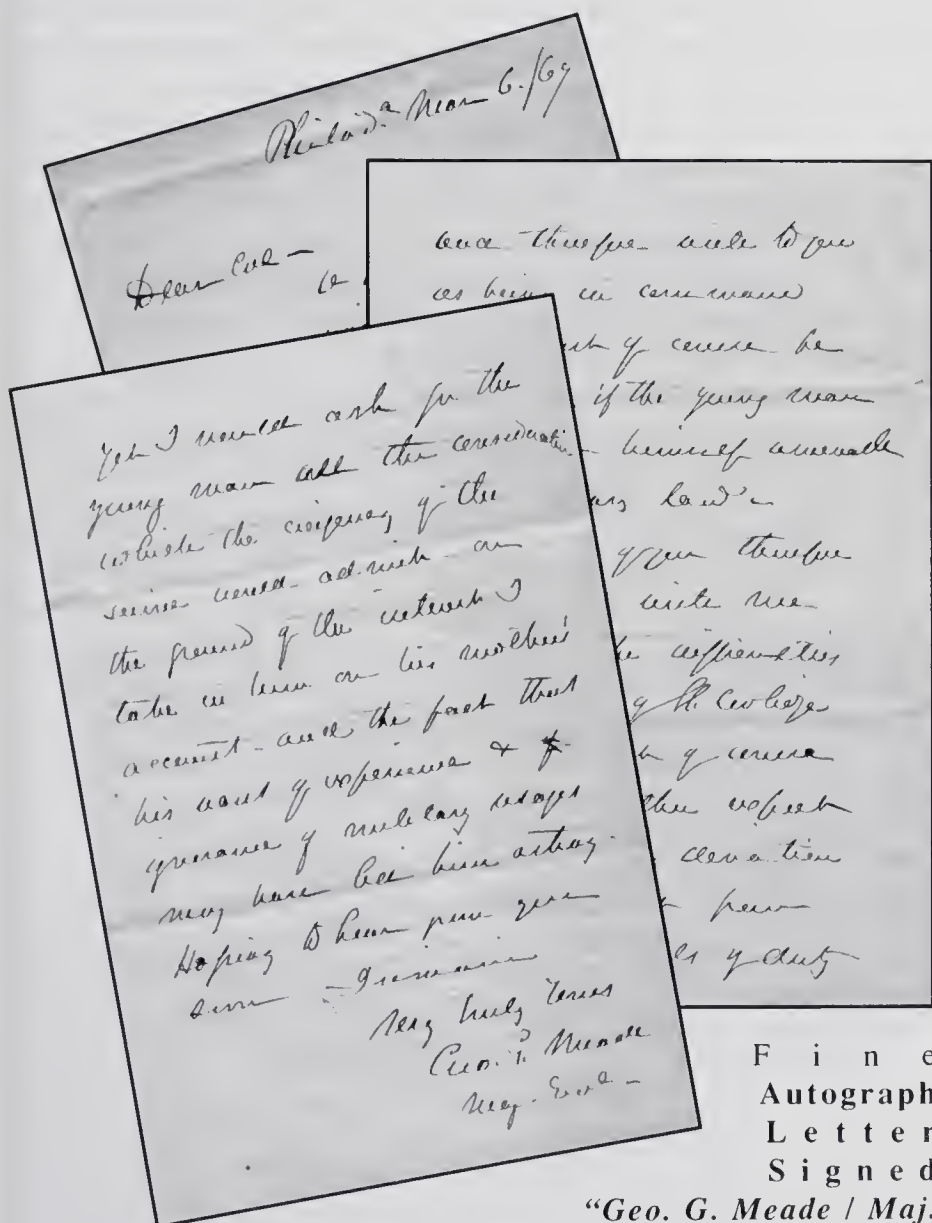


Mountain and Sharpsburg; at Fredericksburg Meade was given a Division in Franklin's Left Grand Division, before he received the total command of the V Corps, leading the glorious Corps at Chancellorsville; after the various defeats suffered by Joseph Hooker and Ambrose Burnside, the administration took a chance and appointed Meade as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, informing him of his appointment on June 28, 1863, just two days before the Battle of Gettysburg. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Geo. G. Meade / Maj. Genl. U.S.A.," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Head Quarters, Department



of the East" stationery, Philadelphia, October 31, 1866. Writing a generous letter to a "Maurice Wakeman / Southport, Conn.," the hero of Gettysburg boldly pens "In compliance with the flattering request of your note of the 24th inst. I herewith enclose my photograph & autograph [no longer present] with many thanks for the complimentary manner in which you allude to my services..." Some minor age-toning, otherwise quite good. Meade accepted command of the Department of the East at Philadelphia in hopes it would finally lead to his promotion to Lieutenant General. Early in 1867, he took command of the Reconstruction district that comprised Alabama, Georgia, and Florida with headquarters at Atlanta, again in great hopes of his advancement. Unfortunately he was greatly disappointed and quite bitter when in 1869, Phil Sheridan was promoted to that rank. He returned to the Division of the Atlantic, and three years later in 1872, died of pneumonia at the age of 57, his system never having recovered from his war wounds. An ideal one-page example for display.

145 CIVIL WAR: GEORGE G. MEADE (\$650-Up)



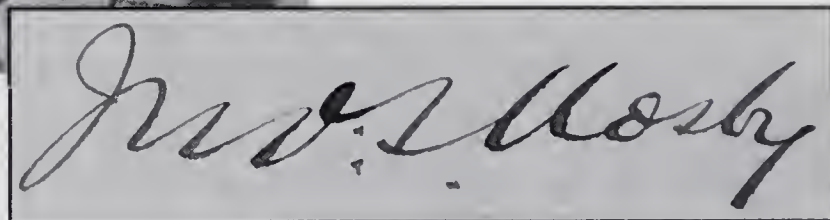
Fine
Autograph
Letter
Signed

"Geo. G. Meade / Maj. Genl.," 3 pages, 8vo, Philadelphia, March 6, 1869. Undoubtedly after having returned from the Reconstruction district in Atlanta, Meade, using his Major Generalship, tries to influence the outcome of an unfortunate incident involving a personal friend. To insure that he is not writing officially, Meade uses an un-imprinted sheet of stationery, relating to an unidentified Colonel that "A friend of many years acquaintance Mrs. A M. Neil, writes to me that her son Lt. Coolidge has gotten into trouble at Tallahassee. Mrs. Neil's letter gives me no particulars but speaks of charges. As I take great interest in Mr. Neil, and was partially instrumental in getting her son's

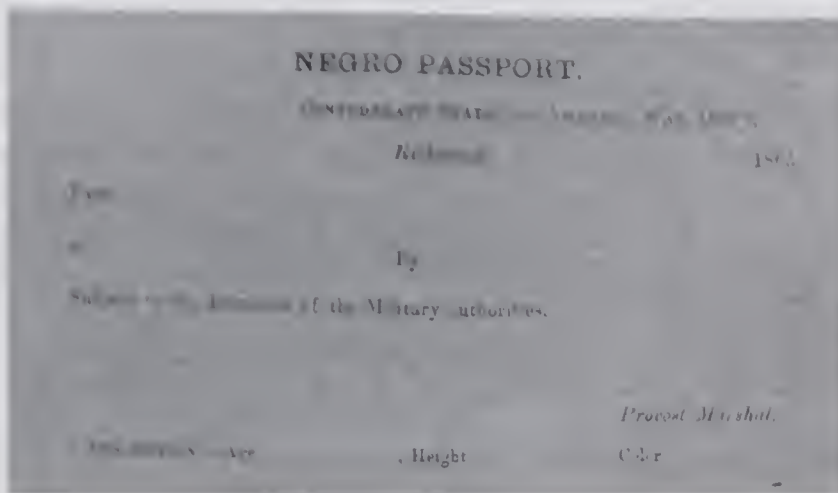
commission, I am anxious to know the exact state of the case and therefore write to you, as being in command you must of course be apprised, if the young man has made himself amenable to military law. May I ask of you therefore the favor to write me what are the difficulties in the case of Lt. Coolidge and which of course I could neither repeat or desire, any deviation on your part from the requirements of duty. Yet I would ask for the young man all the consideration which the exigency of the service would admit - on the ground of the interest I take in him on his mother's account, and the fact that his want of experience & ignorance of military usages may have led him astray. Hoping to hear from you soon." A rather cryptic letter informing the Colonel in no uncertain terms that this young man was under the personal care of the Major General. Meade was an officer of great merit. He was brave and conscientious, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was unfortunately well known to be in possession of a temper that would sometimes get beyond his control. Usual fold creases with some minor age-toning, otherwise near fine.

146 CIVIL WAR: JOHN S. MOSBY [2] (\$325-Up)

Confederate Partisan Ranger; enlisted as a private in "Grumble" Jones's 1st Virginia Cavalry; participated at Bull Run; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, February, 1862, and began scouting for J.E.B. Stuart; in June, successfully guided Stuart's cavalry in their famous "ride around McClellan"; he was given permission to organize his band of 9 members into the Partisan Rangers; engaged in guerrilla warfare, terrorizing the Loudoun Valley of northern Virginia; in March, 1863, his humorous capture of sleeping Union General Edwin H. Stoughton, with his pants down, began the romantic legend of Mosby being the Grey Ghost; the Partisans



were not officially mustered into the Confederate service until June 10, 1863, and at that time were designated Company A, 43rd Battalion Partisan Rangers; promoted Lieutenant Colonel in February, and Colonel in December, 1864; he conducted his final raid on April 10, 1865, the day following the surrender of Robert E. Lee; rather than surrender his command at Appomattox, Mosby disbanded his Rangers on April 20, 1865; he himself surrendered at the end of June; he ultimately returned as a popular hero to his law practice and established himself at Warrington, Virginia; postwar, Mosby served as U.S. consul at Hong Kong, appointed by President Hayes, and in 1904 was named as assistant attorney for the Department of Justice, serving there until 1910. Choice, large Signature "Jno. S. Mosby," penned on a small piece of paper, ca. 2-1/2" x 5". Far outer right margin slightly toned, otherwise very good. Accompanied by an 8vo reproduction photograph of the Grey Ghost in Partisan uniform. Ideal for display!

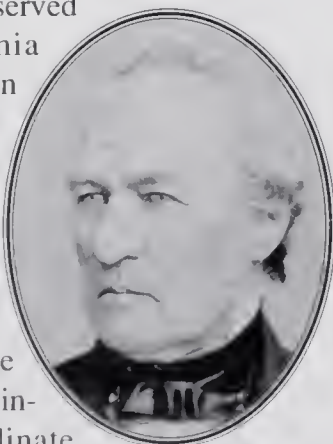


Scarce partly-printed Document unsigned. A "NEGRO PASSPORT" in blank [unused], oblong 12mo, [ca. 3-3/8" x 5-11/16"], with the printed legend "Confederate States of America, War Dep't, Richmond, [Va.], 1865." The much sought after passport required for all Negroes entering, leaving or just moving about the Confederate capital, with space for their route, their physical description, and the approval signature of Provost Marshal [probably John H. Winder]. Bearing the proviso "Subject to the discretion of the Military authorities." Printed on cheap, tan paper-stock used by the financially-pressed

Confederate States during its final desperate months. In rare, mint condition. An unusual document to survive the 1865 bombardment and burning of Richmond and the final death-knell of the Confederacy.

148 CIVIL WAR: ROBERT PATTERSON (\$275-Up)

American soldier; participated in the War of 1812 as Colonel of Pennsylvania Militia; in the Mexican War as Major General of Vols., serving with distinction under Winfield Scott; commanded his division at Cerro Gordo; led the cavalry charge and advance brigades in pursuit, and took Jalapa; in the Civil War, again served as Major General of Pennsylvania Vols.; appointed by Governor Curtin to command the three-months Pennsylvania Volunteers in April, 1861; commanded the Military Departments of Penna., Delaware, Maryland and D.C.; in mid-July, 1861, ordered to engage C.S.A. General Joseph E. Johnston in battle at Winchester, and stop him from reinforcing Beauregard, also to coordinate with General McDowell's advance into Virginia; his failure to cooperate with McDowell and to deter the enemy



Truly
R. Patterson
3a July 44

resulted in the battle of 1st Bull Run; he blamed his failure to act on General Winfield Scott who had advised him to wait for written orders; mustered out of the service on July 27, 1861, at the expiration of his commission. Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "R. Patterson," 1 page, 8vo, no place, July 3, 1844. Writing to a member of his military staff, Patterson addresses a "Major McMichael," relating "I recd. y[ou]r note of Yesterday. You are at present more easily found than any other Member of my staff. I therefore desire that you will have the accompanying letter to Generals Cadwalader, Rounfort and Hubbell delivered to those gentlemen as soon as possible." Undoubtedly the generals mentioned were of Pennsylvania militia units. In two years, 1846, Patterson would be promoted to the ultimate rank of Major General in the United States Army. Patterson wrote a book entitled *A Narrative of the Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1861*, being a defense of his actions leading up to, during, and immediately following the Battle of Bull Run. In very good condition.

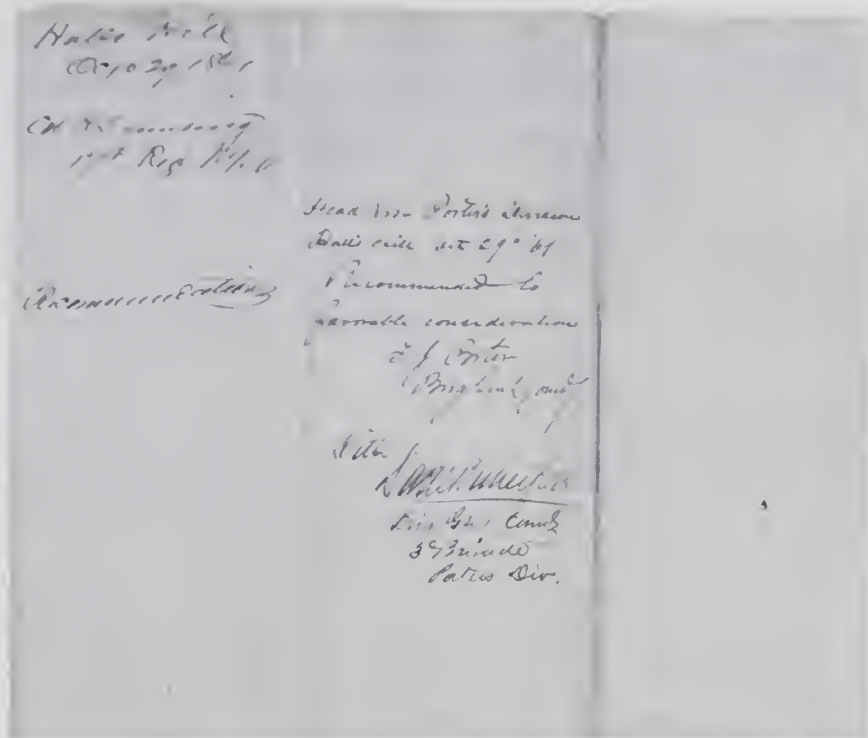
SIGNED BY FOUR GENERALS

149 CIVIL WAR: FITZ JOHN PORTER, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD and Others (\$450-Up)



Union general; veteran of the Mexican War; instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point; participated in the Utah Expedition; named Colonel 15 U.S. Infantry on May 14th, and

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the promotion of Major C. A. Johnson to be Lieut. Col. of the 25th Regt. Inf. V. I am glad to hear that the promotion is satisfactory to yourself. I respectfully request that you be appointed Major of the 17th U.S. Inf. I would further respectfully request that First Lieutenant Luther Caldwell of Co. F. be appointed Captain, vice Bartman promoted, and Eugene John Backus of Co. D. be First Lieutenant of Co. F. vice Caldwell promoted, and that Oliver M. Fitch of New York be appointed Surgeon in Co. D. vice Backus promoted. Confirming my rank in relation to Co. F. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
F. J. Porter
A. J. Lawrence
A. C. Lawrence



Brigadier General USV on May 17, 1861; served as Chief of Staff for Generals Banks and Patterson during the Valley Campaign; directed the siege of Yorktown; promoted to Division Commander of the V Corps; brevetted Brigadier General USA in June and named Major General USV in July 1862; fought in the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bridge, Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam and Shepherdstown; removed from command by John Pope "for disobedience, disloyalty, and misconduct in the face of the enemy," at 2nd Bull Run, placed in arrest, tried by a military commission, pronounced guilty, and dismissed; spent the rest of his life trying to vindicate his name and have it reinstated on the army roster; finally, through the help of John M. Schofield and after a year's investigation it was concluded that Porter had been dismissed for trying to obey an impossible order; in 1886, Porter was at last reinstated in the army as Colonel of Infantry to rank from May, 1861. An exceptional assemblage of correspondence, in part, demonstrating the strategic abilities of this tenacious battlefield commander towards political and public ends. Fine early war-date **Endorsements Signed "F.J. Porter" and "Danl. Butterfield,"** on the verso of an **Autograph Letter Signed "H.S. Lansing / Col. 17th**



N.Y.V.," 1 page, 4to, Halls Hill, Va., October 29, 1861. The Colonel [later brevet Brigadier General] generously recommends to "Adjutant General Thos. Hillhouse" that "Captain N.B. Bartram of Co. 'B' 17th Rgt. N.Y.V. having been designated by his brother officers as their selection, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Major C.A. Johnson to be Leuit. [sic, Lieut.] Col. of the 25th New York V., and the selection being satisfactory to myself, I respectfully [sic] request he be appointed Major of the 17th N.Y.V. I would further respectfully [sic] request that First Lieutenant Luther Caldwell of Co. 'G' be appointed Captain, vice Bartram promoted, and Ensign John Burleigh of Co. 'D,' to be First Lieutenant [sic] of Co. 'G.' vice Caldwell promoted, and that Orrin M. Fitch of New York be appointed Ensign in Co. 'D' vice Burleigh promoted." On the recto, New York's Governor Edwin D. Morgan, a commissioned Major General USV commanding the Department of New York has boldly written in blue pencil "Approved E.D.M." On the verso appears the docket "Head Qrs. - Porter's Division / Hall's Hill, Oct 29th '61 / Recommended to favorable consideration" boldly signed "F.J. Porter / Brig. Genl Comdg." and immediately below "Ditto / Danl. Butterfield / Brig. Genl Comdg. / 3d Brigade / Porter's Div." Henry Seymour Lansing the author of the recommendations, served as both Colonel of the 17th New York, and later as Captain in the 12th U.S. Infantry. He was brevetted Brigadier General USV, on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. An unusual combination of four warring generals.

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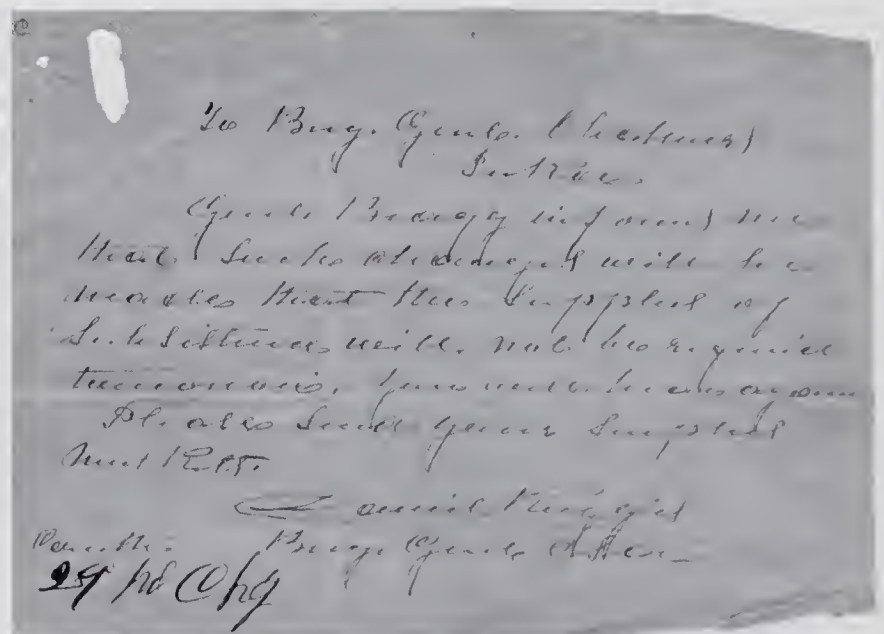
150 CIVIL WAR: DANIEL RUGGLES

(\$650-Up)

Confederate general from Massachusetts; graduate of USMA in 1833; veteran of both the Seminole War and the Mexican War, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at Churubusco and Chapultepec; resigned from the US Army in May, 1861 and was commissioned Brigadier General of Virginia Militia, in charge of the Rappahannock River line at the outbreak of hostilities; in August was appointed Brigadier General CSA, and sent to New Orleans in October to join Twiggs; engaged at Corinth, before the battle of Shiloh, receiving and assigning the troops sent there for Albert Sidney Johnston's army; commanded 1st Division of Bragg's II Corps; distinguished himself when he smashed the "Hornet's Nest," taking 2,200 Union prisoners; named commander of Eastern Louisiana; assigned to the staff of Major General Joseph E. Johnston; commanded various departments, until named Commissary General of Prisoners in March, 1865. Rare **Autograph Telegram Signed "Daniel Ruggles / Brig. Genl. C.S.A.,"** 1 page, oblong small 8vo, Corinth, [Mississippi], undated [however likely late September, or early October, 1862]. Hastily writing to "Brig. Genl. Chalmers / Inka," Ruggles quickly pens "Genl. Bragg informs me that such changes will be

made that the supplies of Subsistence will not be required tomorrow. You will hear again. Please send your surplus muskets." Two small holes in upper left blank corner, with margins slightly scruffy, otherwise very good. Docketed by a telegraph operator on bottom left recto: "29 pd. chg." Bragg

at this point was like a juggler with 4 balls in the air. He wanted to prevent the movement of Union General Rosecrans' two divisions from Corinth to reinforce the embattled Buell in middle Tennessee. Confederate General Van Dorn with 7,000 eager troops, proposed attacking U.S. Grant's extended lines in western Tennessee. Confederate General Sterling Price took possession of Inka and waited for further developments. General Grant, the unexpected 5th ball, combined with Rosecrans' strength, attacked Price. Price in total surprise, evacuated that place and left the field for the next battle, which would take place at Corinth, Ruggles's very location. An interesting telegram, deserves further research.



Uncommon Autograph Document Signed "Daniel Ruggles

/ Brig. Genl.

Comdg" twice,

and in the text,

once as "D.R.,"

and twice as

"Ruggles

Division," in

indelible pencil, 1

page, narrow

folio, [ca. 12-

1/4" x 6"],

Fredericksburg,

Va., August 2,

1879. Rare hand-

written copy of

war-date

communications

with General

Patton Anderson,

copied out in

1879 for General

Beauregard

entirely in

Ruggles' hand.

Headed "(Copy)"

Ruggles writes

"To General

Anderson,

Commanding

2nd Brig., Ruggles Division, 2nd Corps, Sir Take your

ambulances and ammunition wagons, with an officer in

charge of them, 40 rounds of cartridges [sic] in boxes, one

blanket, canteen and haversack with 2 days cooked rations,

leave small camp guard. Preserve silence in marching

(Sd.) Daniel Ruggles, Brig. Genl. Comdg." and immediately

beneath follows "Hd. Qrs. Camp, April 5th 2, A.M. Note.

Send a Staff officer to let me know you are ready D.R.,

(Endorsed) Official Business to Genl. Anderson, Comdg

2nd Brig., Ruggles' Division, 2nd Corps." Below this

appears a copy of Anderson's reply, again written in

Ruggles' hand, relating "Received this dispatch at 1/4 to 4,

A.M. 5th April, (Sd.) Patton Anderson Brig Gen."

Finally Ruggles relates "The within dispatch and endorsements are

true copies of the original, in pencil, Fredericksburg, Va.

Aug 2nd 1879 Daniel Ruggles, Brig. Genl. late C.S.

Army." On the verso Ruggles writes "With Compliments to

Genl. G.T. Beauregard Late C.S. Army." Undoubtedly

Ruggles was recreating a certain moment for Beauregard,

who, during and after the war wrote extensively on the sub-

ject of war, but would no longer have an active participation

in making war. He turned down the offer of command of

the Rumanian Army, and the twice offered command of the

Egyptian army. Instead Beauregard was content to write

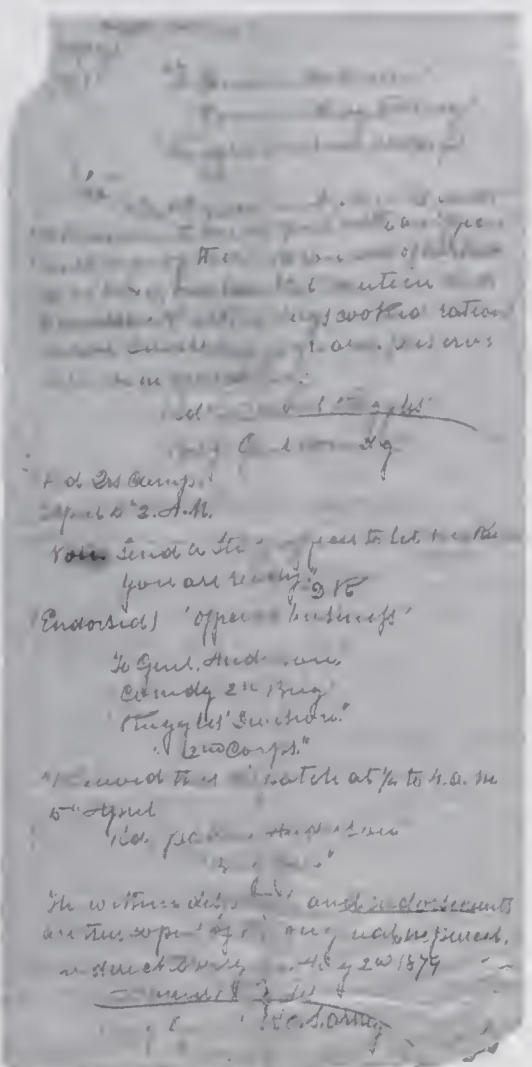
about war, publishing *A Commentary on the Campaign and*

Battle of Manassas just two years before his death. An

unusual form of Ruggles, recreating a war-time incident.

Far left margin uneven with a small gouge at top margin.

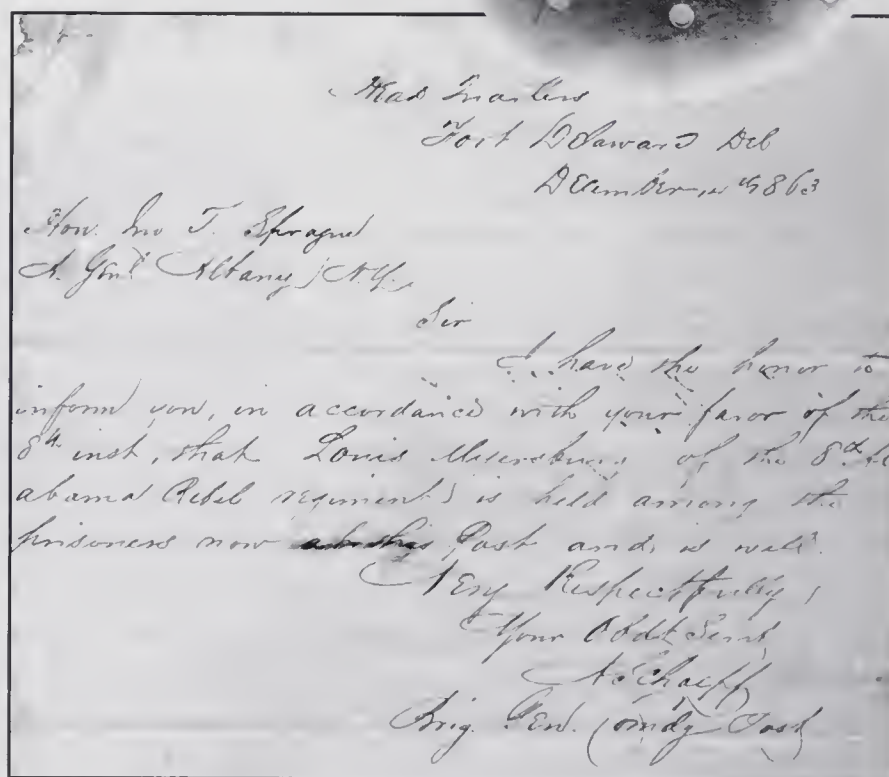
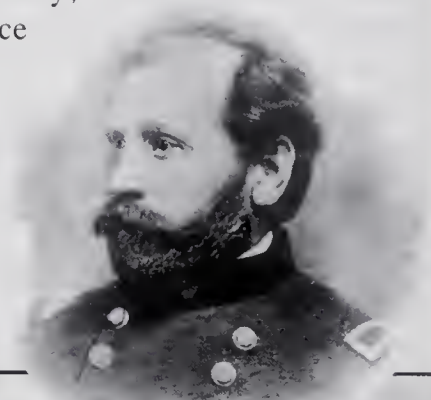
Age-stained and worn at folds, otherwise very good.



(\$375-Up)

Polish-born Union general from Hungary; appointed from Maryland; a graduate of the Vienna military academy and a Captain in the Austrian army; he defected and went to Hungary to fight in the revolution under Kossuth in 1848; at the suppression of the revolt he escaped to Turkey, where he fought with and instructed the Ottoman Army in military tactics; emigrated to America and worked as a porter in the Patent Office, where he met and impressed Judge Joseph Holt, then Commissioner of Patents; Holt obtained a position for him in the War Department, and at the outbreak of hostilities, through Holt's influence, he was commissioned Brigadier General USV; he was sent to Kentucky where he inflicted a decisive defeat on Confederate General F.K. Zollicoffer, was later routed by Zollicoffer, and finally was participating at Fishing Creek, leading his brigade in the advance of General G.H. Thomas's forces in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, when Zollicoffer met his death; he was a division commander at Perryville under Genral C.C. Gilbert, and when Gilbert was given the axe, so went the brave and gallant Schoepf; he served out the rest of the war on prison duty at Fort Delaware, near New Castle; as his name was not included in the list of brevet promotions at the end of the war, he honorably, though quietly, mustered out of the service

in 1866. Uncommon war-date Autograph Letter Signed "A. Schoepf / Brig. Genl. Comdg. Post," 2/3 page, 4to, Fort Delaware, Delaware,



December 14, 1863. Writing to the Adjutant General of New York, Schoepf addresses "Hon. Jno. T. Sprague," relating "I have the honor to inform you, in accordance with your favor of the 8th inst., that Louis Myersburg of the 8th Alabama Rebel regiment is held among the prisoners now at this Post and is well." Minor chipping and age staining at the top left blank corner, otherwise very good. An uncommon general, seldom seen. Included is a bust-length photograph of Schoepf in uniform.

ON ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN IF MARYLAND SECEDES:
“...BOMBARDMENT OF THEIR CITIES - AND IN THE EXTREMEST
NECESSITY, SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS...”

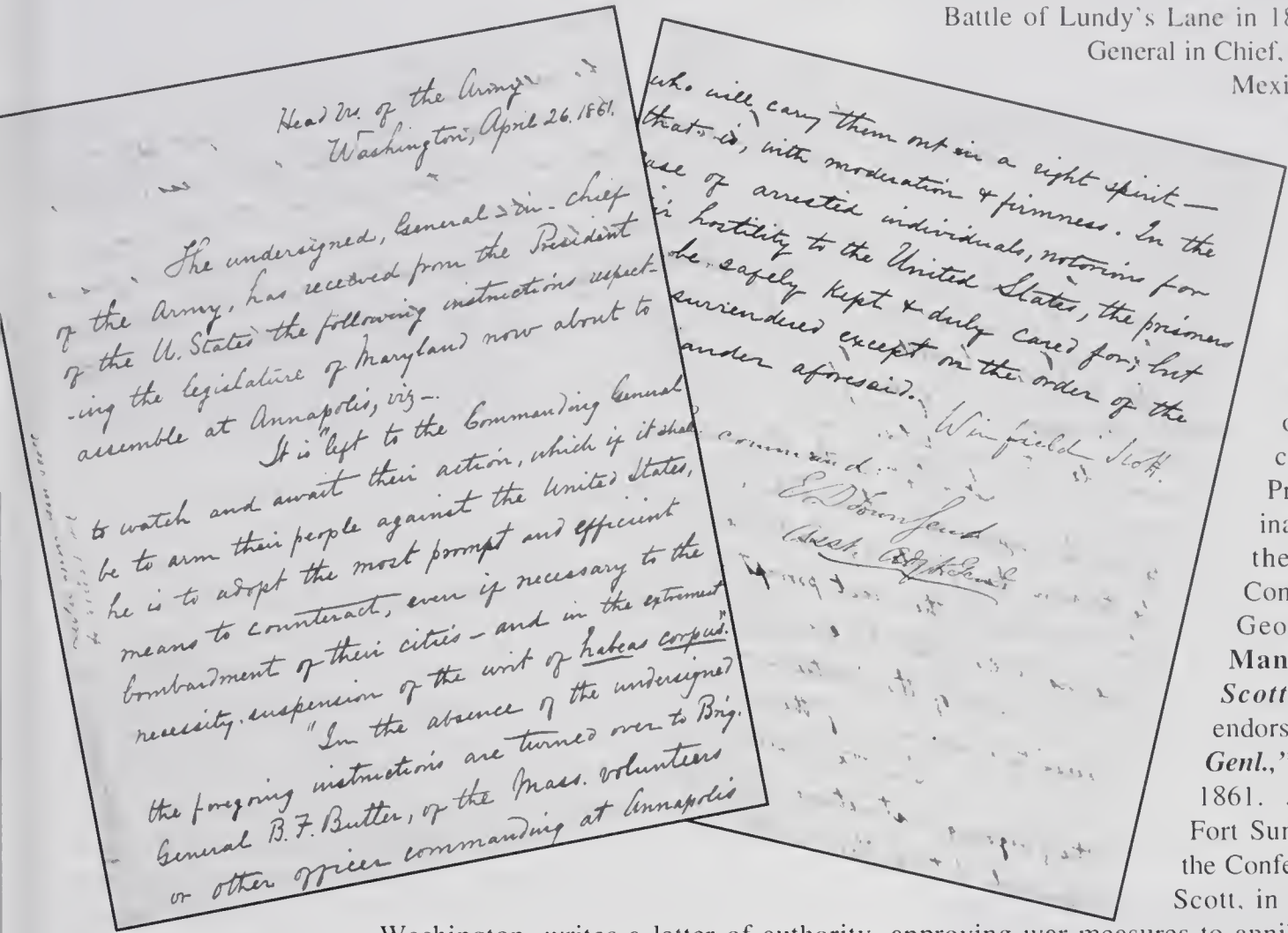


153 CIVIL WAR: WINFIELD SCOTT

(\$2500-Up)

American army officer; General in Chief of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, served under Wade Hampton in New Orleans, and under Henry Dearborn, executing the attack on Fort George; his heroics in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 made him a military legend; as General in Chief, he commanded the U.S. forces in the Mexican War; captured Vera Cruz; defeat-

ed the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec, and occupied Mexico City; presidential candidate in 1840 and 1852; although 75 years old when the Civil War broke out, and unable to mount a horse, he supervised the recruiting and training of the Union soldiers defending the capital; personally commanded President Lincoln's bodyguard at the inauguration; although a confidante of the President, he was unseated as Commander in Chief by the boy wonder George B. McClellan. Rare historic Manuscript Letter Signed "Winfield Scott" while General in Chief, and endorsed by "E.D. Townsend / Asst. Adj. Genl.," 1-1/3 pages, Washington, April 26, 1861. Just days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, where secession was born and the Confederacy was nursed, General Winfield Scott, in case of his death, or absence from



Washington, writes a letter of authority, approving war-measures to annihilate the leadership of the State of Maryland, and the destruction of their cities, should they follow in the path of secession. The General boldly relates "The undersigned, General-in-Chief of the Army, has received from the President of the U. States the following instructions respecting the legislature of Maryland now about to assemble at Annapolis, viz- It is left to the Commanding General to watch and await their action, which if it shall be to arm their people against the United States, he is to adopt the most prompt and efficient means to counteract, even if necessary to the bombardment of their cities - and in the extremest necessity, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus." "In the absence of the undersigned the foregoing instructions are turned over to Brig. General B.F. Butler, of the Mass. Volunteers or other officers commanding at Annapolis who will carry them out in a right spirit - that is, with moderation & firmness. In the case of arrested individuals, notorious for their hostility to the United States, the prisoners will be safely kept & duly cared for; but not surrendered except on the order of the commander aforesaid'." The State of Maryland was more or less a lower limb to the City of Washington, and to let them secede, would be like having a leg secede from the body. The two were connected not only by location, but by spirit. Just yesterday [April 25, 1861, Basler, Vol. IV, pg. 344], President Lincoln had written to Scott about the suggestions he received, that on the ground of necessary defense, General Scott should arrest, or disperse the members of the Maryland Legislature. But Lincoln, the thoughtful lawyer decided that that body had a right to assemble, that no one would know the outcome of their meeting until they met, and that if dispersed, they would just reassemble elsewhere. However, as Scott related, Lincoln did give him permission to bombard their cities, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and Scott would, if Maryland seceded, give this letter of authority to General Butler. Benjamin Butler had just taken command of the District of Annapolis. At the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, Butler was "at the ready." With men and money he left Boston for Washington. He relieved the blockade of that city by landing at Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts, and repairing the railroad from that point. Because of his Southern connections and his proximity, he was chosen to occupy Baltimore, and with but 900 troops he took position of the city unopposed. Maryland, in the end, did not secede. This letter stayed in General Scott's possession, with the file docket in an unknown hand titled "Genl. Scott letter of authority to Genl. Butler Apr. 26, 1861." File docket on recto relates "Letter from Gen. Scott to arrest &c." Remnants of cellophane tape in the far right blank margin, otherwise in near fine condition. A rare and historic letter, written at the outbreak of hostilities, showing the warring face of President Lincoln.



Lot #288

"Beneath the rule of
men entirely great
the pen is mightier
than the sword"



Union general; brilliant cavalry officer, blocking Lee's withdrawal; the only Civil War general never defeated in battle; succeeded to Lieutenant General upon Sherman's rise to full general.

Scarce Autograph Quotation Signed "P.H. Sheridan / Lieut. Genl.," 1 page,

oblong 12mo, no place, undated [but ageless]. The successful and uncompromising warring general boldly quotes from Edward Bulwer-Lytton's famous 1839 play, *Richelieu* [Act II, Scene II], "Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword." Perhaps one of the most famous anti-war quotations in the history of mankind, and a most curious choice for a man as devoted to the art of warfare as Sheridan. In fine condition.

155 CIVIL WAR: WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (\$950-Up)

Very fine Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed "W.T. Sherman / Maj. Genl." on verso. A full-length seated pose in the uniform of a Major General, by S.M. Fassett of Chicago, Illinois. Sherman was promoted to Major General on May 1, 1862, and held that rank through-



out the balance of the war, through the reorganization of the peace time army, until Grant was promoted full General on July 25, 1866 and Sherman was promoted to Lieutenant General. Chances are that this photograph was

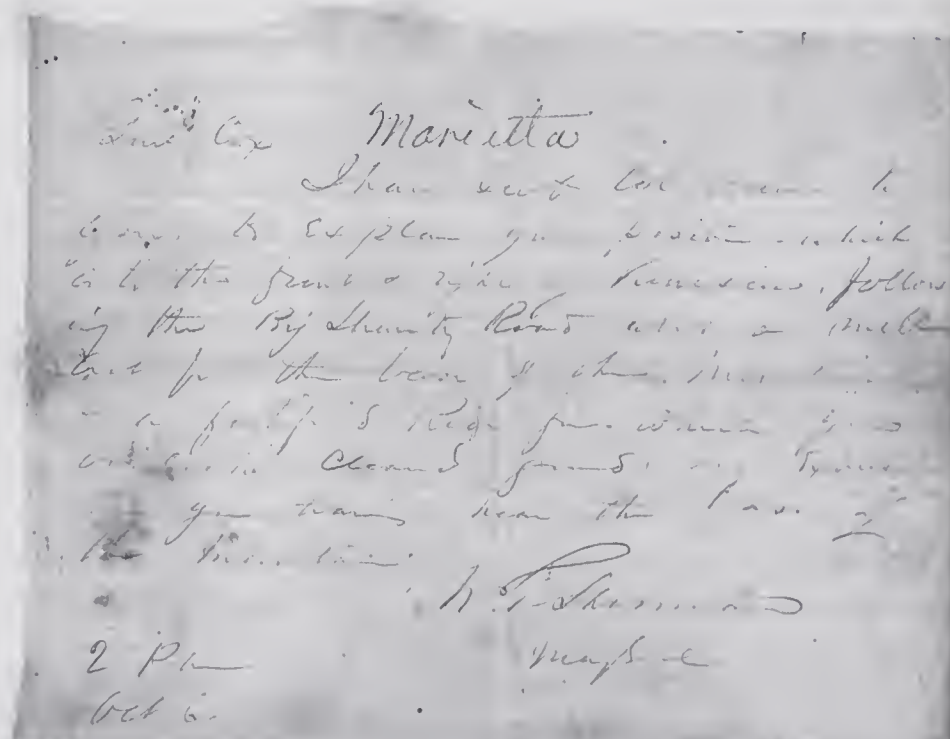
probably taken during the war, as Sherman's first post-war station was in St. Louis, Missouri in command of the Division of the Mississippi. Most likely unpublished! Also on verso, in period ink, is the notation "Cousin Eds grandfather," showing it came directly from the Sherman family line. In very good condition.



ORDERS FROM THE FIELD

156 CIVIL WAR: WILLIAM T. SHERMAN [2] (\$1200-Up)

Scarce war-date Autograph Dispatch Signed "W.T. Sherman / Maj. Genl.," in pencil, 1 page, oblong small 4to, Marietta, [Georgia], Oct. 6, 2 P.M., no year [1864]. A hastily written battlefield dispatch informing "Genl. Cox" [Jacob Dolson Cox] that "I have sent Col. Warner[?] to you, to explain your position - which is to the front & right of Kenesaw, following the Big Shanty Road about a mile out from the base of the Mountain to a fortified Ridge from which you overlook cleared ground, very extensive. Leave your trains near the base of the mountain." Written on a torn piece of lined paper, addressed by Sherman on verso "General Cox / Marietta," and probably scrawled in the midst of positioning his command. At the beginning of October, 1864, Sherman, now in possession





of Atlanta, telegraphed Grant that it was time to go on the offensive; he could "destroy Atlanta and march across Georgia to Savannah or Charleston, breaking roads and doing irreparable damage..." However, Confederate General J.B. Hood was still in his immediate front, and was actively disrupting railroads and communications, and Sherman worried that he would cut off the main route of his lengthy supply line. Leaving Atlanta, Sherman ventured out to relieve his

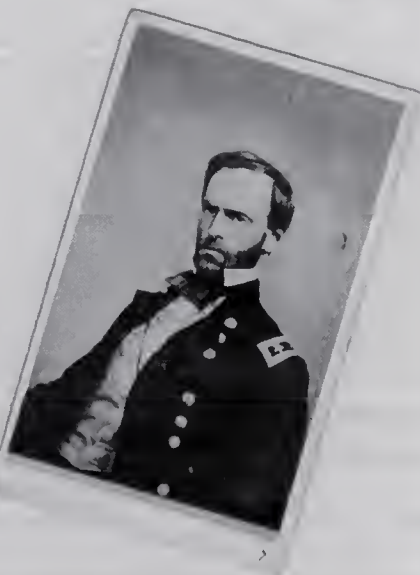
beleaguered garrisons along the Chattanooga-Atlanta railroad. Reaching Kennesaw Mountain on October 5th, Sherman determined that the enemy had left that place and were on their way to Allatoona. Learning that the telegraph lines had been cut, he sent a message across the Confederate lines with the use of signal flags to advise General John M. Corse, now in Rome, Georgia, to return to Allatoona to reinforce that garrison, now under siege. Corse reached the small garrison in time, repulsed the attack and thwarted the demand of surrender from Confederate General S.G. French. For the Union, the day was saved. Undoubtedly Sherman then sent a messenger to General Cox and his huge force, positioning him so that should the beaten Confederates double back to that location, Cox could be laying in wait. Confederate General French, learning that Cox was in Marietta with a superior force, pulled out. But later in the month they would meet again. Overall age-toned and stained, with writing a little light. A scarce battle-field directive from Sherman during the "March to the Sea." Included is a small 4to photograph of General Sherman in uniform.

THE GENERAL SPOKE IN BROOKLYN

157 **CIVIL WAR:**
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN [2]
(\$750-Up)

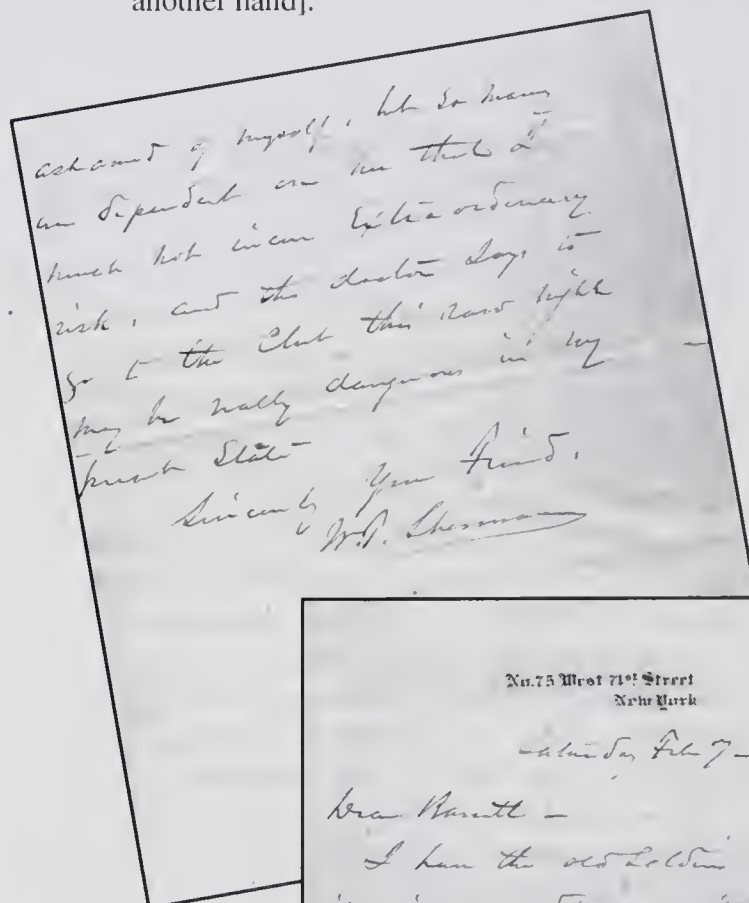
Reflective Autograph Letter Signed "W.T. Sherman" while Commander-in-Chief, 2-1/3 pages, 8vo, on imprinted "Headquarters Army of the United States" stationery, Washington, D.C., January 8, 1881. On one of Sherman's various speaking engagements, the General visited Brooklyn, New York, and undoubtedly gave a memorable speech. Responding to a "Rev. A.P. Putnam, Brooklyn, N.Y.," Sherman in a rather melancholy mood pens "I am again just back from New York, where I went on a Social Errand, and on my return find your most kind

*Respectfully by yourself -
I am heart truly,
Your friend,
W.T. Sherman*

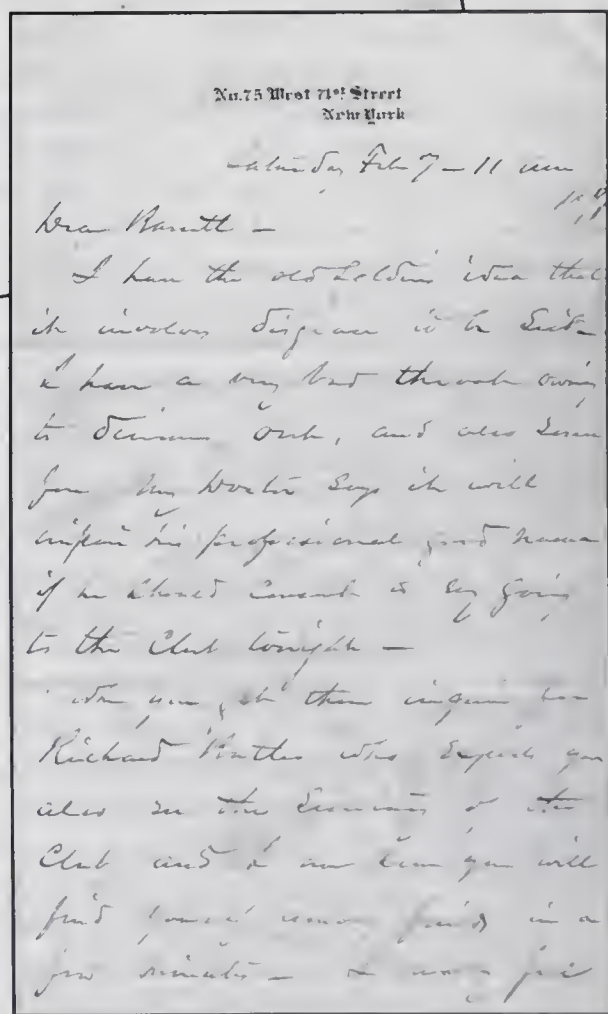


letter of Jan. 5. I have overhauled your report of my so called Speech at the Brooklyn banquet - have made some corrections and a clerk who writes a good hand is engaged in making a copy for your Printer. Somehow I wish Speeches on Social occasions were not printed, for the fore knowledge that what one says is to be read in print takes away from the ease and comfort which should characterize a social past. Still I must abide your rules and therefore I submit the transcript. Thanking you for the courtesy extended me by your associates and especially by yourself." In choice condition. Included is a Carte-de-Visite portrait photograph of the General in uniform, photographer unidentified, soiled in blank outer area and corners bumped. Sherman was always in demand to speak at private social affairs, at celebrations and especially at reunions. He chose, however to live quietly and at leisure, avoiding politics and the constant lure of the Republican Party's offer of the presidency.

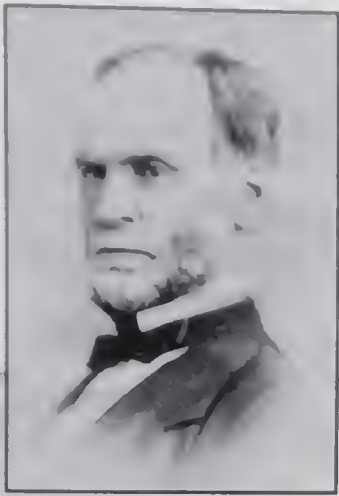
158 **CIVIL WAR: WILLIAM T. SHERMAN** [3] (\$1200-Up)
Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "W.T. Sherman," 1-1/3 pages, 8vo, on address imprinted personal stationery, New York, Saturday, February 7, 11 A.M. [1891 added in another hand].



Writing probably one of his last letters, the debilitated and weakened Sherman, hastily pens "Dear



[Lawrence Barrett, noted stage actor and good friend], *I have the Old Soldier's idea that it involves disgrace to be Sick. I have a very bad throat owing to dinners out, and also*



Service from my doctor says it will impair his professional good name if he should consent to my going to the Club tonight. When you get there inquire for Richard Butler who expects you. Also see the Secretary of the Club and I am sure you will find yourself

This was one of the last, if not the very last letter written by Gen. Sherman.

*Lawrence Barrett Esq -
Union League Club -*

*Sunday -
Mr. Barrett will come to the Club about 10:45 this P.M. Expectation to find him a member. I am Sick. Take good care of him. W.T. Sherman*

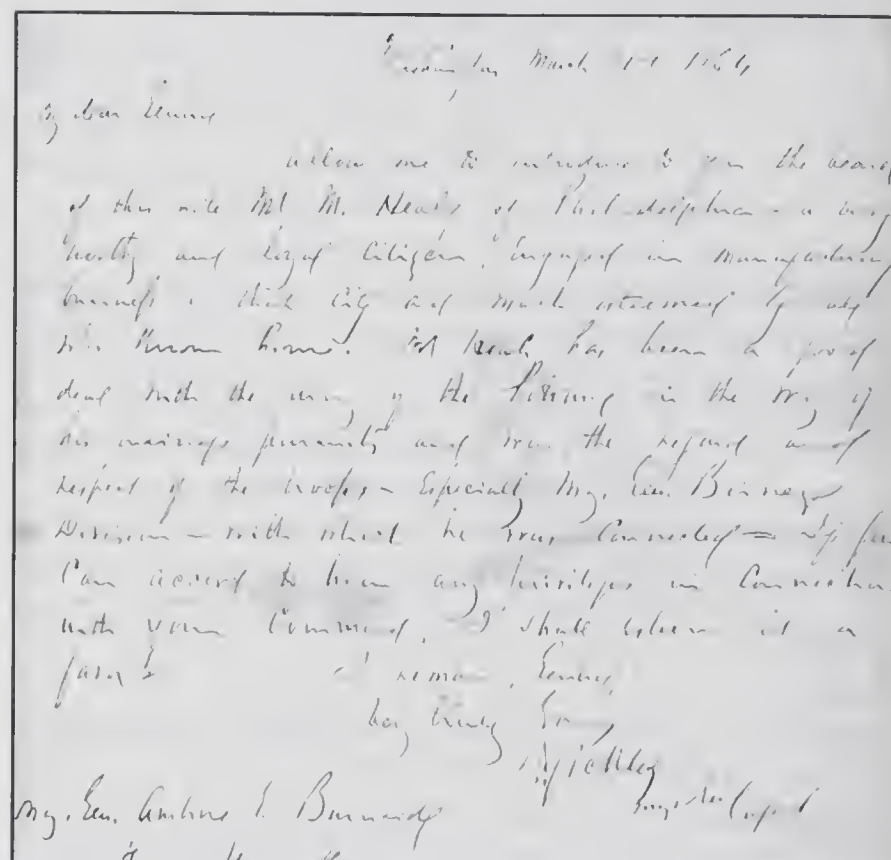
among friends in a few minutes. *I really feel ashamed of myself, but so many are dependent on me that I must not incur Extraordinary risk, and the doctor says to go to the Club this raw night may be really dangerous in my present State. Sincerely your Friend.*" Integral leaf removed, otherwise in very good condition. Included is the original, hand-delivered, transmittal envelope, bearing an **Autograph Note Signed "W.T. Sherman,"** 1 page, oblong 12mo, no place. Addressed to "**Lawrence Barrett Esq., Union League Club,**" with a note below to the "**Secretary - Mr. Barrett will come to the Club about 10:45 this P.M. expecting to find me & Mr. Butler. I am Sick. Take good care of him.**" The envelope has been roughly torn at the top, otherwise very good. On the recto is the manuscript note in an unknown hand "*This was one of the last, if not the very last letter written by Gen. Sherman.*" On the verso is the Union Club's receipt handstamp, dating the envelope "**Feb. 7 11:19 A.M. 1891.**" Also included is a small albumen photograph of Sherman, mounted to stiffened paper. A rare Sherman letter and note, probably his last to Lawrence Barrett. Sherman never recovered from his "bad throat," dying of pneumonia on February 14th, one week after writing this letter.

159 CIVIL WAR: DANIEL E. SICKLES (\$650-Up)

Union general; lawyer, legislator, and diplomat; Secretary of the U.S. legation in London; Democratic U.S. Senator; the object of a sensational trial after shooting and killing Philip Barton Key, son of the author of the *The Star Spangled Banner*, Francis Scott Key, after a scandalous affair with Mrs. Sickles; for the first time in legal history, the defense of "temporary insanity" was successfully pled; at the outbreak of hostilities, he raised the Excelsior brigade of New York City, and upon its acceptance into Federal service, was commissioned Colonel 20th N.Y.; Lincoln nominated him for Brigadier General USV, but the Senate rejected this in March 1862, but confirmed a second



retroactive to the first; brigade commander under Joseph Hooker at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; at the time of Antietam and Fredericksburg he was raised to a corps commander, and by November, 1862, was promoted Major General USV; participated at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where, in disobedience to orders, he left his position at the Round Tops, and advanced into the Peach Orchard, which was eventually overrun by Confederate General James Longstreet's assault; this unadvised movement resulted in utter destruction and almost complete disappearance of the III Corps, in the removal of Sickles from command, controversy with Major General George G. Meade, and ultimately for Sickles, the loss of his right leg; eventually returning to active service, but not in the field, President Lincoln sent him on a tour of Union controlled Southern territory, to gauge the effects of amnesty; in 1865, he was named military governor of the Carolinas; an energetic proponent of Reconstruction; brevetted Brigadier General USA for Fredericksburg and Major General USA for Gettysburg, and later awarded the Congressional **Medal of Honor.** Choice war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "D.E. Sickles / Majr. Genl,"** 1 page, small 4to,



Washington, March 31, 1864. Writing to his comrade in arms, Sickles addresses "**Mg. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside,**" while recovering from his Gettysburg wound, asking Burnside "**Allow me to introduce to you the bearer of this note Mr. M. Healy of Philadelphia - a very worthy and loyal citizen, engaged in manufacturing business in that City and much esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Healy has been a good deal with the Army of the Potomac in the Way of his business pursuits and won the regard and respect of the troops - Especially Mg. Gen. Birney's Division - with which he was connected. If you can accord to him any privileges in connection with your command, I shall esteem it a favor.**" Mounted to stiffen paper, undoubtedly removed from a war-time memento album, otherwise very good. Sickles was acquitted of the murder charges in the Key case, and astounded the public by taking back his wife to his bed and board. Unfortunately, a troubled woman, she shortly committed suicide. A truly controversial American hero.

Fine war-date Manuscript Document Signed "L.W. Richardson / Capt. & APM," 1 page, large folio, Richmond, Virginia, November 30, 1864. A rare "List of Slaves remaining at Eastern District Military Prison Richmond Va.," being a record of captured slaves from the surrounding states of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Mississippi, who were sentenced to prison after being caught. Listing in columnar fashion, the slaves' "Names / Color / When Committed / Age / Where arrested / Owners / Residence" are given. With entries such as: "Charlotte / Black / August 7/63 / 60 / — / Richard Reddick / Nansirmond Co. Va.," "John Jones / Mulatto / March 8/64 / 26 / Eastern Shore Va. / Jane E. Matson / Norfolk Va.," "Henry Douglas / Black / July 7/64 / 18 / Cap'd. by Col.

Mosby / Chas. E. James / Loudon Co. Va.," "Lewis Sharp / Black / July 22/64 / 22 / Tennessee / A. Sharp / Union Co. Tenn.," "Atlas / Black / September 4/64 / 19 / — / John Midley / Anson Co. N.C.," etc., including Ann Jones age 14, Belly James age 15, and Abraham Swann age 70, some being "Transferred from Libby" [prison], in

all, listing a total of 28 slaves remaining confined in the Richmond prison. Written on cheap brown lined paper, in generally fine condition, save some ink blotting when written, and remnant of a mounting strip on verso. File docket on verso relates "...given by Capt. Richardson Com[en]d[an]t. of prison, Two copies made out with proper heading & conclusion for Prov[ost]: M[arsha]l. Decr. 3d/64 for publication." Curiously these captures occurred after President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Perhaps these were run-aways seeking the freedom promised to them by "Father Abraham" in Washington. A rare accounting of slaves and their owners!



List of Slaves remaining at Eastern District Military Prison Richmond Va. Nov 30/64

Name	Color	When Committed	Age	Where arrested	Owners	Residence
Charlotte	Black	August 7/63	60	—	Richard Reddick	Nansirmond Co. Va.
John Jones	Mulatto	March 8/64	26	Eastern Shore Va.	Jane E. Matson	Norfolk Va.
Henry Douglas	Black	July 7/64	18	Cap'd. by Col. Mosby	Chas. E. James	Loudon Co. Va.
Lewis Sharp	Black	July 22/64	22	Tennessee	A. Sharp	Union Co. Tenn.
Atlas	Black	September 4/64	19	—	John Midley	Anson Co. N.C.
Ann Jones			14			
Belly James			15			
Abraham Swann			70			

161 CIVIL WAR: CALEB BLOOD SMITH (\$350-Up)

American lawyer and Cabinet member; Secretary of the Interior under Abraham Lincoln; admitted to the Indiana bar in

State of Indiana
Fayette County 388
Circuit Judge
Joseph Reagan
Absalom Sutton
Meredith Helm
The clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court
will issue a capias in the above
cause directed to the Sheriff of Fayette
& returnable at the March Term 1837.
Debt \$1806.72. Damages \$500. Endorse
thereon this is in writing on a note in writing
for the payment of money & bail is required
1st March 1837
Caleb B. Smith Atty. for P[er]f.

1828, and began practicing in Connersville; established the *Sentinel* in 1832, and served several terms in the Indiana legislature; elected to the U.S. Congress in 1843 serving through 1849; participated as one of the Mexican claim commission-

ers; returned to his law practice and resided in Cincinnati and later in Indianapolis; President of the Cincinnati & Chicago Rail Road Company 1854-59; during the Chicago Republican convention in 1860, he was influential in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and was later appointed Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's first administration; in December, 1862, failing health forced him to resign that important office, however President Lincoln quickly appointed him U.S. circuit judge for Indiana; a little more than a year later, on January 7, 1864, he was fatally stricken while in the court house in Indianapolis, and died that very day. Uncommon early legal Autograph Document Signed "Caleb B. Smith Atty. for P[er]f.," 1 page, oblong small 4to, Fayette County, March 4, 1837. A fine legal document in the case of

"David Maze vs Joseph Reagan, Absalom Sutton & Meredith Helm," ordering "The Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court will issue a capias in the above entitled cause, directed to the Sheriff...& returnable at the March Term 1837. Debt \$1806.72. Damages \$500. Endorse thereon this is an action on a note in writing for the payment of money & bail is required." Docketed on verso by Smith along with a second choice signature "C.B. Smith Atty." The entire document, both sides, in Smith's hand. Evenly age-toned, with one fold slightly browned, otherwise very good and quite scarce.

"...STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM OF OTHERS..."

Ours is a noble cause; nobler even than that of our Fathers, inasmuch as it is more exalted to struggle for the Freedom of others than for our own.

Charles Sumner.

*Washington
24th March '58*



162 CIVIL WAR: CHARLES SUMNER (\$350-Up)

Prominent American lawyer, lecturer and U.S. Senator; leading opponent of slavery and one of the first to urge emancipation; chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; active in impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson. Fine Autograph Quotation Signed "Charles Sumner," 1 page, oblong 8vo, Washington, March 24, 1858. While still on the road to recovery from the vicious attack made by pro-slavery Senator Preston Brooks, Sumner, the self-appointed crusader of the anti-slavery faction boldly pens "Ours is a noble cause; nobler even than that of our Fathers, inasmuch as it is more exalted to struggle for the Freedom of others than for our own." Brooks assaulted Sumner on the floor of the Senate, just two years earlier, after being enraged by Sumner's fiery attack on Southern slaveholders. For three years Sumner was unable to resume his official duties from the savage beating, but the outraged Massachusetts legislature reelected him to the U.S. Senate, despite his inability to participate. Overall evenly age-toned and mounted, otherwise very good.

163 CIVIL WAR: ROBERT TOOMBS (\$225-Up)

Confederate general and Secretary of State; served in the U.S. Congress and Senate; associated with Howell Cobb and Alexander Stephens in much of his legislative career; was one of the wealthiest planters and slave owners in Georgia in 1860; appointed a delegate to the Montgomery Provisional Congress; accepted the position of Secretary of State in Jefferson Davis' Cabinet with some hesitation, wanting to be president himself; became disenchanted with inactivity and resigned; appointed Brigadier General CSA in July, 1861; commanded the Georgia brigade in Virginia; distinguished himself in the Seven Days' Campaign; from the start, assumed he could win the war himself; reprimanded by D.H. Hill for misuse of his troops, and improper leadership; severely wounded at Antietam while his brigade held the stone bridge in a valiant effort; failing promotion, he resigned his commission; upon Sherman's approach to Atlanta, he was named Division Adjutant, and Inspector General in the Georgia Militia; escaped arrest in May, 1865 by fleeing to Cuba and from there to England; never pardoned under Reconstruction laws, thus unable to hold public office again; postwar, successful and prosperous lawyer in Georgia. Interesting Autograph Document Signed "Robt. Toombs / Pliffs. Atty.," 2 pages, folio, Wilkes County, Georgia, undated, ca. 1839. A petition before the

...and then to obtain a judgment in his favor as to the amount of the said damages...
Yet you will have seen, that at the of the request, said Moses S. Guise, hath not as yet paid the same or any part thereof but the same to pay he both herewith wholly neglected & refused and still refuses to the Damage of your petitioner One hundred & fifty dollars, whereupon he brings suit, and prays that process may issue requiring the said Moses S. Guise to be and appear at the next Superior Court to be held in and for said County on the first Monday in May next & then & there to answer your petitioner in an action of assumpsit
Robt Toombs
J. H. Hill

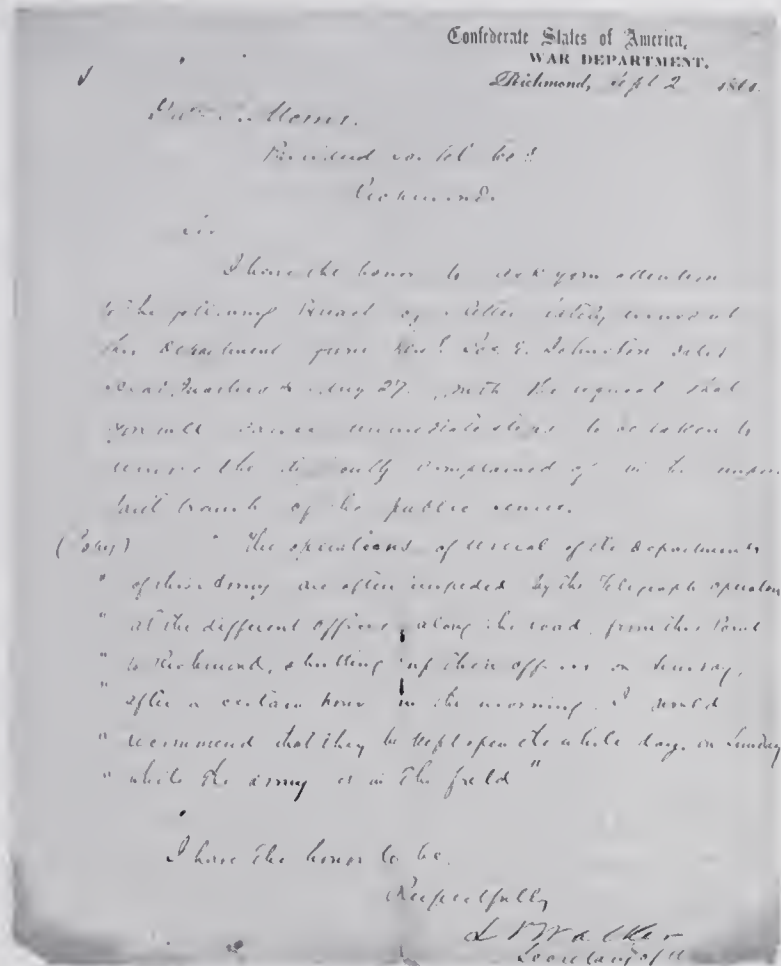
Superior Court in the case of James Farmer Shewith vs Moses S. Guise. In part "...Moses S. hath not as yet paid the same or any part thereof but the same to pay he both herewith wholly neglected & refused and still refuses to the Damage of your petitioner One hundred & fifty dollars, whereupon he brings suit, and prays that process may issue requiring the said Moses S. Guise to be and appear at the next Superior Court...on the first Monday in May next & then & there to answer your petitioner..." Boldly signed by Toombs at the conclusion. Parted at one fold, easily repairable, otherwise in very good condition.

164 CIVIL WAR: LYMAN TRUMBULL (\$225-Up)

American politician and jurist; antebellum U.S. Senator, participating in national law-making throughout the Civil War and Reconstruction; during the presidential election of 1860, promoted as a Republican candidate for that office, but he generously declined in favor of his intimate friend Abraham Lincoln; in 1864, introduced legislation that became the basis of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution; credited for framing the 14th Amendment; one of the five Republican Senators that voted for acquittal



in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson; truly a man for all parties, within his professional career, he changed his political affiliations from Democrat, to Republican, to Liberal Republican and back to Democrat. Choice Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed "L. Trumbull" while U.S. Senator. A serious bust-length pose, copyright by M.B. Brady & Co. in 1865. Boldly signed on the photographic surface below his image. Minor soiling, with one ink fleck, otherwise very good.



University of Va.; Alabama legislator and lawyer; an early secession activist; appointed to the monumental task of first Secretary of War in the newly and hastily established Confederate States of America, on February 21, 1861; the tremendous and almost impossible requirements of the position broke his health, and on September 16, 1861, he resigned and became only the first casualty of the Confederate War Department; in the four years of war, five other men tried and failed to control the gigantic overwhelming machine known as the War Department; upon his resignation, President Davis generously appointed Walker a Brigadier General, but due to his impaired health, would not assign him to field duty; he resigned his commission and was appointed a military judge until the end of the war. Scarce **Manuscript Letter Signed "L.P. Walker"** as Secretary of War, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted

Respectfully,
L.P. Walker
Secretary of War

"Confederate States of America / War Department" stationery, Richmond, September 2, 1861. Just fourteen days before his resignation, Walker, at the mercy of the wants of the powerful warring generals in the field, relates the complaint of just such a general. Writing to "Dr. Wm. S. Morris" president of the Southern Telegraph Company, Walker explains "I have the honor to ask your attention to the following extract of a letter lately received at this department from Genl. Jos. E. Johnston, dated Head Quarters &c. Aug. 27, with the request that you will cause immediate steps to be taken, to remove the difficulty complained of, in this important branch of the public service.

(Copy) 'The operations of several of the Departments of this Army are often impeded by the Telegraph operations at the different offices along the road, from this point to Richmond, shutting up their offices on Sunday, after a certain hour in the morning. I would recommend that they be kept open the whole day on Sunday, while the army is in the field.' Undoubtedly the attitude of the average workers in the South toward this thing called war was not dissimilar to their counterparts in the North. The war was a temporary anomaly, and nothing should disturb their day of rest. Overall age-toned, with some minor staining. Bottom corners dampstained and frayed, touching the word "War" in Walker's title, otherwise good. A rare example of the first Secretary of War, from his limited 8 months in office.

WRITTEN DURING THE BATTLE
OF HARRISON'S LANDING

July 11. 1862
Capt. Stanton
Your letter of the 7th reaches me just as we are about to move again and I have not time to send up my endorsement on your resignation & being in Genl. Porter's office I quite hurriedly wrote off the accompanying certificate which I put in the package you like you can review and send home
Yours truly
J. K. Warren



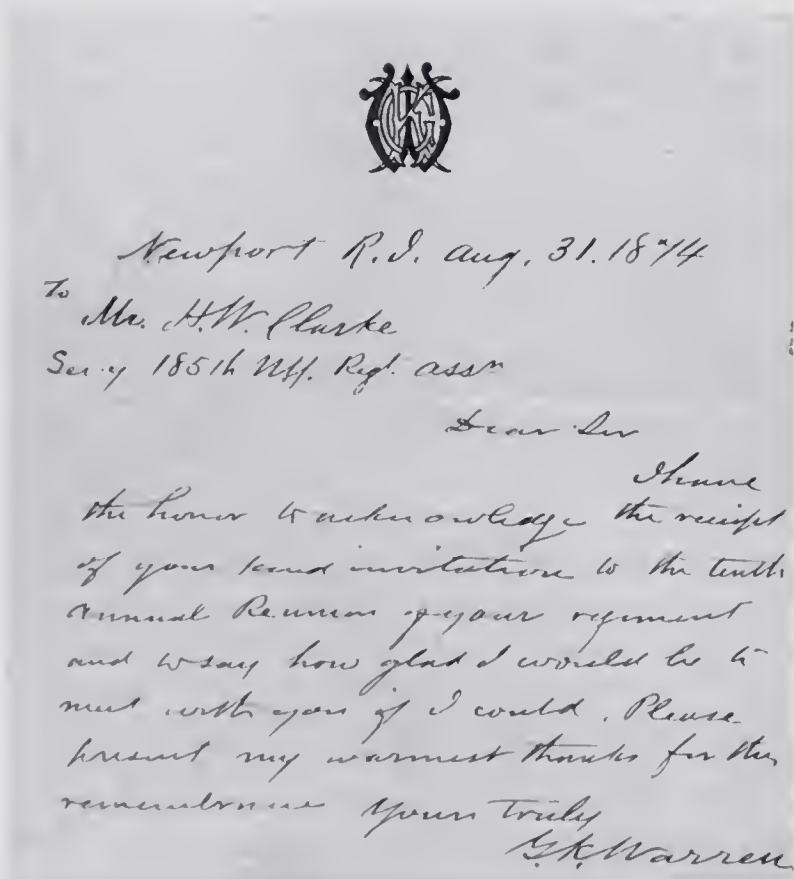
166 CIVIL WAR:
GOUVERNEUR
KEMBLE WARREN
(\$750-Up)

Union general from New York; graduate of USMA in 1850, as a Topographical Engineer; named Lieutenant Colonel 5th New York Volunteers in May,

1861; after fighting at Big Bethel, was promoted Colonel; participated at Yorktown; commanded a brigade under General Sykes at Gaines's Mill, where he was wounded; later a brigade commander under Fitz John Porter at Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, and 2nd Bull Run; promoted Brigadier General USV in September, and Major General USV in August, 1862; fought at Antietam, Centreville, and Fredericksburg; named Chief

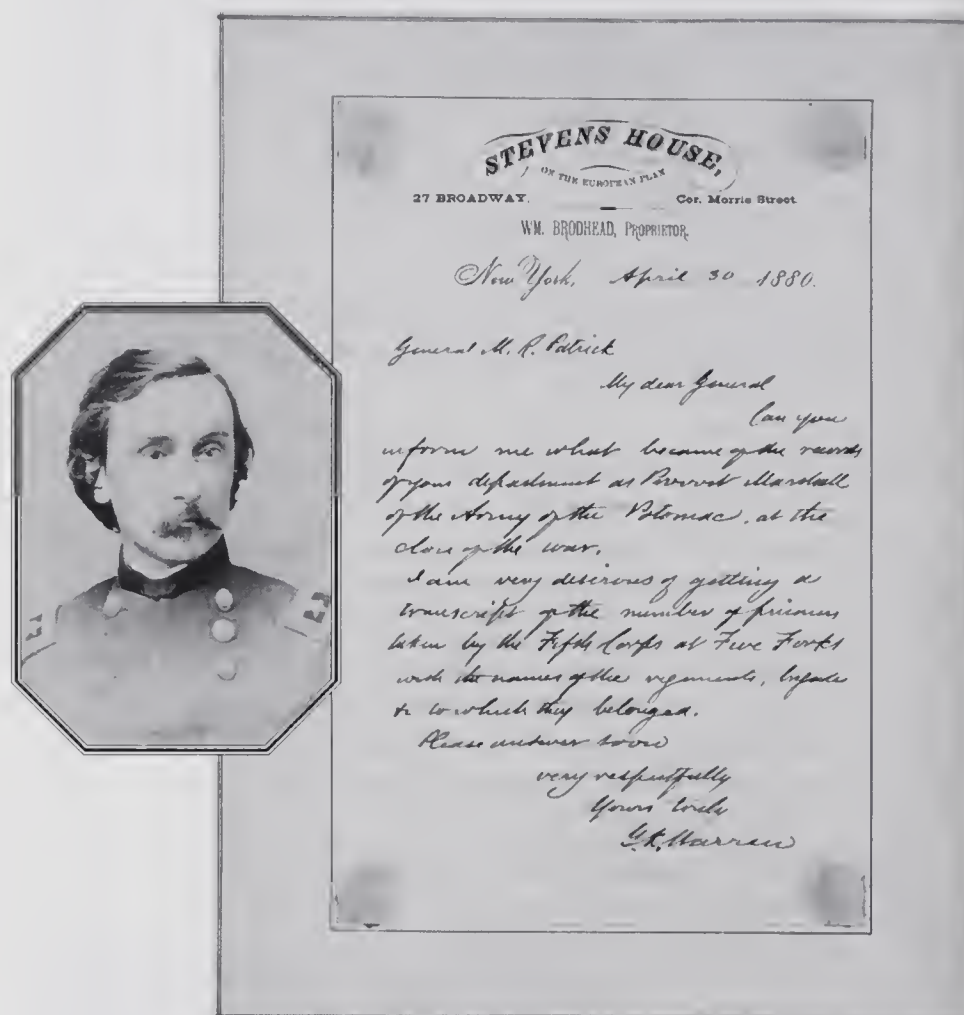
Topographical Engineer for the Army of the Potomac in June, 1863, and as such fought at Gettysburg; on the second day of the battle, although not exercising line command, directed Vincent's and Weed's brigades of Sykes V Corps into a line of defense at Little Round Top, halting the Confederate threat made by John B. Hood's onrushing troops, and winning the day, and ultimately the Battle of Gettysburg; assigned to permanent command of the V Corps for the Overland campaign against Richmond; afterwards he was put in charge of the bloody defenses at Petersburg where he handled his command admirably; a personality clash just after Five Forks, involving Sheridan and Grant caused him to be hastily relieved of command by Sheridan, with Grant's approval; his military career utterly destroyed, he spent the rest of his military career in the Engineers Corps and did not become a Lieutenant Colonel until finally, in December 1879, a court of inquiry exonerated him of all the charges Sheridan brought against him at Five Forks; brevetted Brigadier General in the Regular Army for Gaines's Mill, Gettysburg and Bristoe Station, and Major General also in the Regular Army for war service. Uncommon war-date **Autograph Letter Signed "G.K. Warren,"** 3/4 page, 8vo, no place, [in the field, somewhere in Virginia], July 11, 1862. Writing to a "Capt. Wetmore," Warren, in the midst of the battles at Harrison Landing, hastily pens "Your letter of the 7th reaches me just as we are about to move again and I have not time to hunt up my endorsement on your resignation it being in Genl. Porter's office. I quite hurriedly wrote off the accompanying certificate [no longer present] while fit is not in the shape you like - you can rewrite and send to me." Warren was still recovering from his wound at Gaines's Mill while leading his command during the battle at Harrison's Landing. He had barely enough time to catch his breath, when he was thrust into the battle at 2nd Bull Run. A gallant, brave and efficient field commander, erroneously removed from command, perhaps from the rivalry of competing generals. Very slight age-toning otherwise very good and most uncommon.

167 CIVIL WAR: GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN (\$500-Up)



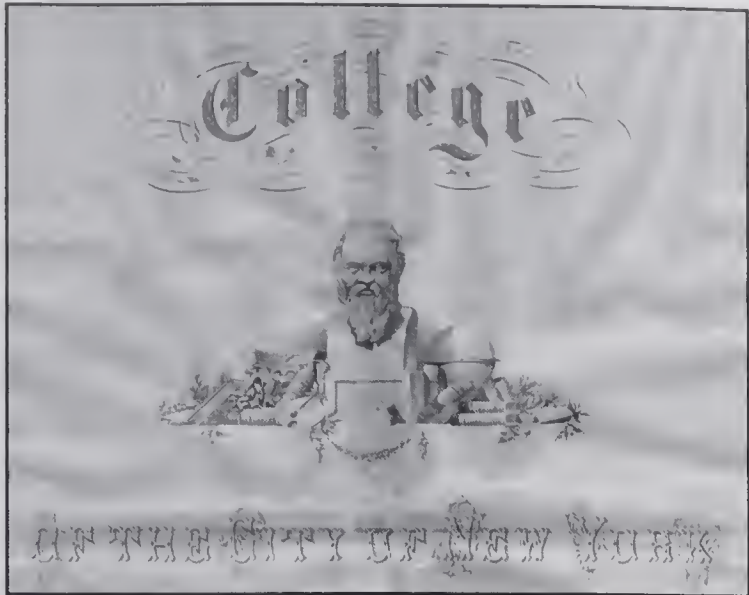
Choice Autograph Letter Signed "G.K. Warren," 1 page, small 8vo, on his imprinted personal stationery, Newport, Rhode Island, August 31, 1874. Writing to "Mr. H.W. Clarke, Sec'y 185th N.Y. Regt. Assn.," Warren generously pens "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the tenth annual Reunion of your regiment and to say how glad I would be to meet with you if I could. Please present my warmest thanks for the remembrance." Warren was not yet exonerated in 1874, and appearing at a reunion, with the awful stain proffered by Sheridan and Grant, would be too painful. Slight ink smudging from Warren's nervous hand, otherwise in very good condition.

168 CIVIL WAR: GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN (\$550-Up)



Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "G.K. Warren," 3/4 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Stevens House," stationery, New York, April 30, 1880. Not able to let the awful pain of Five Forks subside, Warren, now undoubtedly in the process of clearing the charges against him, writes to "General M.R. Patrick" [Provost Marshal during the war], asking "Can you inform me what became of the records of your department as Provost Marshall [sic] of the Army of the Potomac, at the close of the war. I am very desirous of getting a transcript of the number of prisoners taken by the Fifth Corps at Five Forks with the names of the regiments, brigades &c to which they belonged. Please answer soon." Mounted to a larger decorative sheet, with mounting-glue stains in the four blank corners, otherwise very good. Curiously enough the court not only fully exonerated and applauded him, but cast reflections upon the manner of his relief from the service.

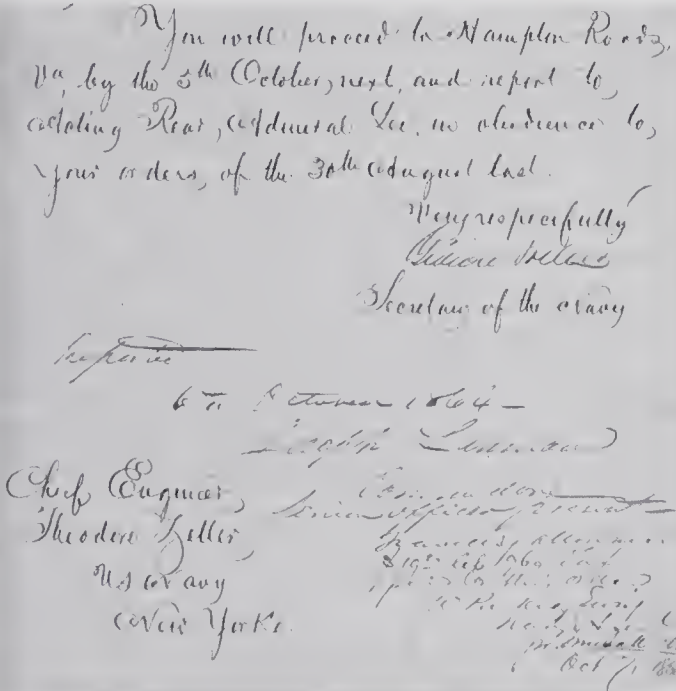
Union general from New York; graduated USMA in 1855; veteran of the Seminole War, and frontier duty; professor of mathematics at West Point, promoted Major 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery in September, 1861; assistant to General Win. F. Barry, at the time Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, at 1st Bull Run; appointed Barry's Assistant Inspector General during Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court House, and Gaines's Mill; named chief of staff of the V Corps, participating at Antietam, Snickers Gap, and Shephardstown; assigned to Camp Barry [S.C.] as Inspector of Artillery; in January, 1863, he became assistant Inspector General of the V Corps; promoted Brigadier General USV just prior to Gettysburg, and took command of the 2nd Brigade in Gibbon's division of Hancock's II Corps; on the third day of the battle, Webb was posted in the vicinity of "the little clump of trees" which was the focal point of Pickett's Charge; his command lost 451 men killed and wounded, one of the wounded being Webb himself; awarded the Medal of Honor for his conduct on that day; division commander at Rappahannock;



gravely wounded at Spotsylvania, and did not return to duty until January, 1865; appointed Chief of Staff to General George G. Meade until the end of war; brevetted Major General in both the Regular and Volunteer services; postwar, appointed Colonel of the 44th Infantry; again named professor at West Point, and in 1870, accepted the appointment of President of the College of City of New York. Uncommon educational **Document Signed "Alex. S. Webb L.L.D."** as President of the Faculty of the College, 1 page, large folio, vellum, New York City, June 18, 1896. A choice example of the College of the City of New York's "**Second Academic Degree**" declaring "**Louis C. Van Norman**" a "**Master of Arts and is endowed with all the rights, privileges immunities and honors thereunto belonging.**" A fine large vignette graces the top portion, with official endorsements surrounding Webb's 4-1/2" signature. Left and right outer margins slightly trimmed, with no obvious loss of text, otherwise very good. Webb has become a newly rediscovered hero of the struggle at Gettysburg, finally in the 20st century getting the recognition he well deserves, and almost mortally earned.

170 CIVIL WAR: GIDEON WELLES (\$275-Up)

American politician; affectionately known as Uncle Gideon;



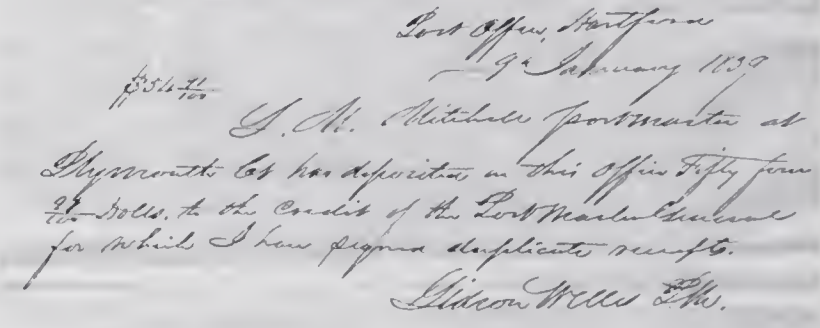
his personal diary considered an important historical document; Secretary of the Navy under both Lincoln and Johnson; credited with the insight to convert the old wooden

Navy into the overwhelming modern iron fleet; responsible for the adoption of Ericsson's *Monitor*; a stabilizing force in Andrew Johnson's troubled Cabinet. Choice war-date **Manuscript Document Signed "Gideon Welles"** as Secretary of the Navy, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted "Navy Department" stationery, Washington, September 30, 1864. Writing to "**Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller,**" the Secretary officially orders Zeller to "**...proceed to Hampton Roads, Va. by the 5th October next, and report to Acting Rear Admiral Lee, in obedience to your orders of the 30th August last.**" Below Welles' signature appears the **Autograph Docket Signed "Reported / 6th October 1864 / Joseph Lanman / Commodore / Senior Officer present."**

Hampton Roads was the important Union naval base of operations in the South after the historic battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. It was also the meeting place of the "too little, too late" Hampton Roads Peace Conference. Manuscript accounting of Zeller's trip below Lanman's docket. One slight fold break, otherwise very good.

171 CIVIL WAR: GIDEON WELLES (\$450-Up)

Rare early **Autograph Letter Signed "Gideon Welles / P.M."** as Postmaster, 1/2 page, oblong 8vo, Hartford, Connecticut, January 9, 1839. Welles officially relates "**L.M. Mitchell post-**



master at Plymouth, Ct. has deposited in this office Fifty four 91/100 Dolls. to the credit of the Post Master General for which I have signed duplicate receipts." Welles had been appointed Postmaster of Hartford in 1836 by his friend President Andrew Jackson. Earlier he had founded the Jacksonian Party in Connecticut and was depended upon heavily by Jackson for advice and support. Welles served ably as Postmaster until the new Whig administration of William Henry Harrison unceremoniously removed him from office. In very good condition, save for some minor age-stains. Uncommon in this early letter as Postmaster. Ideal for display.

“...THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS...”

172 CIVIL WAR: GIDEON WELLES

(\$1200-Up)

Important Manuscript Letter Signed "Gideon Welles" as Secretary of the Navy, 2 full pages, folio, no place [Washington], March 7, 1866. Writing to U.S. Senator James Wilson Grimes, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Welles, again showing his uncanny insight, now that hostilities are over, asks for twenty thousand dollars to reestablish the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In his official capacity, Welles relates "*I have the honor to invite your attention, and that of the Naval Committee of the Senate, to an estimate, submitted in Nov. last by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to provide for the deficiency in the*

appropriation for the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and for its support during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, which appears to have been overlooked, or to have been considered unimportant, by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. The estimate may be found on page 271 of the printed volume of 'Estimates of Appropriations 1866-67.' It is very important that the provision in question should be made, as the money has either been expended or obligations incurred for the objects indicated. I avail myself of this occasion to ask for an appropriation of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable building on the Naval Academy grounds for the department of Steam Enginery [sic]. This branch of instruction which has been introduced into the naval academy is a highly important one, and it is necessary that there should be a building adapted to it. The plans and specifications have not yet been perfected, and the exact cost of an appropriate building is not yet ascertained. The cost will not exceed the appropriation asked for and may fall much short of it, in which latter case so much only as may be necessary will be used." When hostilities broke out, the very vulnerable Naval

What greater glory for a band of Rebel marauders to boast than the capture of the school where Union sailors were trained to do battle. An especially tempting target was the and a relic of the infant nation. Anticipation brought action, the order was given for *Constitution* loaded with midshipmen, and all matters in Newport, Rhode Island. Within a year of the nation of peace, the midshipmen, instructors, and of the *Constitution*, romantically known as "Old Ironsides" were back at Annapolis. Welles, a great expert in the harnessing of steam power, became commander during the war to expect the unexpected, and that "cheese-box" on a raft could turn the tide of an overwhelming enemy, and create a new era of iron ships. It remained at far outer edges, with some parting at folds, however in very good condition. It was presented by Senator Grimes on verso of last page "*Hon. Gid. Welles / Naval Academy / Annapolis*." An historic letter of great importance.

training ship *Constitution* bathed in American history and a relic of the infant nation. Anticipation for her removal, and in the closing days of April, 1861, the *Constitution* loaded with midshipmen, and all matters pertaining to the Academy were removed to a safe haven in Newport, Rhode Island. Within a year of the

declaration of peace, the midshipmen, instructors, and of course the *Constitution*, romantically known as “Old Ironsides” were back at Annapolis. Welles, a great believer in the harnessing of steam power, became convinced during the war to expect the unexpected, and that a little “cheese-box” on a raft could turn the tide of an overwhelming enemy, and create a new era of iron ships.

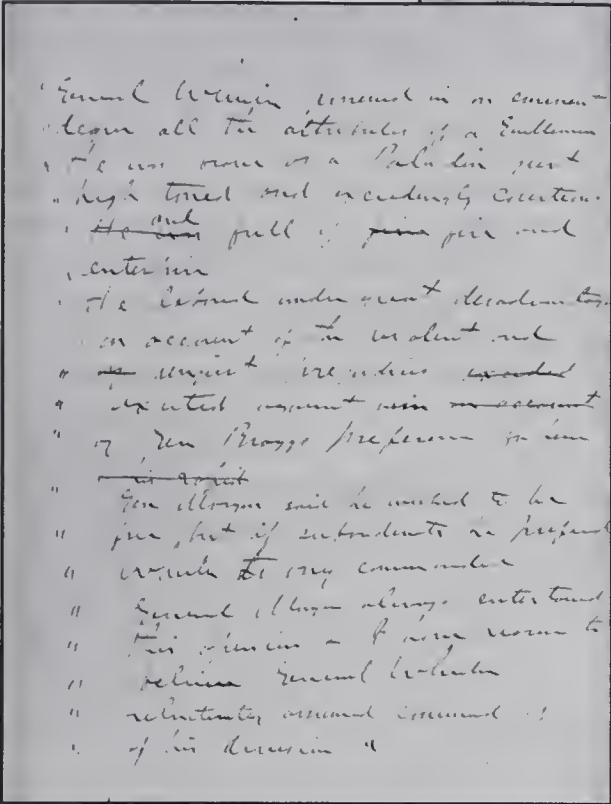
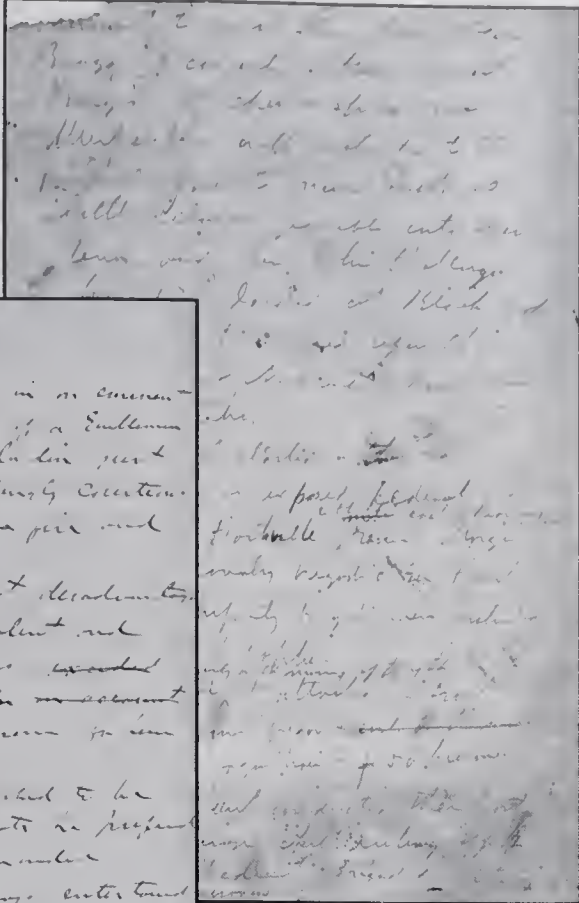
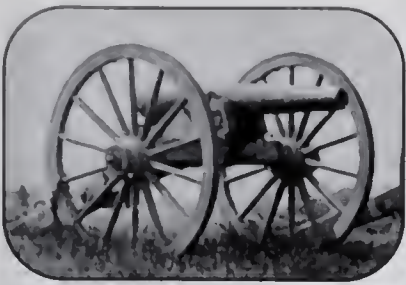
Dust-stained at far outer edges, with some parting at folds, however in very good condition. Docketed by Senator Grimes on verso of last page "*Hon. Gid. Welles / Naval Academy / Deficiency.*" An historic letter of great importance.

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173 CIVIL WAR: JOSEPH WHEELER [2]

(\$450-Up)

Confederate general from Georgia; West Point graduate; enlisted as Lieutenant in the Georgia State Artillery; assigned to Fort Barrancas, where he won the admiration of influential officers and received the commission of Colonel; served under Braxton Bragg, and distinguished himself at Shiloh, thereafter commanded a brigade; served in a series of ill-fated forays into Tennessee and Kentucky under Bragg and Kirby Smith; after the battle at Perryville, his command of the Calvary allowed the safe escape of Confederate troops without a single loss; promoted to Brigadier General; received commission of Major General after delaying Rosecrans' advance at Stones River; fought at Chickamauga; while Rosecrans was blockaded at Chattanooga, led offensive strikes into Central Tennessee crippling rail lines and destroying supplies; active in fighting against Stoneman's Union cavalry during Sherman's advance on Atlanta, and during Sherman's March to the Sea was the only organized Confederate force to offer resistance, and so to confine the destruction to a narrow swathe; promoted Lieutenant General; served under Joseph E. Johnson against Sherman in North Carolina; fought at Bentonville; captured near Atlanta trying to cover the flight of Jefferson Davis; after the war, became



a lawyer; elected to Congress, serving continuously from 1883 until his resignation in 1900; his rise to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee made him a celebrity and a symbol of national reconciliation; received commission of Major General by President McKinley at the outbreak of war with Spain; took part in the major assault on San Juan Hill; upon being mustered out of service in 1900, he was appointed Brigadier General of Regulars. Interesting third person **Autograph Manuscript**, entirely in Wheeler's hand, 2 pages [1 page in pencil and 1 page in ink], folio, n.p., undated. Likely written as a eulogy, on the occasion of General Nathan B. Forrest's death [October 29, 1877], Wheeler remarks upon his comrade's illustrious service to the Confederacy. Continuing from a previous page [not present], in pencil Wheeler writes: "...to instruction from Gen. Bragg I concentrated Gen. Forrest['s] Brigade at Spencer Springs near Murfreesboro with instructions to the gallant officer to move with as little delay as possible into West Tenn[essee] and Gen. John H. Morgan's brigade I located at Black Shop preparatory to a raid upon the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Kentucky. Gen. Forrest started in, finding an exposed Federal brigade at Hartsville...General Morgan with his Cavalry brigade & Gen. Hunt with his Infantry brigade were instructed to attempt its capture...early on the morning of the 7th, I attacked in front with some vigor & captured a wagon train & 50 prisoners. Morgan & Hunt conducted their front with courage [&] skill cutting off the

entire Federal Brigade capturing 2,461 prisoners." The following page, penned in purple ink, begins with Wheeler's signature in the body of the text. "General Wheeler possessed in an eminent degree all the attributes of a Gentleman. He was brave as a Paladin, just high toned and exceedingly courteous and full of fire and enterprise. He labored under great disadvantages on account of the violent and unjust prejudices executed against him by Gen. Bragg's preference

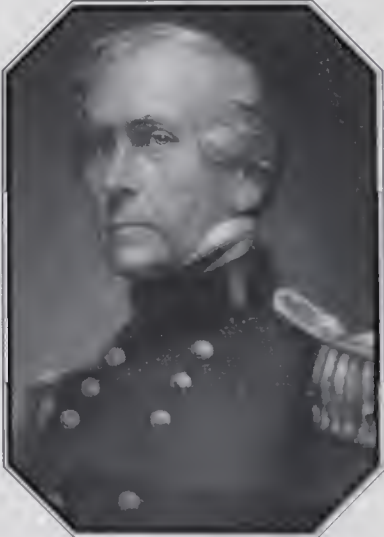
for him. Gen. Morgan said he wished to be free, but if subordinate, he preferred Wheeler to my commander. General Morgan always entertained this opinion & I have reason to believe General Wheeler reluctantly assumed command of his division." Page written in pencil is a bit light in place and soiled. Age-toning and foxing throughout, with minute area of loss at upper left corner of first page, otherwise in good condition. With a handsome 12mo woodcut bust-length portrait of Wheeler in profile wearing his Confederate uniform. Slight age-toning and foxing. General Forrest led a prodigious, if not notorious life after the war. His remaining years were spent as a plantation owner and as president of the Selma, Marion, & Memphis Railroad, and as founding member and the only Grand Wizard of the original Klu Klux Klan. In all, this manuscript offers an unique opportunity to possess an historical first-hand account by one of the most aggressive and determined cavalry commanders of the war.

174 CIVIL WAR: JOHN E. WOOL

(\$225-Up)

American soldier; veteran of the War of 1812, raising and commanding a company of New York Volunteers, especially at Queenstown Heights and Plattsburg; promoted Brigadier General in 1841; participated in the Mexican War, distinguishing himself at the battle of Buena Vista with General Zachary Taylor and a band of men he had organized in San Antonio, Texas; at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was in command of the Department

of the East, but was transferred to Virginia, and while there, succeeded in keeping Fortress Monroe from being overrun by Confederates; in May, 1862 he took possession of Norfolk and Portsmouth after the Confederate evacuation, and was promoted to the full rank of Major General USA, on May 16th, being fourth highest General in the Union Army, and the oldest; he was given command of the relatively subdued Middle Department at Baltimore, and headed the VIII Corps; in January, 1863, he commanded the re-created Department of the East, where he remained until his retirement in July. Uncommon **Autograph Letter Signed "John E. Wool / Major General,"** 1-1/3 pages, 4to, Troy, [New York], September 22, 1863. Just after his final retirement from the Army, Wool writes to "R. Parmenter Esq, Counsellor at Law,"



relating that "The bearer Mr. Ark informs me that he has been drafted. I am well acquainted with him, his circumstances and family. He has a small firm unencumbered, with a wife, child and a widowed mother, all of whom 'are depending on him for their support and maintenance.' The mother has a mortgage on Ark's firm, which I believe is all she has to depend on for her support. If Ark should be taken away, neither the mother wife & child could support themselves. He is necessary to work his farm to support either the one or the other. Under the circumstances I think Ark may be considered properly all exempt by the law. I could hope that you will duly consider his case and if it does not conflict with the law, that you will relieve him from the draft." A genuine concern for his fellow New Yorkers had Wool acting as a go-between until the end of the war. He participated in charitable events, i.e., Sanitary Fairs, etc., and was respected and admired until his death in 1869 at the young age of 85. In near fine condition.



175 CIVIL WAR: ANNIE DUDLEY'S JOURNAL [4]

(\$4500-Up)

Uncommon and compelling **Civil War Journal**, being an **Autograph Manuscript Signed "Annie G. Dudley,"** 90-1/2 pages, small 4to, Washington, D.C., January 1, 1861 through March 24, 1868. The gripping account of an eyewitness to history! Annie G. Dudley was a New Hampshire-born free spirit, and for her time, an adventuresome traveler. A direct descendent of Thomas Dudley, noted 2nd Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who was one of the incorporators of Harvard College. Annie, at a young age, moved to Illinois to live with her cousins, one of whom knew a young circuit lawyer named Abraham Lincoln. On intimate footing with the family of the cousin, Lincoln visited their home- stead on many occasions. Annie became quite interested in Lincoln and his campaign for the presidency. Along with her cousin, young Annie fol- lowed Lincoln about the countryside while he was speaking. On one special occasion, Annie threw Lincoln a bunch of everlastings after a speech. As Lincoln was walking away from the meeting, swinging his long arms with the flowers in his hand, Annie's party overtook him and the cousin called out: "Mr. Lincoln this is the young lady who threw you the flowers!" Lincoln, in his usual sawhorse humor, replied: "I thank you Miss, but I am a crooked stick that very few flowers grow on." The Journal begins while Annie was still in Illinois and Lincoln was already in Washington, but as fate would have it, Annie, through influences of a Judge Steele, secured a position as a clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, then part of the War Department, and as such, had access to the President's immediate circle, the Senate, the House of Representatives, breaking news stories, official rumors, and most important functions, galas and the like. For a time Annie lived in a boarding house shared with Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch. Fortunately Annie had an uncanny sense of history. She writes her journal candidly and without intention. We present highlights from Annie's important journal, chronologically correct, edited only for space limitations. Her spelling, sometimes hasty, has not been interrupted, expect where it could mislead, and narratives have been kept at a minimum. For all intents and purposes, we present the facts as Annie reported them.

January 1st, 1861: "Spent the whole winter in Paris with my friends, Judge Steele and family...attended a great many parties, and made some very pleasant acquaintances and some warm friends." March 4, 1861: "Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated President of the United States, and everyone is looking to see what will now be done to quell the rebellious spirit which has been rising in the south since his election..." April 8: "Our government sends an unarmed vessel loaded with provisions for the men in Fort Sumter, but are refused permission to deliver it, and are fired on by the rebels..." April 11th: "The rebels are bombarding the fort and as our men have scarcely anything left to eat, cannot hold out many days..." April 14th: "...Major Anderson has surrendered Fort Sumpter to the rebels...we ought to have been prepared for we knew the rebels were making warlike preparations..." April 15th: "President Lincoln calls for seventy five thousand troops. The whole country is alive to the necessity of the hour, and springs to arms...Time passes on and the President sees the necessity of calling out more troops, and three hundred thou- sand are called for, which are promptly raised, drilled and sent into the field." May 18th: "Received a letter from the Judge Steele saying he will get me a position in the Indian bureau to do writing in the house...so I must be preparing to go." July 1st: "We hear there is fighting in Virginia and are quite anxious to learn the result..." July 23rd: "Cousin 'Dick'...informed us that we had met with a sad defeat: that our army was all cut up and captured; that there was great danger of Washington being taken by the rebels..." July 26th: "Have a letter from Judge Steele, who gave me some details of the panic...Regiments that went though the city only a few days before with colors flying, eager for the fray, now came back in squads, some without hats, or shoes, also minus of guns...We have since learned the reason of the their not follow- ing up our army...they did not know the magnitude of our defeat or panic...ready to start to W., but the judge thought it best for us not to come until...the city thought to be entirely safe." July 29th: "We com- menced our journey to Washington, and arrived here the 31st...Went directly to the home...rented for us, and found it quite pleasant..." September: "McClellan has been at the head of the army since the Battle

of 'Bull Run' and has thoroughly sysmatized it...time will tell if he is a good fighter...We are expecting another Battle at Manassas where the rebels have fortified themselves..." February 17th: "Our beloved flag floats over 'Fort Donelson.' Gen...Buckner and fifteen thousand men were taken prisoners and a large amount of materials of war, Floyd [John B. Floyd] the thief stole away in the night with fifteen thousand men and the rebels denounced him as a traitor. There was a great loss of life on both sides." April 5th: "A fight near Yorktown, Va." April 9th: "The battle of Shiloh was fought." April 16th: "The President signed the Bill for Emancipation of the slaves in the district of Columbia and it became a law." April 18th: "There is great excitement at Fortress Monroe from the appearance of the 'Merrimac.' She had a fight with the 'Congress' and 'Cumberland,' the latter sprung a leak and went down with colors flying. The Merrimac disappeared but to return in the morning...to meet a formidable foe in the form of the 'Monitor,' which came just in time..." April 29th: "New Orleans captured by Admiral Farragut and General Butler." May 10th: "The Federal forces took possession of Norfolk, Va. The enemy having abandoned it without firing a gun." June 26th: "Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the army of Virginia. Commencement of the seven day's fight before Richmond..." July 1st: "The President calls for 300,000 additional volunteers." August 30th: "Our army under Gen. Pope were defeated and fell back to Centerville." September 5th: "The rebels began crossing the Potomac into Maryland, and great fears were entertained all over the country for the safety of the Capitol." September 17th: "The battle of Antietam was fought, our side being successful, and everyone expected to learn that the whole rebel army would be bagged, but the rebels recrossed the Potomac in to Virginia..." September 22nd: "President Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Emancipation..." October 3rd: "The battle of Corinth was fought. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss." November 5th: "Gen. McClellan relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac, much to the satisfaction of the loyal people of the North...Gen Burnside was put in his place." December 13th: "The Battle of Fredericksburg. The rebel works were attacked by our troops in three divisions under



Sumner, Hooker and Franklin, but were repulsed with heavy loss." January 28th: "Gen. Burnside relieved of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Hooker appointed in his place..." May: "The cavalry raid through Mississippi was one of the most daring and successful feats of the War. The 6th & 7th Illinois cavalry commanded by Col. Greison started from Lagrange Tenn. on the 17th of April and reached Baton Rouge on the 2nd of May...They had those encounters with the enemy destroyed bridges, Telegraph wires, cars filled with munitions of War...and also captured the entire command of Stewarts Cavalry, 14 Officers and 80 men." May 3rd: "The second attempt to capture Fredericksburg was made by the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Hooker, and failed." May 10th: "'Stonewall' Jackson, died at Richmond of wounds, one more of their good Generals out of the way..." June 28th: "Gen. Hooker was relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac by his own request and Gen. Meade succeeds him...the Rebel Army are entering Maryland & Penn." July 4th: "Attended a celebration back of the President's mansion...a dispatch which had just been received from Gettysburg was read, giving us the news of a Glorious victory..." July 6th: "What glorious news...Vicksburg is ours. They were forced to surrender on the 'Fourth of July' the Anniversary of our National Independence...The victory gained in Penn. is now thought to be the 'Waterloo' of the war..." July 7th: "...we have just learned that Gen. Lee (Rebel) had made good his escape from Maryland with nearly his whole army...and of course Meade is denounced." July 20th: "General [John Hunt] Morgan, the terror of Kentucky was captured in Columbiana Co. Ohio by Gen. Shackelford. New York is suffering terribly by a Mob Riot. Their excuse is the draft, but it seems to be a war on innocent and unoffending negroes for they are literally torn to pieces, their houses burned and property destroyed." August: "We were shocked beyond measure to read of the wholesale murder and destruction of property in the town of Lawrence, Ks. under the leadership of Quantrill..." September 19th: "Our forces were defeated at Chickamauga and driven back to Chattanooga." November 19th: "Today is the day for Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The President and most of the Cabinet Members have gone. The flags in the city are at half-mast and draped in mourning. It is a glorious work, a tribute which our brave soldier are well deserving of..." December 20th: "Gen. Buford died suddenly and his funeral takes place from Dr. Gurley's church today. His body is to be taken to West Point." January 12th: "Went to the President's reception, the first of the season...Mrs. Lincoln was draped in white-satin, low necked & short sleeves, trimmed with black lace and fluted ribbon, a pearl & jet necklace, also same around head and arms..." February 8th: "Went up to the Senate & House on Wednesday - heard Sumner speak. They were trying to get the pay of negro soldiers raised to the same amount as white soldiers, which ought to be done and I think it will be done..." February 18th: "Went to see 'Edwin Booth' in the 'Merchant of Venice.' Took the character of 'Shy-lock the Jew.' Liked him very well but he was badly supported..." February 28th: "...Our cavalry force attempted to get into Richmond and liberate our prisoners, but failed. They were not quite strong enough, but did them a good deal of damage in burning bridges, etc." March 13th: "Received news last Monday that Col. Dahlgren (who accompanied Gen. Kilpatrick on his unsuccessful raid upon Richmond) was killed, and his body taken to Richmond...He was the son of Admiral Dahlgren and was a very brave man, having lost a leg in one of the battles on the Potomac. General Grant arrived in town last Tuesday and in the evening attended the 'President's Levee.' The next day received his commission as 'Lieutenant Genl.' of the whole army, which the hero of Vicksburg richly deserved." April 3rd: "I must go back to last Monday and tell you all about the Indians...They are Chiefs & braves of the



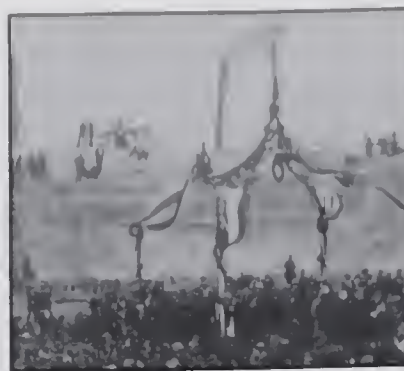
Chippewa Tribes; came here to see about a treaty and to see their 'Great Father.'..." April 17th: "...The Rebels captured Fort Pillow and murdered all they could get hold of, men, women, and children...Witnessed an Indian treaty signed. The Chippewas from Minnesota made the treaty for the first time with the Government..." May 1st: "...Genl. Burnside's Corps from Tennessee passed through here last Monday on their way to join Grant...Quite a number of them dropped down from sheer exhaustion...Do hope they will have a complete victory, and soon get into Richmond and set our prisoners free..." May 8th: "...Reports of all kinds come in from the army and we are looking forward to the final result of this great battle now being fought between Grant's & Lee's forces...Last heard was that 'Lee' was on the retreat to Richmond, leaving ten thousand wounded & three thousand killed in our hands..." May 15th: "On the 5th day of the present month fighting was commenced by the 'Army of the Potomac' and continued for eight consecutive days; such desperate fighting never was known...The enemy fight against hope; seem determined not to give up, and are now nearly annihilated having been repulsed and driven back in each successive battle. The secret of Genl. Grant's success is his indomitable will and determination to do or die...Favorable news is received from Genl. Butler, he has got Beauregard shut up (with thirty thousand men) in Petersburg and is expected to make a siege on that place...Sheridan's cavalry have cut off communications between Richmond and 'Lee'...On Thursday the 12 was a battle, a victory, a pursuit. It is considered one of the deadliest, and most decisive struggles, and one of the most brilliant victories of the war...Rebel Genl. Ed. Johnson was brought into Genl. Grant & Meade's headquarters...an old friend of Genl. Meade, he shook hands with him and introduced him to Genl. Grant. He was captured with his entire division...also Genl. E.H. Stewart, and Brig. Genl. Johnson...The whole North is rejoicing...Our loss has been very heavy. Loss largely in officers, Maj. Genl. Wadsworth...Gen. Sedgewick...killed, also Genl. Rice, and a number of other names not remembered now...'Lee' retreated...went towards the North Anna River...to get supplies from Lynchburg...Genl. Sigel has come across the mountains from Tennessee and destroyed the railroads burnt bridges..." May 21st: "...The 'Rebs' have made one desperate attempt to capture some of our supply trains and succeeded in getting some, but were immediately recaptured. Report says that Lee has retreated across the North Anna...Richmond...is strongly fortified, and all the available troops from Charleston and Mobile have been sent to reinforce General Lee...if they should lose Richmond their cause is gone up..." June 18th: "...Genl. Grant worked his way towards Richmond until he reached the ground where McClellan commenced his seven 'days battle'...the next news of importance comes that he with his whole army had crossed the James River, joined 'Butler (the beast)' and was marching on Petersburg. Hunter has cut off their communications with Lynchburg and Gen. Sherman has defeated them in Georgia...Went to Baltimore on the 7th inst. to attend the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln & Andrew Johnson...A few radicals met at Cleveland and nominated Genl. Fremont and Genl. Cochrane..." July 17th: "Sherman in Georgia is doing a good work, holds thirty miles of the Chattahoochee River, and intends to flank them at Atlanta." July 18th: "To-day the President issued a call for five hundred thousand men, if not raised by volunteering within fifty days, a draft is to be made..." July 30th: "The Rebels are again up in Pennsylvania. A force of Rebel cavalry entered the town of Chambersburg yesterday and burned some buildings. Our troops are after them and do hope they will bag them this time...We have glorious news from Petersburg to-day. Grant has blown up some of the Rebel earthworks and had shelled the town. It is reported that one whole Regiment of South Carolina men were blown up..." August 31st: "The day of the Chicago convention and McClellan was nominated for President and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice President, but...they are most gloriously defeated and Abraham Lincoln



was re-elected..." December 18th: "...During the past week we have received good news from all our armies. Genl. Thomas has whipped Hood at Nashville, Genl. Sherman has reached, and is reported as having taken Savannah...Gold went down in consequence to 100 & twenty-five percent..." December 25th: "...Genl. Sherman sends the President 'Savannah with a great deal of cotton included as a 'Christmas gift'." January 30th: "To-day the 'Amendment to the Constitution' was passed by the House of Representatives, thereby abolishing slavery in every part of the United States..." February 1st: "The Electoral Vote' was read in the house to-day...The seals were broken by the Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, all the States voting for Abraham Lincoln & Andy Johnson excepting Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky." February 22nd: "A great deal of rejoicing, thirty-six guns fired in every Fort & arsenal in the United States in honor of the great victories by land & sea. Sherman's forces have taken Branchville, then 'Columbia' the capitol of South Carolina, then came the glorious news that our flag floated over Fort Sumpter and Charleston, the hot bed of secession..." March 4th: "Abraham Lincoln was re-inaugurated to-day - quite rainy...but the sun came out just before he came out upon the



platform to take the oath and deliver his address...I first went to the Senate Chamber in the forenoon to witness...the inauguration of the Vice President Andy Johnson..." March 5th: "...went to hear Fred Douglass, the colored orator, and was very much pleased...He gave us his experience in going to the President's levee in company with some colored friends. They were refused admittance, but the President hearing of their being there, sent word that he should be pleased to receive them. So there were two victories achieved by colored men on that day. Colored troops marched in the President's procession and were received at a 'levee'...John Brown's soul is 'truly marching on'." March 25th: "Sheridan has been doing good work, went around Richmond - tore up a portion of the South Side Railroad and joins Grant. Genl. Grant was then attacked by the Rebs, but they were driven back on every hand, and so the Army of the Potomac is once more on the move." April 3rd: "Monday - at about eleven o'clock we heard of the fall of Richmond & Petersburg...the former was entered first by Weitzel, the commander of colored troops. Genl Grant is pushing on after Gen. Lee who is trying to get to Danville...Great rejoicing here - five hundred guns fired - bells ring nearly all the afternoon..." April 10th: "Was awakened early this morning by the firing of cannon, soon learned that it was occasioned by the surrender of rebel General Lee & his whole army to Lieut. Genl. Grant...President Lincoln went down to city point and remained there till Petersburg & Richmond were taken, visited both cities, stopped at the residence of Jeff Davis the rebel President...We thought Lincoln was risking too much to go into Richmond at that time, was very much afraid he would get killed by some of those defeated arch Rebels..." April 12th: "Have heard that Genl. Sherman is pushing Rebel Genl. Johnson, who is expected to surrender." April 14th: "Four years ago to-day Major Anderson was starved out of Fort Sumpter, and surrendered the Fort to the Rebels...to-day he is there again...sent there by the Government to replace the old flag. Henry Ward Beecher was invited to deliver the address...President Lincoln & Genl. Grant rode through the crowd, being lustily cheered on every side..." April 15th: "Our country has been sud-



denly thrown into darkness and doubt, by the assassination of our beloved President & Secretary of State, Seward. Such a transition from joy to sorrow I never experienced before...I had just retired last night...when I heard the cry of many voices 'stop that horse.' Got up and went to the window but could see nothing...in a few moments one of the boarders came and told us that the report in front of Sec'y Seward's door was that he was murdered...An assassin entered the house pretending to have a prescription from his physician, rushed past the servant ran up the stairs; was met by the Sec'y son Fred, who tried to prevent his going to his father's room, but was knocked down & nearly killed, passed on into the room where the old man lay... succeeded in jumping onto the bed and inflicting several deep cuts in the face of the Secy, then fled...In a few moments after the report of the terrible affair...we heard that the President had been Shot at Ford's theatre. I...heard the particulars from our friend Mr. Walker, who was in the Theatre at the time of the terrible assassination. It was 'Laura Keane's benefit' and the President and wife and Genl. Grant were invited to attend to witness the Play of the 'American Cousin.' Genl. Grant went on to Philadelphia that evening, but the President wife, a Mrs. Harris & Major Rathbone went and occupied a double box. After the second act, there was a pistol fired and a man jumped from the said box on to the stage and as he did so, brandished a dagger and uttered the words 'Sic Semper Tirannis' the old Virginia Motto...The audience were so taken by surprise that they did not know what had happened until he had made his escape...When they found that the President had been shot...Surgeons were immediately in attendance who carried him across the street into a private house where he had every attention, but the bullet went into the head a little below the left ear and lodged in the brain. He was not conscious a moment after he was shot...he breathed his last, which was just twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th of April 1865. Thus ended the life of one of the best men on earth...how any human could be so base as to creep up behind such a man and shoot him, especially in the presence of his wife, is a mystery. We sat up all night, hearing all sorts of rumors...The Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch boards at the same house as I do. He went out immediately and his wife was very much worried about him, but word was sent her that he was with the President..." April 15th: "As I rose in the morning I heard the bells tolling which assured me that the great & good man had passed away...All the public and a part of the private buildings are draped in the mourning." April 16th: "...The assassin who killed the President is supposed to have been J. Wilkes Booth, an actor. He was recognized by several persons in the theatre." April 17th: "A reward of \$75,000 has be[en] offered for his arrest, and \$25,000 for an accomplice one Herold, also the same sum for several others." April 18th: "An arrest



old man. He refused to surrender, the farm was set on fire, Harold gave himself up and Booth was shot - lived about two hours, suffering intensely as he was shot through the neck severing

was made to-day of the fiend who entered Sec'y Seward's house. He has been identified by their servant & members of the family. The President is laid in State in the

'East Room' of the White House; has been a procession passing through all day. I went in after the gate was closed to the crowd. The room was tastefully trimmed...strewn with flowers. He looked quite natural to me."

April 19th: "Wednesday, the day of the funeral. The services were held in the 'East Room' and then the corpse was conveyed to the Capitol followed by his riding horse and a very imposing procession..." April 20th: "Thursday, people are admitted to the Rotunda of the Capitol to look upon the face of Abraham Lincoln for the last time in Washington. His last resting place is to be in Springfield, Illinois, but is to be taken by the way of Baltimore, Phila., N.Y., Albany. Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Chicago...I might safely say that the millions looked upon the form of the 'Great Emancipator.' The funeral ceremonies at Springfield were very imposing...but before he was laid in his resting place, his murderer was captured and killed, by a Sergeant of a New York Regt...He and his accomplice Harold were found in the Southern part of Maryland secreted in an old barn. He refused to surrender, the barn was set on fire. Harold gave himself up and BOOTH WAS SHOT - LIVED ABOUT TWO HOURS, SUFFERING INTENSELY AS HE WAS SHOT THROUGH THE NECK SEVERING THE SPINAL CORD, PARALYZING THE BODY, AND LEAVING THE BRAIN ACTIVE. He begged them to kill him. HE WAS BROUGHT UP HERE HIS HEAD TAKEN OFF AND HIS BODY SECRETLY DISPOSED OF...Thus ended the life of the fiend in human shape, who committed a deed which has no parallel (in atrocity) in the world." May 8th: "There has been quite a number of the conspirators captured...The plot was conceived some six months ago...The evidence is most astounding and implicates many that they have not captured...President Johnson has offered a reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Jeff Davis..."

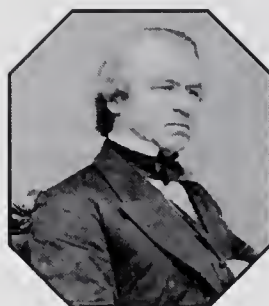
May 15th: "Jeff Davis was captured on the 10th by a body of cavalry under the command of Genl. Wilson, somewhere in Ga. He dressed up in his wife's clothes and took to flight, but his boots disclosed his sex and 'the boys in blue' took after him. He drew forth a dagger and remarked that he thought our Government would be 'more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children' and Mrs. Davis said 'you had better not provoke the President, for he would hurt some of em. What a ridiculous winding up of the 'Southern Confederacy'..."

May 21st: "Have heard that Jeff Davis has arrived at Fortress Monroe, will probably be tried there. I hope he will swing...The Queen of England has sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln written with her own hand...Genl's Grant and Sherman reviewed their armies...their flags looked as if they had 'met the enemy and conquered.' Some of them nothing left but the fringe and tassels...We have heard that the last Rebel Army has surrendered (Kirby Smith)...Jeff Davis don't like his treatment very well; don't like to eat 'army rations' but think he'll have to stand it..." June 4th: "...I went to see the conspirators here on trial, and was more convinced than ever that all except Mrs. Surratt, were mere tools in the hands of others. Mrs. S. is rather a smart looking woman and have no doubt but that she knows the whole plot...The names of the prisoners are Herold, Payne, Atzorodt [Atzerodt] Spangler,

He begged them to kill him. He was brought up here. his head taken off, and his body secretly disposed of. - It was ascertained that he broke.

O'Laughlin, Dr. Mudd, and Arnold..." July 16th: "The conspiracy trial is over and four of them were sentenced to be hung. Mrs. Surratt, Herold, Payne and Atzorodt, paid the penalty of their crime on the 7th July and the four, Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler are to be imprisoned for life except the latter, whose term is for six years."

November 2nd: "...yesterday I was quite happy - thinking I was once more on sure footing in the office, but to-day Secretary Harlan issued an order to discharge all the lady clerks the last day of this month, does not approve of having lady clerks. I hope I shall live to see the day when the field of labor for women will be greatly increased..." January 28, 1866: "...Heard Doalittle making a speech sustaining the President in his re-construction policy. The House has passed the negro suffrage bill...The dome of the Capitol is at last finished. The fresco painting in the 'eye' was executed by Constantine Brumide..." March [1867]: "...The new Congress are now considering the impeachment question...Andrew Johnson cannot do much harm while there are so many checks upon him...They have completely renovated the 'White House. The rooms are very elegantly furnished, and the Congressional dining room is well worth a visit. There you will see a long table with a mirror in the centre and...thirty-six plates set with eight wine glasses...on a side table are gold knives and forks and gold spoons..." June: "Jeff Davis was carried to Richmond to be tried but...was bailed out by Horace Greeley. He went immediately to Canada..."



March 15, 1868: "...the 'Impeachment of President Johnson' in the House was being discussed which was on the 21st and 23rd of February. Secretary Stanton was suspended on the 20th Feb'y...But Stanton would not 'vacate' and remained in the office day and night. This was done by the President...in direct violation of the 'Tenure of Office Act' and I hope he will be impeached..." March 24th: "Genl. Butler made the opening speech before producing witnesses, and it was considered a very fine speech. I have attended several days, some of the witnesses were quite amusing. The prosecution closed last Saturday, the 4th of April..."

Annie's journal ends with this last entry dated March 24, 1868. Her keen observation of events and details, and her knowledge of what was worth remembering has made her journey through war-time Washington a breath-taking experience. The entries regarding her everyday life are a window into a time we have only read about, from professional authors, but Annie's interpretations are totally natural, unguarded, and reflect what the average person thought and felt during the making of history. Covers worn with spine parting, internally shaken and occasionally ink spotted, otherwise in very good condition. Included are two turn of the century photographs of Annie, and an engraved announcement of her marriage.



American statesman; Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams; U.S. Senator, 5-time presidential candidate; affectionately known as the Great Compromiser. Early Autograph Document Signed "H. Clay pl.," and again in the text as "H. Clay," 1-1/2 pages, legal folio, Woodford

(\$250-Up)

County, [Kentucky],

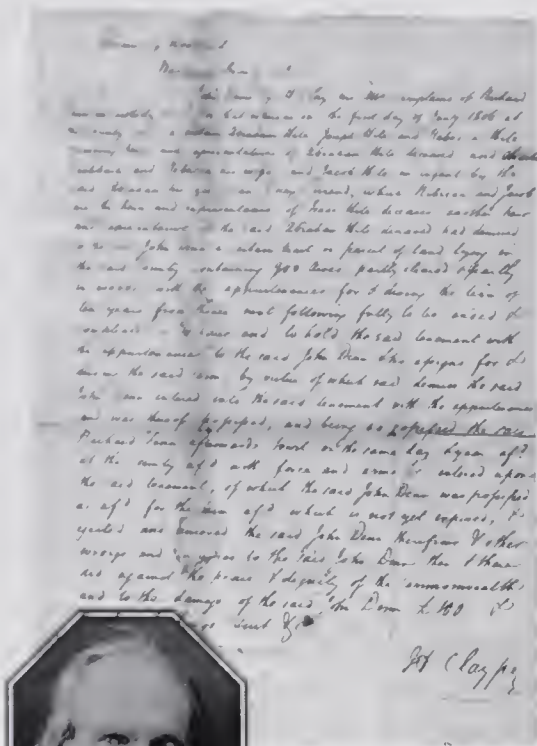
September 5, 1806. A

lengthy legal suit brought on behalf of his client one John Denn, suing for 100 pounds in damages, from being removed from land he rightly owned.

In part "...on the same day Lyon af[sai]d at the County af[d.]

with force and arms &c. entered upon the said tenement, of which the said John Denn was possessed...for the term af[d.] which is

not yet expired, & ejected and removed the said John Denn therefrom & other wrongs and injuries...then & there did against the peace & dignity of the Commonwealth and to the damage of the said John Denn..." Heavily waterstained with edges frayed and chipped, otherwise about good. In less than two months, Clay would take his seat in the U.S. Senate, becoming the very first in American history to do so before he reached the constitutional age requirement of 30 years.



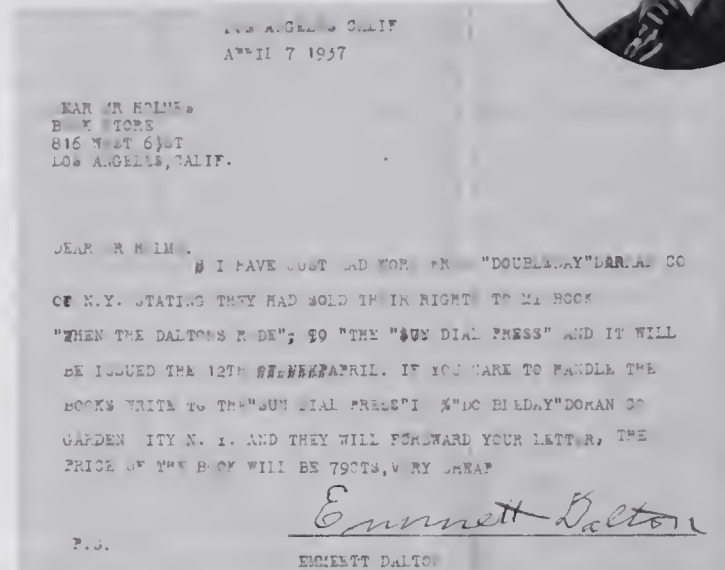
THE PRICE OF HISTORY: "...VERY CHEAP..."

177 DALTON, EMMETT

(\$1600-Up)

American outlaw, with his brothers Robert and Gratton, terrorized the early Western settlements from Kansas to California first as simple horse thieves, but eventually graduating to train and bank robbing; brother Gratton was captured in a raid on the Southern Pacific, but escaped and joined his brothers Emmett and Robert in Oklahoma Territory, where they recruited others to join their gang; after a quiet spell, a quick succession of train robberies brought the Dalton gang to the attention of the authorities; caught up in their own fame, the Daltons boasted about their plans for a daring raid on two banks in Coffeetown; arriving there, the gang met with heavy fire from the enraged townspeople and on October 5, 1892, Emmett was wounded, his brothers Robert and Gratton, and two other members of the gang were killed; Emmett was captured and given a long prison sentence. Scarce Typewritten Letter Signed "Emmett Dalton," 1 page, oblong small 4to, Los Angeles, Calif., April 7, 1937. Forty-five years after Emmett's capture and incarceration, the saga of the

Dalton Gang plays on. Writing to a "Mr. Holmes / Book Store / Los Angeles, Calif.," the author of the only inside story, relates "I have just had word from 'Doubleday' Doran Co. N.Y. stating they had sold their rights to my book 'When the Daltons Rode' to



'The Sun Dial Press' and it will be issued the 12th of April. If you care to handle the books write to the 'Sun Dial Press' in % 'Doubleday' Doran Co. Garden City, N.Y. and they will forward your letter, the price of the book will be 79cts, very cheap." Undoubtedly typewritten by Dalton himself, as the entire letter is written in uppercase and there are many strikeovers, otherwise very good, and ideal for display.

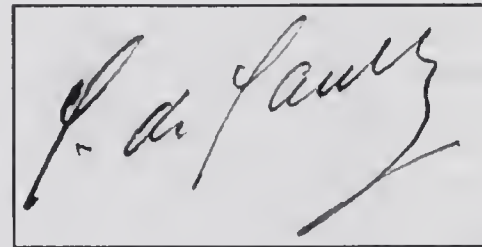
ON PUBLISHING HIS MEMOIRS

178 DE GAULLE, CHARLES [4]

(\$400-Up)

French general, president [1959-69], and celebrated patriot. Typewritten Letter Signed "C. de Gaulle," in French,

1/3 page, 4to, on stationery imprinted "LE GENERAL DE GAULLE," n.p., April 29, 1954. To R. Calmann-Levy, who had



written [carbon copy of his letter plus translation included] to the future architect and president of the French Fifth Republic in his temporary retirement, requesting de Gaulle's consideration of him as publisher of his memoirs, stating: "...You will not be surprised to know that I will be happy and proud to be your publisher. I will have the feeling of linking again my thoughts with a past which is dear to me. I have collaborated in London with the Information Service of 'France Libre' and also have contributed in the prolongation of its lessons. If you have not already reached an agreement with one of my fellow publishers, may I beg you to kindly grant me an interview..." In response, General de Gaulle writes: "After reflecting about it and considering the special 'historic' nature of my war memories, I have decided not to pursue further the proposal of your kind Firm concerning publication of the first volume of the edition. Please rest assured that I

have given your proposal full consideration and want you to know that I was highly touched by the interest that you have given to my work. I thank you and shall ask you, dear Sir, to believe in my best and distinguished feelings for you." Minor paperclip stain in top blank margin, otherwise in fine condition. With translation. The first volume of de Gaulle's *Mémoires de guerre* was *L'Appel*, published in 1954. Good literary association letter.

179 **EDWARD VIII** (\$500-Up)

King of Great Britain and Ireland; abdicated in 1936 to marry American divorcee Mrs. Wallis Simpson; upon abdication, created Duke of Windsor, a title formerly unknown. Scarce

sepia-tone
Photograph

Signed "Edward P. / 1912" as Prince of Wales, on the wide border below his image. A sensitive bust-length pose, at the tender age of 18. Oval format, on an embossed photographer's mount. Image signed in pencil by "P. Nadar,"

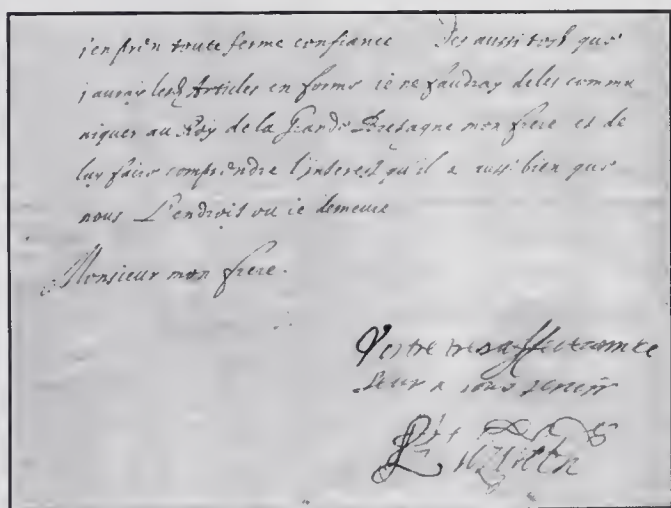


son of the noted Felix. Matted in nude tones, with lipstick inner-mat, contained under glass, in a beaded gilt frame. Very good.

"THE QUEEN OF HEARTS"

180 **ELIZABETH STUART** (\$550-Up)

Queen of Bohemia; eldest daughter of James I and VI of England and Scotland and Anne of Denmark; married Frederick V, Elector Palatine, in 1613, her marriage commemorated in *Epithalamium* by John Donne; intelligent



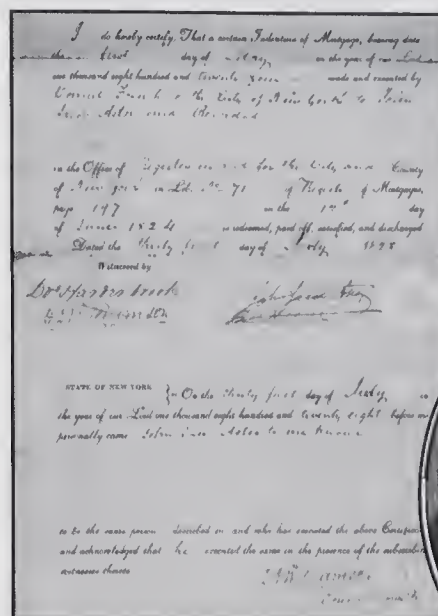
and cultured, she enlivened the court at Heidelberg by her presence and, with Frederick's championship of the Protestant cause and his brief, unhappy winter as King of Bohemia, she was known variously as "the Winter queen" or "the Queen of Hearts" and became a potent symbol of the Protestant cause in Europe and honored as a martyr to Protestantism; driven from Prague and deprived of the palatinate by Maximilian of Bavaria, the couple lived in exile in the Hague with their thirteen children [their daugh-

ter Sophia became the mother of George I of England]. Elizabeth died in London in 1662 while on a visit to her nephew, the newly-restored Charles II of England. Very scarce **Manuscript Letter Signed "Elizabeth,"** with seven-word closing in her hand, in *French*, 2-1/2 pages, small folio, n.p., undated [ca. 1635]. To "**Monsieur mon frere, Monsieur le duc de Simmern, Administrateur du Palatinat Electoral.**" An extremely interesting letter in which the daughter of James I says she will communicate the contents of the proposed order of banishment of protestants from the kingdom of Bohemia to her brother King Charles I of England. She has not seen the treaty, banning evangelical religion, between the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony, but is aware of terms outlined in the document. Tear in lower blank margin has been expertly repaired, however existing waterstains and mildew marks are still present, otherwise in very good condition. Letters of the "Queen of Hearts" rarely come on the market.

181 **FINANCIERS: JOHN JACOB ASTOR** (\$1500-Up)

German-born American fur magnate, real estate speculator and financier;

founder of the family fortune. Partly-printed **Document Signed "John Jacob Astor,"** 1 page, folio, New York

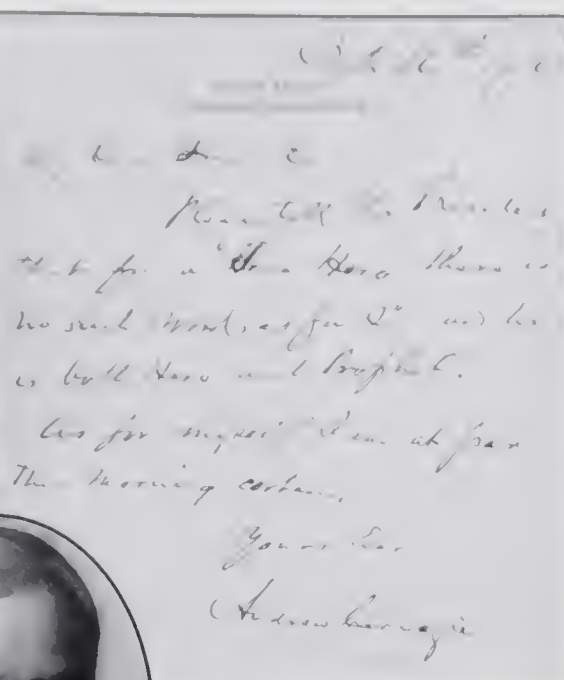
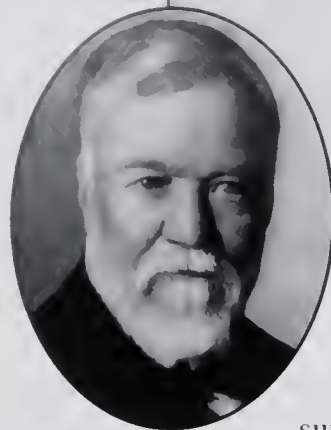


City, July 31, 1824. Countersigned by a commissioner and witnesses. A legal document recording for the state that the mortgage borrowed from Astor by Daniel French is "**redeemed, paid off, satisfied, and discharged.**" Though Astor initially made a fortune in the fur trade, it was when he began investing considerable sums into real estate that the basis of his dynasty was created. Much of Astor's real estate fortune came from New York City as this document from "...the office of Register in and for the City and County of New York" attests. Uneven age-toning, pronounced at top with wear at folds and some loss at edges. Expertly silked. Bears a bold signature of Astor complete with paraph, and official red wax and white paper seal. Overall, in good condition.

182 **FINANCIERS: ANDREW CARNEGIE** (\$1250-Up)

American steel industrialist and philanthropist. Impressive **Autograph Letter Signed "Andrew Carnegie,"** 1 page, 8vo, on his imprinted "Brick House / Noroton Connecticut" stationery, October 16, 1916. Writing to a friend [possibly Colonel House, adviser to President Wilson], the retired magnate pens: "**Please tell the President that for a 'True Hero there is no such word as fail' and he is both Hero and Prophet. As for myself I am at par this morning certain.**" Slight fold wear, otherwise

in fine condition. A great content letter in which a powerful private citizen offers inspiration to the sitting president. His longtime

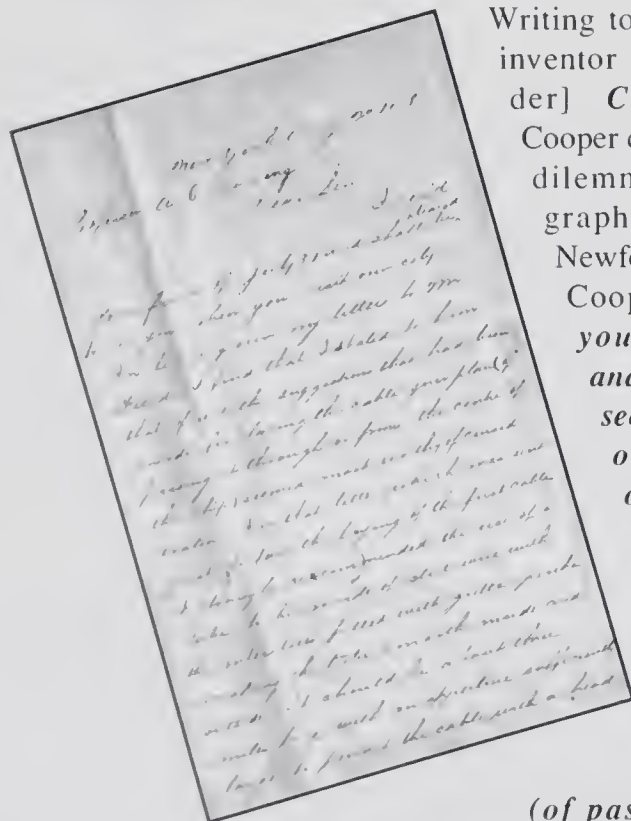


friend, Woodrow Wilson, kept the U.S. out of World War I as long as he could, thus earning Carnegie's plaudits in this letter. Though he supported the decision, it broke Carnegie's heart when Wilson finally declared war on Germany six months later.

AFTER THE ATLANTIC CABLE IS CONNECTED, COOPER CONTINUES TO WORK

183 FINANCIERS: PETER COOPER (\$500-Up)

American philanthropist and manufacturer; designed and erected the first American locomotive "Tom Thumb"; manufactured the first iron structural-beams used in erecting buildings; founded Cooper Union for the free study of chemistry, electricity, engineering, and science; an investor and consulting engineer in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Rare, historic **Manuscript Letter Signed "Peter Cooper,"** 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, New York City, August 20, 1858.



Writing to noted engineer and inventor "**Professor A[lexander] C[atlin] Twining,**" Cooper discusses their current dilemma, laying the telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Cooper relates "**I rec'd your favor of July 31 and shall be pleased to see you when you visit our city. In looking over my letter to Mr. [Cyrus West] Field I find that I stated to him that of all the suggestions that had been made for laying the cable your plan**

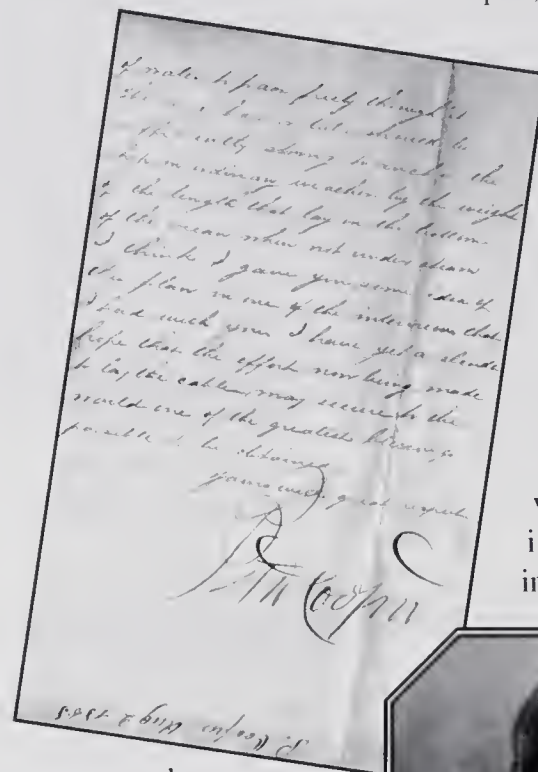
(of passing it through or from the centre of the ship) seemed

most worthy of consideration. In that letter which was sent just before the laying of the first cable I strongly recommended the use of a tube to be made of steel wire with

the interstills filled with gutta-percha making the tube smooth inside and outside. It should be about three miles long with an aperture [sic] sufficiently large to permit the cable with a head of water to pass freely through it. The wire hose or tube should be sufficiently strong to anchor the ship in ordinary weather by the weight of the length that lay on the bottom when not under steam. I think I gave you some idea of this plan in one of the interviews that I had with you. I have yet a slender hope that the effort now being made to lay the cable may secure to the world one of the greatest blessings possible to be obtained." In 1854, Cyrus West Field, the noted American capitalist, had a vision of being able to transmit important news and information across the Atlantic, in either direction, in a matter of minutes, not days. He first obtained a lucrative fifty years' monopoly and a government charter, then engaged the leading engineers and inventors of the day, and along with his friends Peter

Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt,

Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts, et al, formed a company to accomplish such a task. After many delays, drawbacks, and difficulties, consuming the better part of two years, a company was also organized in England, soundings were made in the



ocean, and with the cooperation of the British and American governments, the laying of the cable began in 1857. After progressing several hundred miles the cable snapped and a half million dollar venture



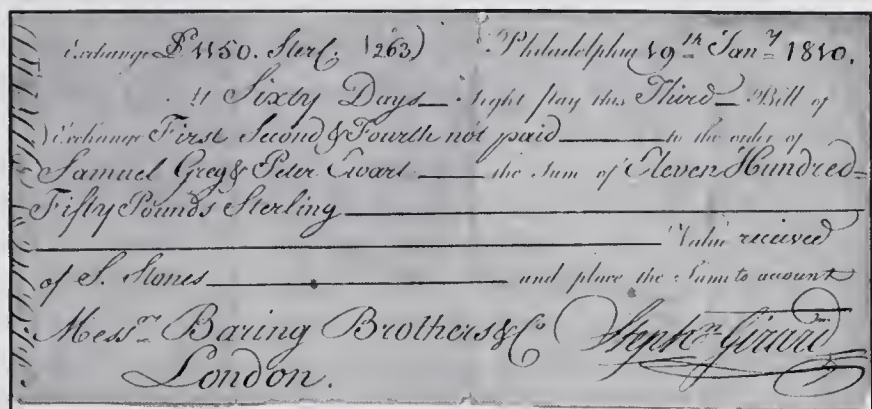
dropped into the murky depths. After refinancing the operation, a new plan was devised, repeated attempts were made, and finally on the fourth try, the desired success. On August 5, 1858 connections were made, and after the necessary adjustments, on August 16th a giddy Queen Victoria was able to send a message to the jubilant President James Buchanan. After the two-day "cable-carnival" in New York City, and around the globe, the cable stopped working. In the three weeks of operation several hundred messages had been sent, but now only vague signals came over the wire, and finally the cable failed, believed to be due to faulty insulation, the very experiments Cooper continued to work on when all others were celebrating. In 1859, funds were raised for a new cable and for possible repairs to the old one. The outbreak of the American Civil War chilled the relations between the once cooperating governments, but Field persisted, a heavier and

better insulated cable was begun, and after several tries, the cable again parted. Eventually, during the summer of 1866, experience and technology prevailed, a new and better working cable was finally laid, and Field's and Cooper's ultimate goal was achieved. Some minor age discoloration to second page, especially along the fold and top blank margin. Docketed by Twining on second page, otherwise in generally very good condition. An historic letter written in the midst of the setbacks encountered while laying the Atlantic cable.

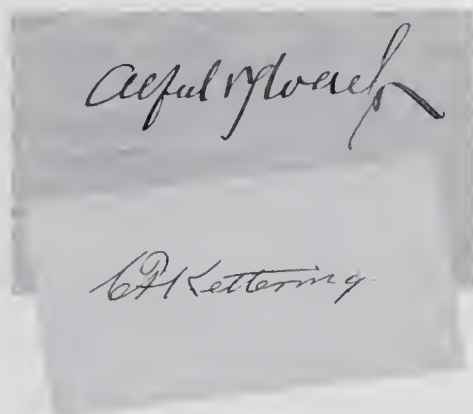
184 FINANCIERS: STEPHEN GIRARD and OTHERS [3]

(\$325-Up)

A choice gathering of three autographed items of noted financiers. **STEPHEN GIRARD**. American banker, merchant and philanthropist; provided funds for the War of 1812; helped establish the Second Bank of the United States. Uncommon **Document Signed "Stephn Girard,"** 1



page, oblong narrow 4to, Philadelphia, January 19, 1810. A partly-printed 60 day sight draft for £1,150 Sterling payable to Samuel Greg & Peter Ewart. "STEPHEN GIRARD" is imprinted vertically at left edge in a flowing script and has been partially trimmed. Age-toning throughout, three folds with some wear and minor separation, otherwise in good condition. Bears a vigorous signature with bold paraph. Accompanied by **Signatures** of **CHARLES KETTERING** and **ALFRED P. SLOAN**. Sloan was longtime president of General Motors and Kettering, leader of its research department. Great philanthropists, they

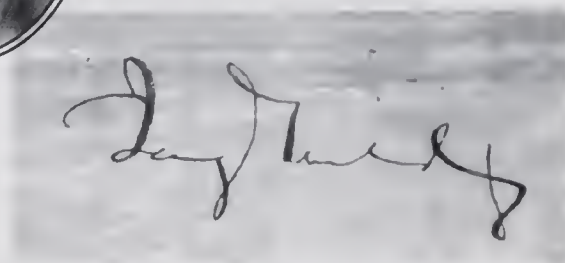


185 FINANCIERS: JAY GOULD (\$550-Up)

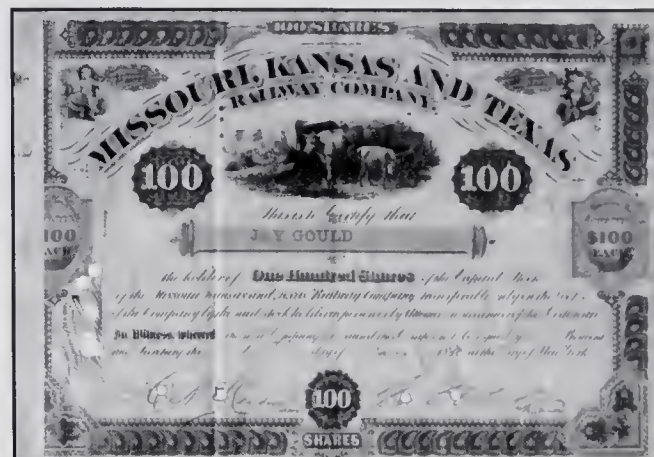
American financier, speculator, and railroad tycoon; with James Fisk, he assumed the directorate of the Erie Railroad; engaged in a scandalous battle attempting to thwart Vanderbilt's attempts to merge the Erie with the New York Central; attempted to corner the gold market and inadvertently brought about the disastrous panic of Black Friday [September 24, 1869]. Financial **Document** issued to and **Signed "Jay Gould"** on verso, 1-1/2 pages,



oblong folio, New York City, January 17, 1880. A stock certificate for 100 shares of the *Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company*. Handsome green underprint and elaborate border. Cherubs occupying the upper spandrels hold allegorical symbols of prosperity, while the central vignette depicts cattle



grazing by a brook. Pinholes throughout, browning and water stains in margin, usual hole punch and hand stamp cancellations, none of which affect the bold blue signature. An 8vo stub is glued to the certificate obscuring the left



border. At this time Gould was engaged in a high stakes race with the Union Pacific Railroad for the first transcontinental railroad system. This certificate was probably one of his many chips in that game.

CONDUCTING BUSINESS FROM DEBTORS' PRISON

186 FINANCIERS: ROBERT MORRIS (\$750-Up)

Signer of the Declaration of Independence; a financier of the American Revolution; founder of the Bank of North America; U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania, upon the organization of the new independent government; in his golden years, a daring land speculator. Interesting financial **Autograph Letter Signed "Robt. Morris,"** written from debtors' prison, 2/3 page, 8vo, no place, [Philadelphia], June 24, 1798. While serving as U.S. Senator, Morris began speculating in land. Borrowing money on credit, he purchased massive undeveloped tracts in western New York State, and with a partner, purchased a large part of the site of the present city of Washington, then only a wilderness, but in ten years, after Morris lost his lease, the capital of the nation would be moved there. These enormous holdings, in prosperous times, would have been a windfall, however the unforeseen Napoleonic wars caused paralysis in Europe, and the depression which follows in the wake of great extension of business founded on credit, eventuated his ultimate downfall. No land purchasers could be found to develop these unsettled lands, the taxes became due, and interest upon his loans became delinquent, all this leading to the depletion of his once vast for-

ture. Finally, in February, 1798, flat broke, a small creditor had him arrested and thrown into the Prune Street debtors' prison. Writing to the noted Philadelphia lawyer

and veteran of the American Revolution "Edwd. Tilghman Esqr.," about balances due on a land purchase, Morris who has undoubtedly involved Tilghman in his land deals, pens "As you was out of Town on Saturday 1

June 24. 1798
As you was out of Town on Saturday I wrote to Sheriff Hook telling him the Lands were mortgaged to you - in March 1792 I rec'd of you £400 & a few days after paid you £22.10 - These sums were on Acct. of Wilnores affair or Geddes you now [owe] £106.13.2 more. This being a Comp[an]y affair I wish to have a Statement of it if you can give me one that it may hereafter be my voucher. Your Obedt Servt
Edw. Tilghman

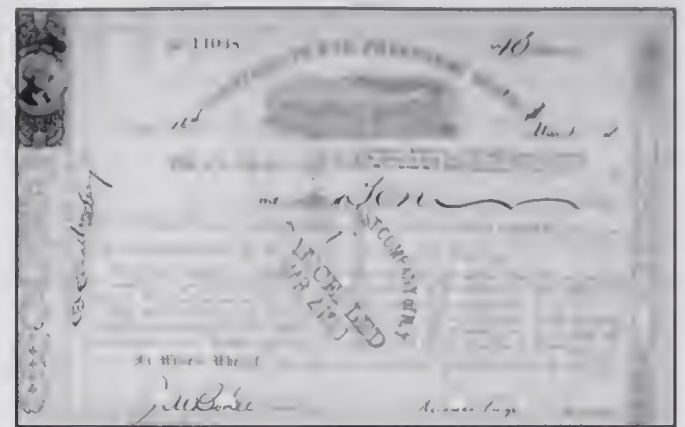


wrote to Sherriff Hook telling him the Lands were Mortgaged to you - in March 1792 I rec'd of you £400 & a few days after paid you £22.10 - These sums were on Acct. of Wilnores affair or Geddes you now [owe] £106.13.2 more. This being a Comp[an]y affair I wish to have a Statement of it if you can give me one that it may hereafter be my voucher." Immediately below and on the back page, Tilghman pens a huffy response Autograph Letter Signed "E.T. B.," dated "June 26, 1798," chastising "I this moment received Yours of 24th Inst. You should not have written to the Sheriff that the lands were mortgaged to me, as they have been regularly sold according to the Trust issued in me and the Purchasers have a perfect right to do what they please with them. If the land are sold I must inform the Purchasers at Sheriffs Sale how the matter is circumstanced. In Geddes affair I advanced you 9th March 1792, £400 and on 19th same Month reced. from Sheriff Stockton £401.5 so that the £22.10 you gave me I have added £1.5 so in my amount you are credited £23.15." Morris spent three years, six months and ten days in the abominable prison, fending off devastating epidemics of yellow fever. Finally, on August 26, 1801, under the Federal bankruptcy law, he was released, a broken man in both spirit and in body. He lived out his last years, in the shadow of his losses, a nearly forgotten and much pitied man, supported by his wife's annuity, in a small dwelling house in Philadelphia. Uneven age-toning, with edges frayed. Seal tear in blank area of last page. Morris' heavy pen-strokes obliterate some of Tilghman's response, however very good. An uncommon form of Morris, from the low point in his once meteoric career.

187 FINANCIERS: RUSSELL SAGE (\$400-Up)

American financier and politician; with Gould, engaged in extensive stock market manipulations. Colorful financial Document Signed "Russell Sage" as Vice President, 1 page, oblong small 4to, New York City, March 16, 1872.

A certificate for 10 shares of preferred stock in the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Printed in red ink, with an affixed blue 25¢ U.S. Internal Revenue stamp at upper left, the certificate features a wonderful engraved



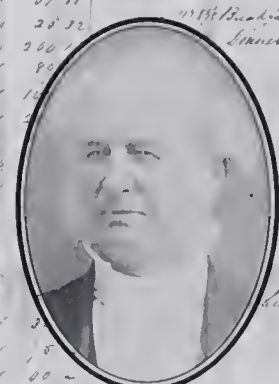
vignette of an early passenger train. Bears a purple hand stamp cancellation, not affecting signature, and usual hole punch cancellations, affecting the second "s" of "Russell." Slight show through from signatures on verso. Issued to Gebroers Boissevain, administrator for the American railway interests of Kerkhoven & Co. and the Bank of Rotterdam. In good condition.

AS CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMBOAT SWAN

188 FINANCIERS: CORNELIUS VANDERBILT (\$2750-Up)

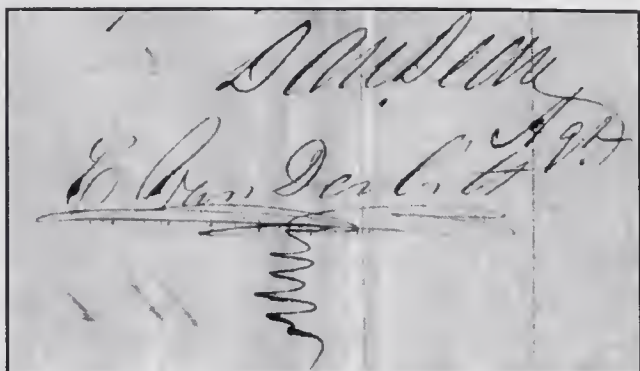
American financier; founder of the family fortune; at the age of 16, he bought a boat and ferried passengers and goods between Staten Island and Manhattan, thereby earning himself the nickname "the Commodore"; he was authorized during the War of 1812 to transport provisions to regiments around the city and soon had a small fleet engaged

Steam Boat Swan in account with Cornelius Vanderbilt			
1817	By 172 passengers from St. Bassett	1817	1817
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in river and coastal trade; in 1818, worked for Thomas Gibbons, a ferry-boat owner, whom he helped compete against Robert Fulton, who claimed a monopoly right for mail, freight, and passenger service in the New York area, operating for years illegally; with Vanderbilt's support, Gibbons managed by 1824 to have Fulton's monopoly voided by the U.S. Supreme Court, under John Marshall's direction, in the landmark Gibbons v. Ogden case; amassed a fortune in shipping, and by 1862, turned his focus to rail-

roads from which he enlarged his fortune considerably, making him one of the richest men of his time. Choice **Manuscript Document Signed "C. Van Derbilt"** and "**Dan. Dean / Agt.,**" 3/4 page, folio, n.p. [New Brunswick, New Jersey], [August 11, 1827]. A statement of account of the Gibbons "**Steam Boat Swan in account with Cornelius Van Derbilt,**" issued and signed just two years before Vanderbilt left the Gibbons empire to form his own highly competitive steamboat company. Thomas Gibbons had died in 1826, and his profitable steamboat business was passed on to his son, William. The *Swan*, one of the later Gibbons boats, was captained by Vanderbilt, offering highly competitive rates and meals on board. The boat catered to commuters, and offered extended travel arrangements through stagecoach connections. This accounting record,

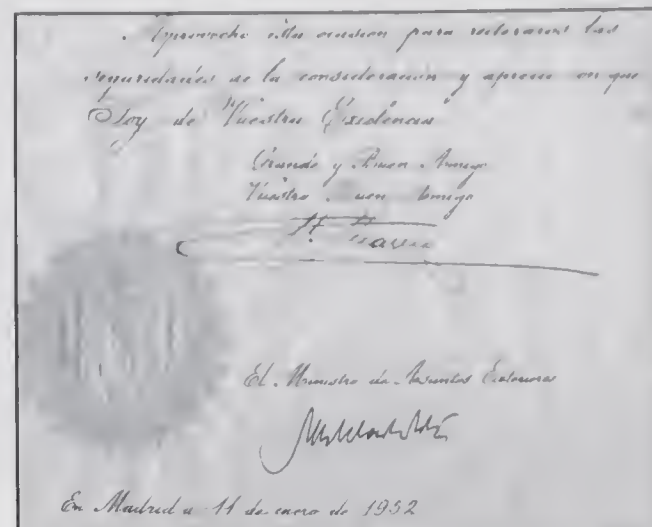


mainly covering July 1827, lists revenues on the right and expenses on the left. In the debit column, a considerable amount of money is shown as expended, as would be expected, on wood for fuel [coal not being much used until the early 1830's]. Vanderbilt's salary for the period is listed as \$250, and expenses charged to him amount to \$89.62-1/2. Revenues, in the right column, show passenger receipts for 972 people traveling from New Brunswick amounting to \$486; 1199 passengers traveling via stage, \$1051.70; 481-1/2 passengers traveling from Amboy, \$120.37-1/2, etc. Revenues from the bar come to \$311.50, while 1178-5/8 breakfasts brought in \$589.31-1/4 and the 871-1/2 dinners served amounted to \$653.50. Total revenues for the month of July amounted to \$5,104.53. Normal age-toning, with light waterstains at center fold, otherwise in very good condition. An outstanding and very scarce document of Vanderbilt, capturing the young financial genius at age 33 in his lucrative steamboat environment. Ideal for display. A choice, early steamboat record, of special historical importance.

SCARCE LETTER OF STATE BETWEEN DICTATORS

189 FRANCO-BAHAMONDE, FRANCISCO (\$750-Up)

Spanish dictator and Commander in Chief [1938-75]; leader of the insurgents during the Spanish Civil War [1936-39], receiving substantial aid from Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and, indirectly, from Great Britain and the U.S. through their "nonintervention" policy, allowing him to overthrow the socialist government and, with himself as head ["Caudillo"], establish an authoritarian regime. Choice **Letter of State Signed "F. Franco"** as "**Chief of the Spanish State**" and "**Commander in Chief of the National Army,**" in *Spanish*, 2 pages, folio [ca. 13-1/2" x 9"], on stationery embossed at head with his seal, Madrid, January 11, 1952. Countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and bearing large embossed white paper seal. "**To His Excellency, the President of the Dominican**



Republic" [RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO MOLINA]. With a view toward furthering the existing good relations between Spain and the Dominican Republic, Franco appoints Don Manuel Valdes Larranaga, "**Caballero Gran Cruz de la Orden del Merito Civil,**" to serve as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Dominican Republic. Extolling the virtues and distinguished service of Don Manuel, Franco assures Trujillo that his Ambassador will constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments. Minor pin holes in blank margins, otherwise fine. In 1952, Rafael Trujillo ended his second and longest [ten years] term as President. Engineering the election of his brother Hector as titular President later in 1952, Rafael remained solidly in power in the background and secured his brother's re-election each term until 1960 when Rafael replaced him with Joaquin Balaguer. Letters of State between important heads of government are rarely encountered.

A FASCINATING ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN PARIS DURING THE COMMUNE OF 1871

190 FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (\$650-Up)



During the Franco-Prussian War, after the surrender and capture of France's Emperor Napoleon III, the Third Republic was established at Paris, where the proud inhabitants withstood the German siege until forced to capitulate on January 28, 1871 because of starvation. Humiliated by German troops in their city and the dishonorable peace agreed to by the largely monarchist assembly, the French leaders remaining in Paris set up an independent republican government, and refused to obey the assembly. Faced with civil rebellion by the "radical" Communards, who squabbled among themselves and tried futile experiments at municipal government, the assembly convinced the Prussians to release French prisoners in order to form an army to besiege Paris. Entering the city, the government troops met desperate, fierce resistance by the Communards

behind barricades during "Bloody Week" [May 21-28, 1871] and ruthlessly shot down thousands of them. The Communards, who were gradually pushed to the center of the city, murdered hostages they had taken, including the archbishop of Paris, and burned the Tuileries Palace, the City Hall, the Palace of Justice, and other prominent buildings before being crushed. Summary executions of at least 17,000 prisoners were carried out by the victors, who imprisoned or exiled to penal colonies many others. The personal impact of this event is detailed in an **Autograph Manuscript** account recorded by a English Sister of the Society of Heaven, 37 pages, small 4to, n.p. [Paris], undated. Written in narrative form, the Sister remarks "*Our Reverend Mother General left Paris in May 1870 to visit*



"The sad events of Paris had prolonged Father's stay at Amiens and Paris. She arrived at Amiens on the 9th of March, left only on the 9th of May, and by a long road reached St. Louis, as we have already seen."

our houses in England...her absence was to be but of a few months. We were then far from thinking to what a point; and by what terrible events it was to be prolonged. These events have we may say, effaced from memory all that preceded them...All these hopes like so many others were carried away by the tempest." She speaks of the evacuation of most of her pupils "*only 12 remained about Paris,*" while "*those of the suburbs were brought into Paris for safety.*" The convent was taken over for an "*ambulance,*" apparently meaning a nursing facility, and she talks of the deprivations the Sisters suffered, but also gives fascinating accounts of the wounded and sick soldiers who were under her care. As the Mother Superior was in England at the time the siege began, she could not be present to give advice, and the nun mentions corresponding with her, often by balloon mail. At one point she mentions that "*in the Rue de la Sante and Rue Humboldt, close to us, the strongest barricades had been erected by the insurgents...The combat was most violent around us, and by our position we were subjected to the projectiles of both parties.*" They were threatened by the Communards who accused them of permitting government soldiers to

"The small prison was visited, & as he was released in the midst of the greatest poverty, & his little by little. The people was numerous than we should desire, as however gradually increasing, & by their death, by the good spirit that reigns amongst them, they give much consolation to their husbands. For thus may God."

fire "*from a window on some soldiers of the Commune.*" She continues "*But the troops of Versailles were approaching, the Boulevard alone separated them from*

our street, but it was impossible for them to cross it because of the projectiles...the insurgents, crossed the Boulevard, took possession of the terrible barricade...it was abandoned at their approach...showered round from an elevation...About 30 brave soldiers...struck into the midst of the danger...cannon raged day & night & it was that of civil war! Each day news more and more alarming reached our ears. The Archbishop, priests, religious men & women imprisoned, religious houses plundered & occupied by the national guard & even burnt. For several days our neighborhood was surrounded, the convents near were pillaged, we expected our turn..." Immediately after this she says the Sisters began to wear secular clothes in order to be unrecognizable as nuns. She ends with the French victory and the rebuilding of their convent and lives. A fascinating account, with mention throughout of how their religion helped not only them but the soldiers entrusted to their care. This extraordinary manuscript is in very good condition, but is mostly disbound.

191 **GAINES, EDMUND PENDLETON** (\$250-Up)

American soldier; veteran rifleman of the Indian wars; entered the United States Army in 1797; engaged in surveying duty from Nashville to Natches; named military collector of Mobile, Alabama in 1804, and commandant at Fort Stoddert; promoted Captain in 1807, the same year he arrested Aaron Burr and was a witness at his trial; during

Yours obt. Servant
Edmund P. Gaines
Major General by Bvt.
Commanding

the British war, commanded Fort Erie against a long and bitter enemy attack; promoted Brigadier General, given a gold medal and brevetted Major General, with the "Thanks of Congress"; served with Andrew Jackson against the Creek and Seminole Indians; participated in the Black Hawk War; mounted an expedition against the Indians in Florida in 1835, placing him at odds with General Winfield Scott; at the outbreak of the Mexican War, he recruited volunteers from Louisiana to send to Zachary Taylor, and was at once reprimanded by the U.S. War Department as he had no authority to call for troops, however within a few months he called on Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri for more troops; removed from command and ordered to Fortress Monroe for trial by court martial; ultimately the court found his undoubted patriotism and the real necessities of the case made his acts excusable; almost always at variance with the War Department, he had little regard for its authority; he was "fiery, unrestrained, and often bitter." Uncommon **Autograph Letter Signed** "*Edmund P. Gaines / Major General by Bvt. / Commanding,*" 1-1/3 pages, 4to, Norfolk, Va., November 8, 1829. Writing to "*Major General / Alexander Macomb / Commanding the / Army of the U.S. / Washington City,*" after having been appointed Commander of the new Western Department, Gaines, officially pens "*Having completed my Inspections*

at and in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, I shall in the course of the present week proceed to Fort Johnson N.C. and from thence to Charleston S.C. where I expect to be on the 18th of the present month; and from whence I shall report to you touching my further Inspections. In the interim I request the favour of your views, upon the subject of a change of the Geographical limits of the two principal Military Departments - namely, whether the Boundary of the year 1820 will not be adopted in preference to that subsequently established? Wishing to hear from you at Tarborough North Carolina..." Evenly age-toned, folds slightly weak, otherwise very good. In less than two years, Gaines would take the field in the first invasion of Illinois by Black Hawk.

THE CONSCIENCE OF HUMANITY!

192 GANDHI, MOHANDAS K. "MAHATMA"

(\$850-Up)

Hindu nationalist and spiritual leader, considered the father of his country; president of the Indian National Congress; assassinated by a Hindu fanatic. Scarce **Photograph Signed "M.K. Gandhi,"** small 8vo. A wonderful full-length, smiling pose of Gandhi manning the helm of a ship, while the captain and officers stand at his side. Signed mostly on the white background of his home-spun Hindu-style toga. Caption on verso identifies the image: "Photo...taken by Captain Giorgio De Luppis, Commander



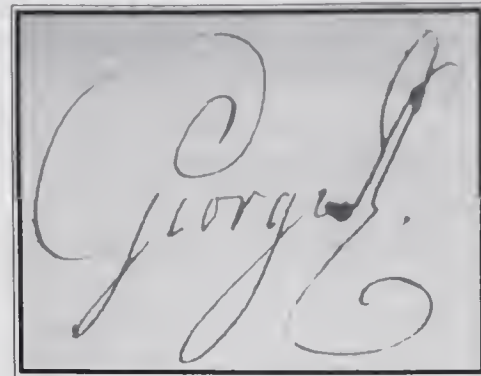
of the ship SS/Pilsa...during the voyage from India to England..." Age-stain in upper top left blank margin of the photograph [could easily be matted out], otherwise in very good condition. An unique informal signed image of the great Indian spiritual leader.

193 GEORGE III

(\$350-Up)

King of Great Britain and Ireland; his father having predeceased him, he succeeded his grandfather George II; suffered from attacks of mental illness; supported policy that led to war with the American Colonies, and ultimately to the loss of the colonies; late in his reign became totally deranged, forcing his son, George IV, to act as his regent. Handsome legal **Manuscript Document Signed "George R"** as King, 1-1/2 pages, folio, "Our Court at St. James's," November 30, 1780. Countersigned by "Hillsborough," at conclusion.

Embossed red-wax and white-paper Royal Seal below the bold signature of George III on the first page. A court document giving "Edward Bearcroft Esq." license to

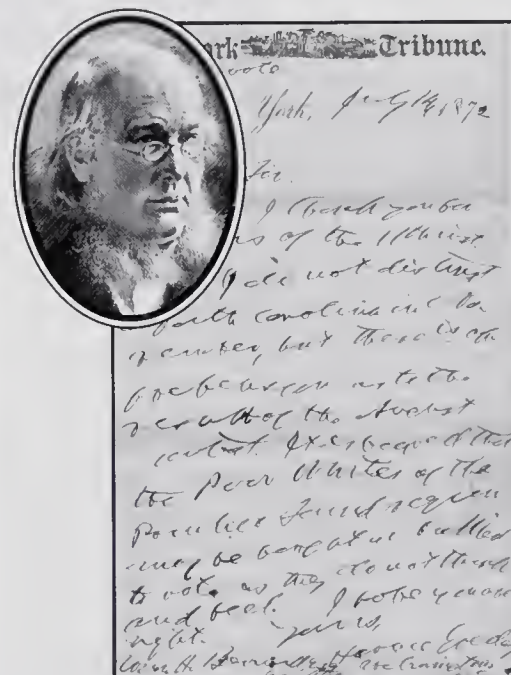


plead, as attorney, in the defense of "William Smyth Walford" and "Robert Holt Butcher," both indicted "...for a Conspiracy and Misdemeanor on the prosecution of Henry Southby..." Pronounced browning at top and bottom, reinforcing strip along left edge, and minor separation at folds, otherwise in very good condition. Issued the same year as the Gordon riots, during which, it has been argued, that George III single handedly saved London from destruction.

194 GREELEY, HORACE

(\$350-Up)

American journalist, publisher, author and political leader; used his powerful newspaper, the *New York Tribune* to influence thought of Northerners during



the Civil War, encouraging antislavery sentiments; sought an early end to the war; believed imprisonment of Jefferson Davis without trial was unconstitutional, so defied public opinion in the North by signing a bail bond for Davis's release; presidential candidate in 1872, losing to U.S. Grant. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed "Horace Greeley,"** 1 full page, 8vo, on imprinted "New York

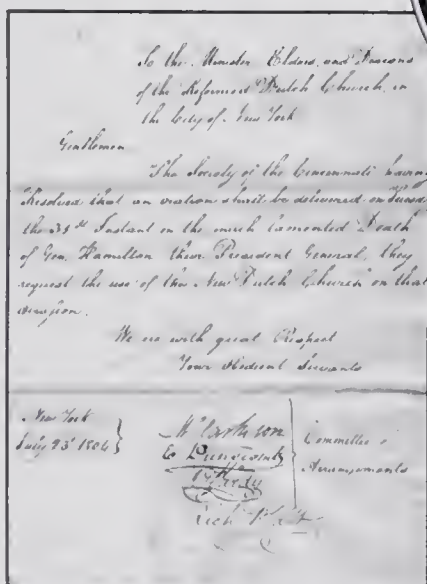
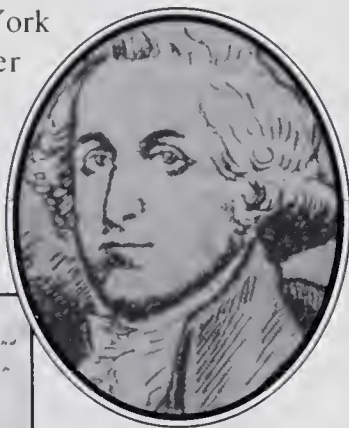
Tribune" stationery, New York, July 14, 1872. Writing to William H. Bernard, noted editor of *The Morning Star* at Wilmington, North Carolina, Greeley, in the midst of the heated presidential campaign, candidly begins his letter with the statement "Private." The willful editor hastily pens "I thank you for yours of the 11th inst. I do not distrust North Carolina in November, but there is apprehension as to the result of the August contest. It is believed that the Poor Whites of the Pamlico Sound region may be...bullied to vote as they do not think and feel. I hope

you are right." In the popular vote, Greeley was shy some 700,000 votes, but in the electoral college, he ran sadly short. His supposition about North Carolina was true. That state gave its 10 electoral votes to its former conqueror "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. Greeley took his losses of 1872 quite seriously, losing his wife in October, losing the editorship of the *Tribune* during the campaign, and finally losing the campaign. He was now a broken man. Just three weeks after the election, Greeley suddenly died. Evenly age-toned, with excess ink smears, not uncommon to Greeley letters, otherwise very good. A scarce period during his last great campaign.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI HONORS THEIR SLAIN PRESIDENT GENERAL

195 [HAMILTON, ALEXANDER] MATTHEW CLARKSON and OTHERS (\$550-Up)

American Revolutionary War soldier, first participating as a volunteer in the battle of Long Island; later, aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold, he was wounded at Fort Edward, and served gallantly in the battle of Saratoga; attached to the staff of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and served with him until the end of the war; Lincoln's assistant during his term as Secretary of War; brigadier general and then major general of N.Y. State Militia; involved in a heated newspaper controversy with Thomas Paine; an early member of the Society of the Cincinnati; State Senator; president of the Bank of New York [1804-25], of which Alexander Hamilton was a founder and author of its constitution. Rare Manuscript Letter Signed "M. Clarkson," "E. Dunscomb,"



"J.L. Hardy," and "Rich. Platt" as "Committee of Arrangements," 1 page, small 4to, New York City, July 23, 1804. Eleven days after the death of Alexander Hamilton,

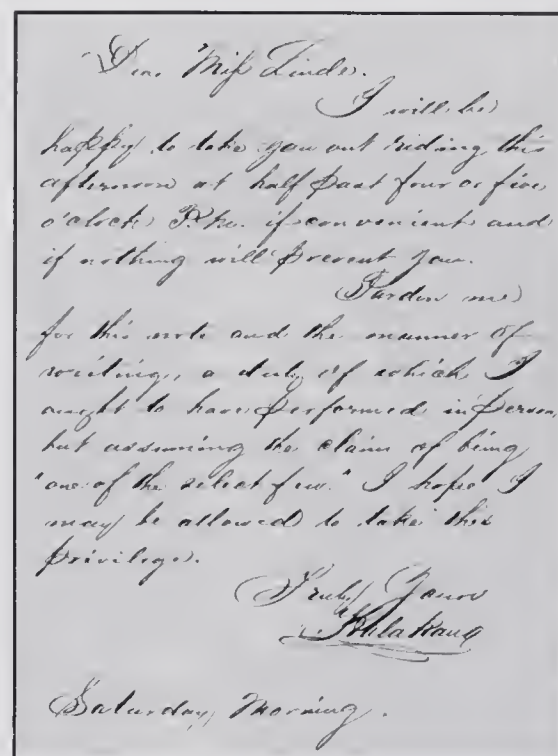
Clarkson, recently elected President of the Bank of New York, and his committee, addresses the "Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the City of New York," stating: "The Society of the Cincinnati having Resolved that an oration shall be delivered on Tuesday the 31st Instant on the much lamented Death of Gen. Hamilton, their President General, they request the use of the New Dutch Church, on that occasion..." Lightly age-toned at the folds, otherwise in very good condition. Long-term political differences between Hamilton and Aaron Burr came to a head in early 1804 when Hamilton succeeded in stemming the tide against Burr's election as Governor of New York. The defeat left

Burr thirsting for revenge and heated words between them provoked a challenge by Burr for a duel. Hamilton lacked courage to defy public opinion by rejecting it, and accepted with the utmost reluctance. The encounter took place in the early morning of July 11, 1804, under the Weekawken Heights on the banks of the Hudson, and Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first shot. Carried back to the home of William Bayard on Jane Street, he died the next afternoon after excruciating suffering. The Society of the Cincinnati is the oldest and most exclusive military society in the nation. At the instigation of Gen. Henry Knox, it was founded, in 1783, by officers of the Continental Army before they disbanded after the Revolution. Attacked at the time of its inception as an elitist order with aristocratic sympathies, the members of the organization wished to perpetuate the ideals of the Revolution, to maintain friendships they had formed and to extend help to those officers among them less fortunate. George Washington became the Society's first president general. An extremely scarce Alexander Hamilton item, probably the only one of its kind in private hands.

196 HAWAII: DAVID KALAKAUA (\$850-Up)

King of Hawaiian Islands; unsuccessful in election against King Wm. C. Lunalilo; elected King by Assembly after Lunalilo's death, and unlike Lunalilo, his ideas of reform aroused political opposition culminating in revolution in 1887; ultimately his powers were restricted by the formation of a new constitution; as King, visited the U.S. in 1874-75. Rare Autograph Letter Signed "Kalakan," 1 page, 8vo, n.p., undated. Writing "Miss Linde," the King pens a friendly note: "I will be happy to take you out riding this

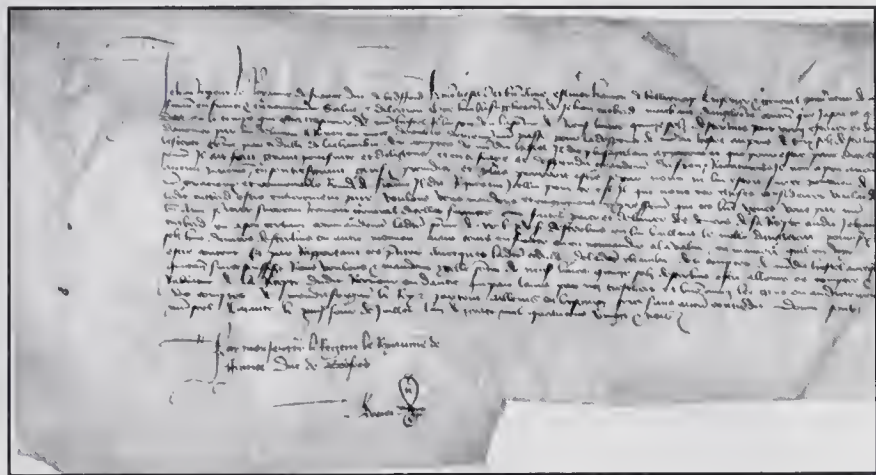
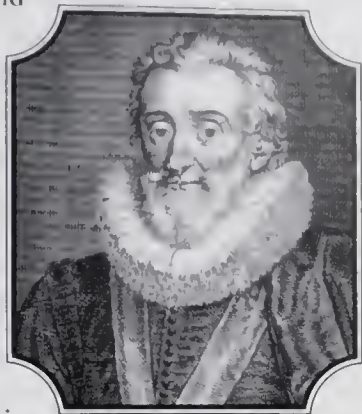
afternoon at half past four or five o'clock P.M. if convenient and if nothing will prevent you. Pardon me for this note and the manner of writing, a duty of which I ought to have performed in person, but assuming the claim of being 'one of the select few,' I hope I may be allowed to take this privilege." In fine condition.



afternoon at half past four or five o'clock P.M. if convenient and if nothing will prevent you. Pardon me for this note and the manner of writing, a duty of which I ought to have performed in person, but assuming the claim of being 'one of the select few,' I hope I may be allowed to take this privilege." In fine condition.

Please note that a 10% buyer's premium
will be added to each lot purchased.

Duke of Bedford, son of King Henry IV, brother of King Henry V; Lieutenant of England during Henry's French campaigns culminating in Agincourt; prosecuted the war with the French leading up to the siege of Orleans; under his authority, Joan of Arc was burned at the stake as a witch; secured the coronation of the child Henry VI as King of England and France, and acted as regent in each nation during Henry's minority; depicted in four of Shakespeare's plays: *Henry IV* parts 1 and 2, *Henry V* [where the Duke of Exeter says of him "Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of Valour."], and *Henry VI*. Very rare vellum **Manuscript Document** bearing the Signum "*Johan,*"



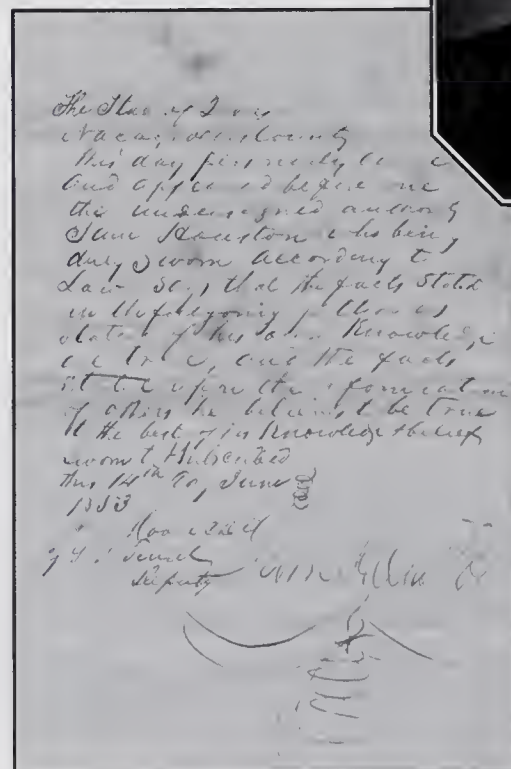
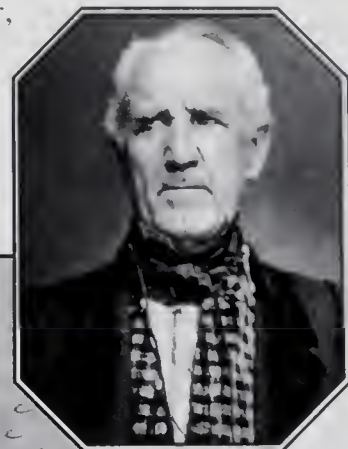
in old *French*, 1 page, oblong folio [ca. 6" x 11-3/4"], Nantes, France, July 14, 1423. A directive ordering the English Treasurer of France, Hamon de Bellecnap, to pay nine pounds fifteen shillings to John Cutberd, an English merchant, out of the funds of the Receiver General. At the head, the document announces: "*John, Regent of the Kingdom of France, Duke of Bedford, to our most dear and well beloved esquire Hamon de Bellecnap, Treasurer and governor general of our finances in France and Normandy, greetings and love...the humble supplication of John Cutberd, merchant of England contending that although [during] the time that you were Treasurer of our Household, there was due to him the sum of nine pounds fifteen shillings sterling...as by the schedule of the Chamber of Accounts of our said Household. He says, as [appears more plainly], that he has made great pursuit and diligence in order to be paid this sum, and in this has defrayed and expended greatly of his own money. Nevertheless, he has not been able to have any payment of it, to his very great grief and prejudice, and more could be [by] us, if he were not [provided] in this to our gracious and suitable [Reundede] as he says, asking this. Because of this we, having considered these matters, wishing the said Cutberd to be entirely paid, command you and bear witness expressly that, on sight of these letters, you cause to be paid and delivered by our well beloved Pierre Surreau, Receiver General of these finances, out of moneys in his Receipt, to the said John Cutberd... Given under our seal, at Mantes, the 14th day of July in the year of grace 1423. By my Lord the Regent of the Kingdom of France, the Duke of Bedford, Roiet."*

Though a 7/8" x 5-1/4" strip of vellum at the bottom right has been excised [probably bearing a hanging seal], the document is otherwise in very good condition. The signature "Roiet" at the conclusion is that of John's scribe and the 'figure-8' signum [symbol representing a signature] drawn in his hand. There may be at least one, possibly several letters in John's holograph around the signum. During this period, monarchs tended not to be very literate and many nobles would do no more than to draw one of their initials, their "mark" as it were. It was thus customary for nobles to add one or two letters of their names to a signum as their mark. An unique opportunity to possess a 15th century document representing an individual of such great historic and literary import! With nearly complete translation.

198 HOUSTON, SAM

(\$1250-Up)

Texas patriot; soldier; Indian advocate; member of the House of Representatives; Governor of Tennessee; relocated to Texas, upon the growing agitation for Texas Independence; fought against the army of General Santa Anna, and dealt them a smashing defeat at San Jacinto, capturing the Mexican general; three-times elected President of the Republic of Texas; served in the Texas legislature; with the admission of Texas to the Union, he was sent to the U.S. Senate and remained there nearly 14 years; opposed secession but finally acquiesced, refusing to swear allegiance to the Confederacy; died in Huntsville, Texas on July 26, 1863. Interesting **Manuscript Document Signed "Sam Houston"** while U.S. Senator, 3/4 page, tall folio, Nacogdoches County, State of Texas, June 14, 1853. A sworn affidavit enlisted from one of Texas's leading citi-



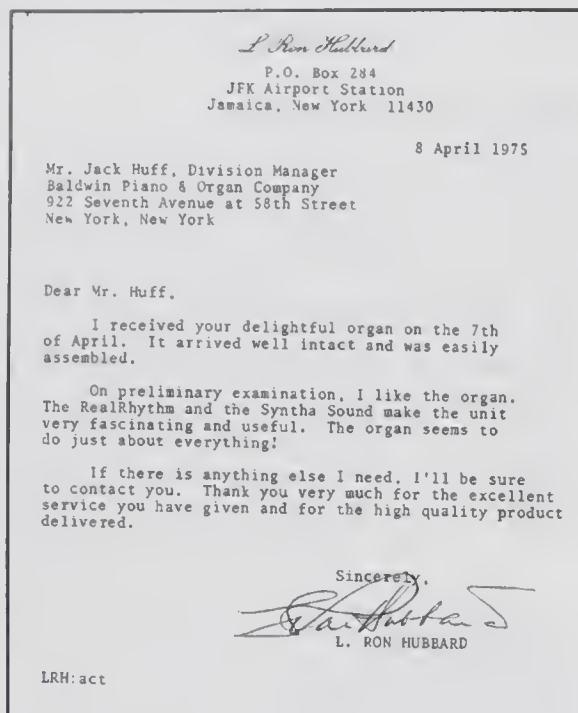
zens, Houston, at home again during the Senate's summer recess, appears at court in the case of "*Sam Houston vs Thomas J. Jennings.*" The affidavit relates "*This day personally came and appeared*

before me the undersigned authority Sam Houston who being duly sworn according to Law says that the facts stated in the foregoing petition as stated of his own knowledge are true, and the facts stated upon the information of others he believes to be true to the best of his knowledge & belief. Sworn to & Subscribed this 14th day June 1853." Boldly signed by Houston at the conclu-

ston with an enormous paraph. Countersigned secretarily by "A.J. Moore," and "By S.H. Terrell / Deputy." On blue legal stationery, scattered with age-stains and discolorations, otherwise very good.

199 HUBBARD, L. RON (\$400-Up)

American author; founder of the Church of Scientology; his book, *Dianetics*, one of the "best sellers" of all time; a recluse but recognized classical musician who recorded with several artists; his church recently successful in a suit against the U.S. Government, winning tax exempt status. Excessively rare Typewritten Letter Signed "L. Ron Hubbard," 1 page, small 4to, on his engraved stationery, P.O. Box 284, JFK Airport Station, Jamaica, N.Y., April 8, 1975. To the divisional manager of the Baldwin Piano & Organ Company. "I received your delightful organ on the 7th of April. It arrived well intact and was easily assembled."

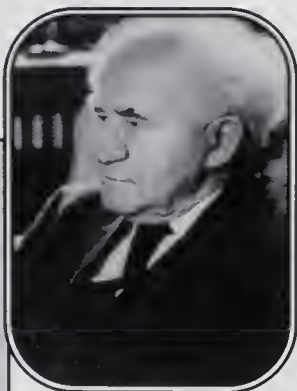
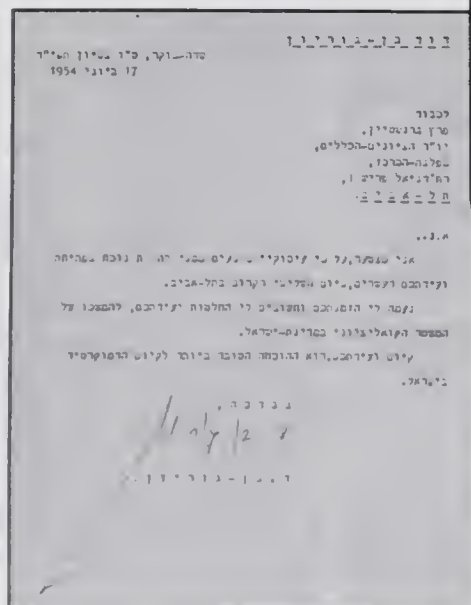


On preliminary examination, I like the organ. The RealRhythm and the Syntha Sound make the unit very fascinating and useful. The organ seems to do just about everything!..." In fine condition. Bears a robust bold signature.

"...PROOF OF DEMOCRACY IN ISRAEL..."

200 JUDAICA: DAVID BEN-GURION (\$450-Up)

Israeli politician and statesman; proclaimed Israeli independence in 1948 and became the new independent nation's first Prime Minister. Good patriot content Typewritten Letter Signed "D. Ben-Gurion," in Hebrew, 3/4 page, large 8vo, Kibbutz Sde-



Boker, June 17, 1954. To Peretz Bernstein, Chairman of the Liberal Party. He writes: "I am sorry, but previous commitments

make it impossible for me to take part in the opening ceremonies of your 20th anniversary convention, next Tuesday in Tel-Aviv. Your invitation is important, and the decisions your convention will take are important to me, with relation to the continuity of the government coalition in the State of Israel. The convening of your convention is the best possible proof of democracy in Israel." Light age-toning, with file holes in right blank margin, otherwise in very good condition.

HISTORIC 1935 GATHERING OF THE LEADERS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AMID OMINOUS STORM CLOUDS

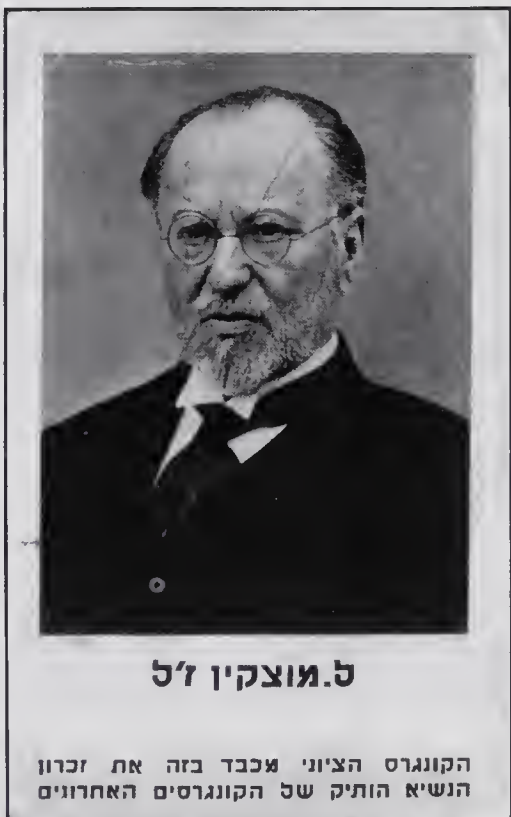
201 JUDAICA: ZIONIST LEADERS (\$2200-Up)

An extraordinary and perhaps unique collection of 28 Signatures, in Hebrew, in pencil, all written on the back of an 8vo postcard, consisting of Jewish leaders attending the



19th Zionist Congress in Lucerne, Switzerland in September, 1935, obtained by a young American attending the event. The stunning assemblage of signatures consists of most of the great Zionist leaders of the time, including all but one of the World Zionist Organization Executive Committee, five signers of the Israeli Proclamation of Independence and many founders of important organizations. Included are: CHAIM WEIZMANN, future first President of Israel; DAVID BEN-GURION, future first Prime Minister of Israel; HENRIETTA SZOLD, founder of Hadassah; MARTIN BUBER, Jewish philosopher and theologian; MOSHE SHER TOK [better known as MOSHE SHARETT], co-author and signer of the Israeli Proclamation of Independence; ELIEZER KAPLAN, first Minister of Finance of Israel; YITZHAK GRUENBAUM, first Minister of the Interior; Israel's first Minister of Religious Affairs and one of the great Talmudic scholars, Rabbi YEHUDA FISHMAN and his wife ADA FISHMAN; NAHUM GOLDMAN, early settler of Palestine who established the first kubbutz and founded the World Jewish Congress; BERL KATZNELSON, Ben-Gurion protege and co-founder of the Zionist Labor Party; MENACHEM USSISHKIN, fiery leader of Russian Zionism; first generation Zionist and respected elder, NAHUM SOKOLOW who played a noble part in obtaining the Balfour Declaration; American Jewish author, SCHOLEM ASCH; Weizmann's chief supporter in America, LOUIS LIPSKY; W.Z.O. representative and Director of Colonization in Palestine for 30 years, ARTHUR RUPPIN; Weizmann protege, SELIG BRODETSKY;

Mizrachi leader, **RABBI MEIR BERLIN**; W.Z.O. Exec. Committee member, **BERL LOCKER**, and co-founders of Herut **Dr. BEN-ZION MOSSINSON** and **ISADOR SCHWARTZBART**. Six others have also signed but have not been positively identified, though five surnames appear to be legible. One is Wise, possibly the great American Rabbi Stephen Wise; one Zuckerman, one Groenmann, one Blum and one Sokal. Another unidentified man has signed twice. Jewish leaders from North America, Europe and Palestine had gathered in Lucerne for the 19th Zionist Congress. The Congress itself faced three overwhelming pressures: the spread of Nazism in Germany and the general anti-Semitic climate that it set loose throughout the world, increased Arab attacks against Jewish settlements in Palestine, and the shift by the British against Zionist activities in Palestine. The Zionist movement had been divided even prior to this Congress, and there were three areas of division. The first was over whether Zionism should continue to rely on diplomatic initiatives or should become more radical because the diplomatic results seemed so meager. The second was whether Zionism should be solely a left wing movement (as the majority socialists and social democrats advocated), or should they allow right wing politics. The third was particularly urgent in Germany - should the Zionist movement place more emphasis on immigration to Palestine, or should it try to improve the lot of Jews where they lived. The Congress reinstated Weizmann as the head of the W.Z.O. after a four year exile, heard a keynote speech in Yiddish by Ben-Gurion and attempted to set a course to meet the problems it faced. The front of the postcard has a memorial photograph of prominent Zionist Leo Motzkin, Weizmann's mentor in the earliest days of Zionism who had died in 1934. The signatures are all on the message side, which also contains a postmark of the "XIX Zionisten Kongress, Luzern, 2.IX.35.," plus stamps of Switzerland, and of Herzl and Hebrew poet Chaim Nachman Bialik. With all signatures being written in Hebrew, the original collector printed in pencil in English, in small letters, the surnames of the signatories beside the autographs for ease of identification. Generally in very good condition, with just a little soiling. An unforgettable tangible remembrance of the struggle of the Jewish people for a national home, and the men and women who made its realization possible.



ל. מוצקין ז"ל

הקונגרס הציוני מכבד בזה את זכרון הנשיא הוותיק של הקונגרסים האחרונים

A PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT

202

KANT, IMMANUEL

(\$3000-Up)

German philosopher, one of the great figures in the history of western thought; he described his philosophy as "transcendental" or "critical" idealism, and he exerted an enormous influence on subsequent philosophy, especially the idealism of Fichte, Hegel and Schelling. Choice and exceptionally scarce **Autograph Quotation Signed** "Immanuel Kant," in Latin, 1/2 page, 8vo, no place,

Immanuel Kant

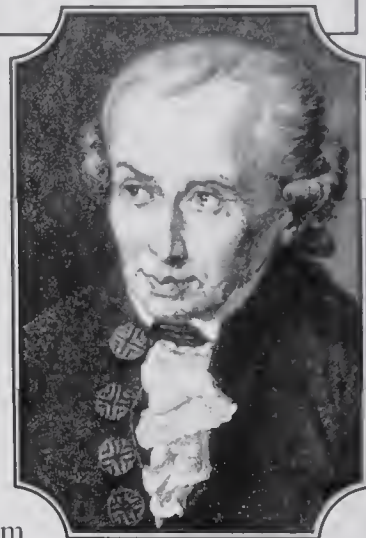
March 2, 1792. Kant writes:

"He who is quick to disclose, hastens toward repenting,"

below which he has added his academic affiliations, translated roughly as: "University Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Department of Philosophy, Member, Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences, dated 2 March 1792." Kant

was associated with the University of Königsberg from 1755 until shortly before his

death in 1804. In 1793, the year after these lines were penned, his important work, *Religion Within the Bounds of*



Ad poenitendum propestat, cito qui iudicat.

Immanuel Kant

Log. et Metaph. in Univ.-Prof. Regiom.

Professor Ordin.

Facultatis Philos. Senior,

Acad.: Reg. Scient. Berol. Memb. hon.

Die 2. Mart. 1792

Mere Reason was published. Tipped at corners to a larger beige-colored album page. In fine condition. A rare autograph.

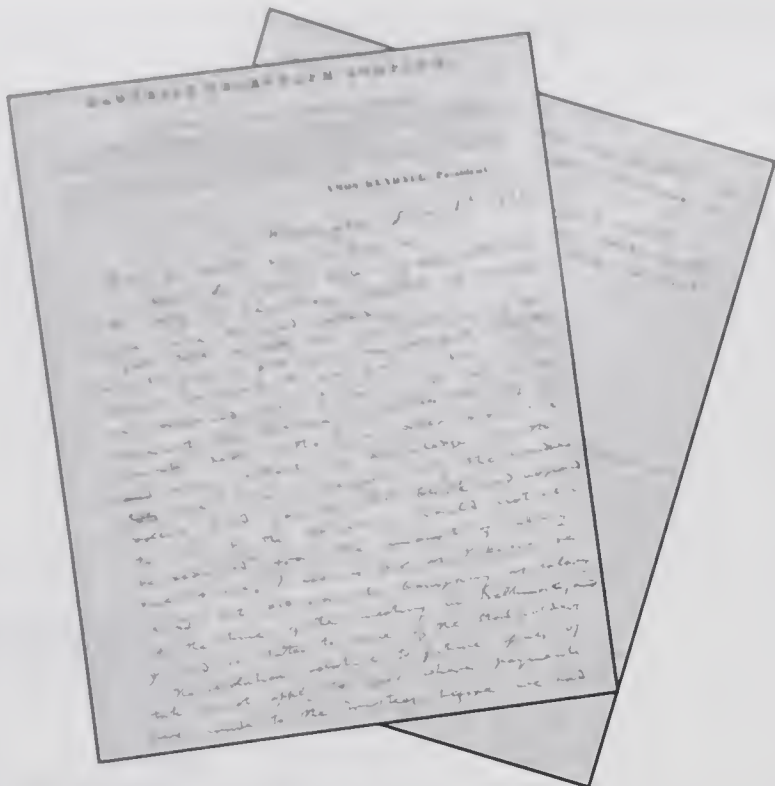
"...UNTIL THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS..." OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

203

KENDALL, AMOS [2]

(\$450-Up)

American journalist, Postmaster General, and business agent for Samuel F.B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. **Autograph Letter Signed** "Amos Kendall," 3-1/5 pages, 4to, on imprinted stationery of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, Washington [D.C.], June 1, 1846. Writing to Thomas M. Clark, an irate Kendall complains of having his salary garnished on orders of the company's Committee of Accounts. He pens: "...You stated correctly the circumstances of the loan to me of \$100 and I am satisfied with the manner in which it was paid so far as you are concerned, but I know not by what warrant the Treasurer



undertakes to pay my private debts without an order from me and even without my knowledge, and then tells me, 'I see no reason why the hundred dollars paid you by Mr. Clark and repaid to him by the Company should not also be deducted' from the amount of salary due to me. I had, as far as I knew, received but \$50. from the Company as salary at the time of the meeting in Baltimore, and I had so stated to some of the stockholders. The resolution relative to future issues of stock cannot apply to cases where payments were made to the Trustees before we had a Treasurer or a Treasury, or to cases where the moneys cannot by possibility go into the Treasury. Such is my case. If my certificates cannot be had otherwise, I must wait, however, until the next meeting of Stockholders; but to enable me to explain how the last \$200. was paid, I beg you send me a copy of my account as adjusted. I do not know that I should have objected to an arrangement relative to myself such as seems to be contemplated by one of the resolutions, had I been amicably consulted instead of being undermined by secret representations, attacked in my absence and insulted with a false preamble. I have not sunk so low in my own esteem as to submit to all this, however much I deplore the consequences to the interests of others...The highest obligation which one human being owes to another now keeps me at home; but as soon as I can leave I shall call a meeting of the Board and insist on my duties being defined. In the meantime any arrangement you make for my paper will be approved by me..." It was as Andrew Jackson's adviser and Postmaster-General that Kendall first achieved renown. But in 1845, emerging from a period of ill health and financial setbacks, he began a new career as business agent for Samuel F.B. Morse. During the next fourteen years, he supervised the disposition of patent rights for Morse's invention. Now a rich man, Kendall devoted his final years to religion and philanthropy, as the patron of Washington's Calvary Baptist Church and the founder of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb [now Gallaudet College]. Faint show-through and minor water-stain along left edge. Written and signed in Kendall's palsied hand the year after his engagement with Morse. Accompanied by a late nineteenth century typewritten transcript copy, 2-1/3 pages, 4to, n.p. undated.

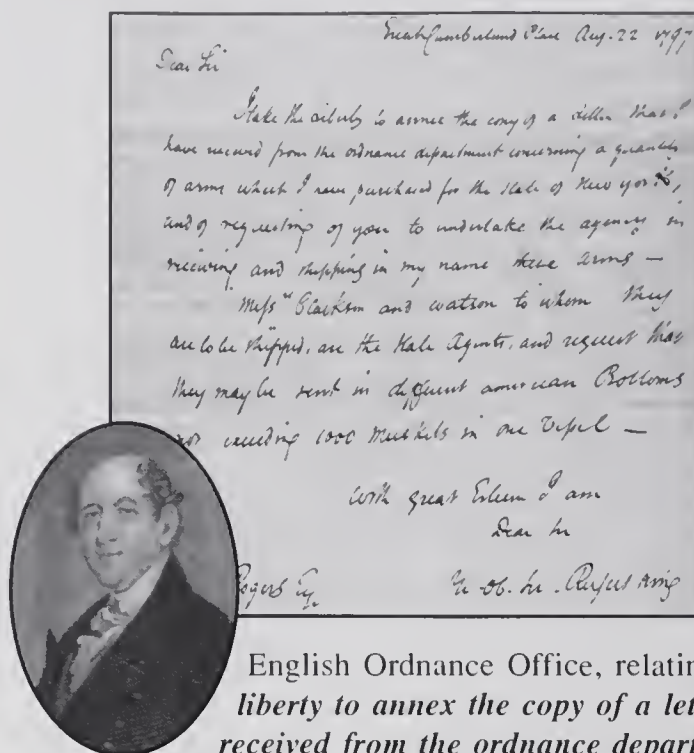
LORD CORNWALLIS AGREES TO SUPPLY ARMS TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK

204 KING, RUFUS

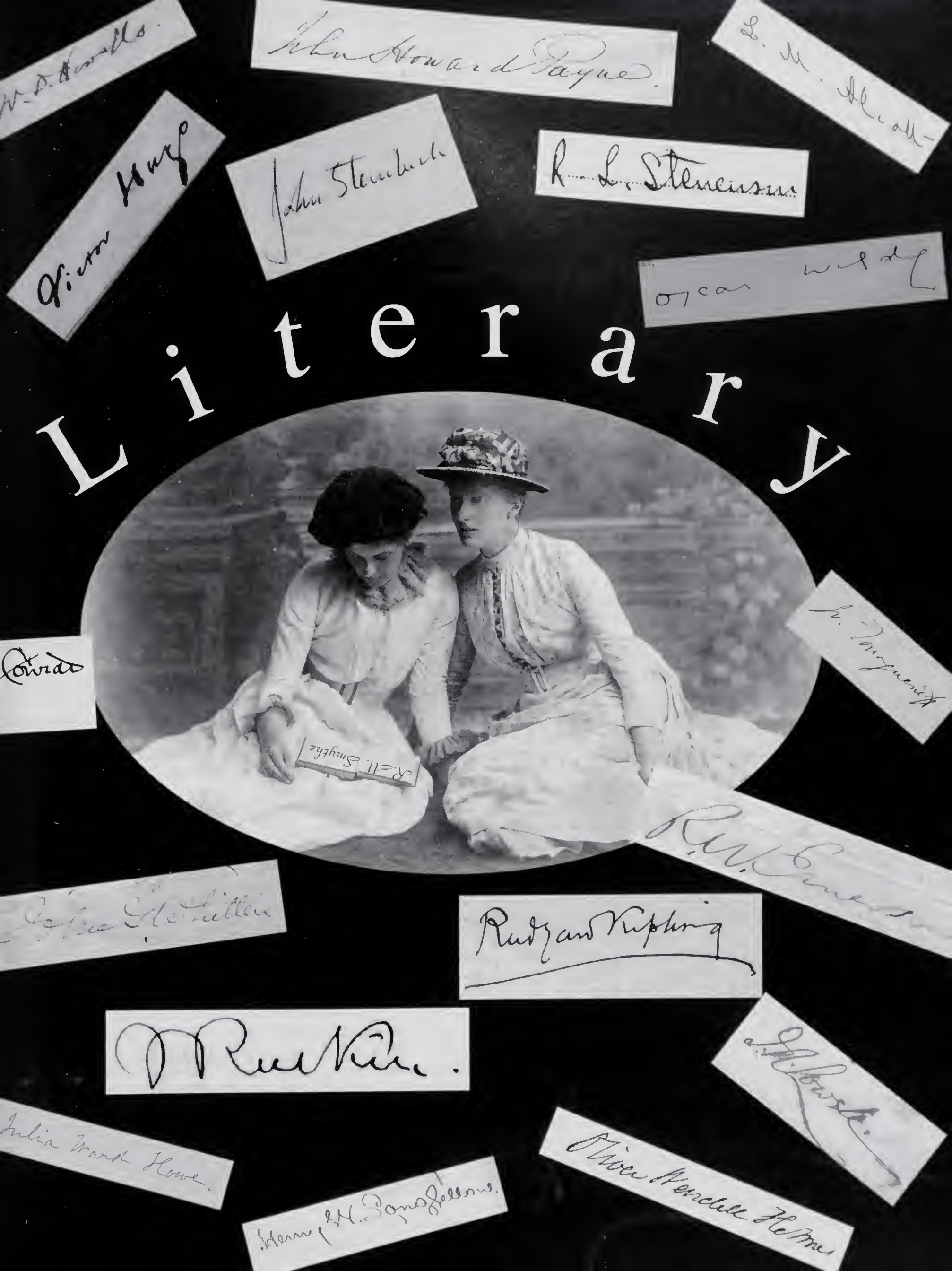
(\$575-Up)

American political leader; member of the Continental Congress; U.S. Senator; U.S. minister to Great Britain. A most unusual Autograph Letter Signed "Rufus King" while John Adams' Minister to Great Britain, 1 page, 4to, Great Cumberland Place, [London], August 22, 1797.

Writing on the otherwise blank last page of a letter written to him, King informs "Mr. William Rogers Esqr." about details of a purchase made from the



English Ordnance Office, relating: "I take the liberty to annex the copy of a letter that I have received from the ordnance department concerning a quantity of arms which I have purchased for the State of New York, and of requesting of you to undertake the agency in receiving and shipping in my name these arms. Messrs. Clarkson and Watson to whom they are to be shipped, are the State Agents, and request that they may be sent in different American bottoms not exceeding 1000 Muskets in one Vessel." The letter to which King refers is an Autograph Letter Signed "R.H. Crew," 2 pages, 4to, n.p., Office of Ordnance, August 15, 1797. In formal English style, Crew pens: "I have the Honor by the direction of the Marquis Cornwallis to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's note addressed to His Lordship on the 10th instant, wherein your Excellency desires to be informed whether the Five Thousand Stands of arms which this government promised some Months since to furnish for the State of New York are ready for Delivery...And I hence the commands of His Lordship to acquaint your excellency that in consequence of your note orders have been given for allotting Five thousand Stands of arms...and they will be accordingly issued from His Majesty's stores at the Tower either packed in Chests or not, just at your Excellency's option...The Marquis Cornwallis commands me at the same time to acquaint your Excellency that the Board of Ordnance will charge for the arms...the price they have paid for them to the manufacturer viz: 32/ each Musquet with its Bayonet and Scabbard and Steelrammer complete...If your Excellency will be pleased to direct your Agent to apply to...the Master Furbisher at the Tower...to made every necessary arrangement for the Delivery...with all dispatch." Lord Cornwallis, who held the American Colonies in high regard, had 15 years earlier laid down his arms to a superior force and a superior general, George Washington. Unusual content, perhaps preparing for the quasi-war with America's former ally in the Revolution, France.



L i t e r a r y

David

Edgar Allan Poe

Julia Ward Howe

Henry W. Longfellow

Oliver Wendell Holmes

J. H. Baskin

Rudyard Kipling

R. M. Jones

M. Turgenev

Oscar Wilde

R. L. Stencius

John Stencius

W. D. Howells

L. M. Allen

John Howard Payne

“...MY THEME HAS BEEN ‘IMMORTALITY,’ ‘PRIVATE LIFE’ AND ‘CONCORD AUTHORS’...”

205 LITERARY: AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT

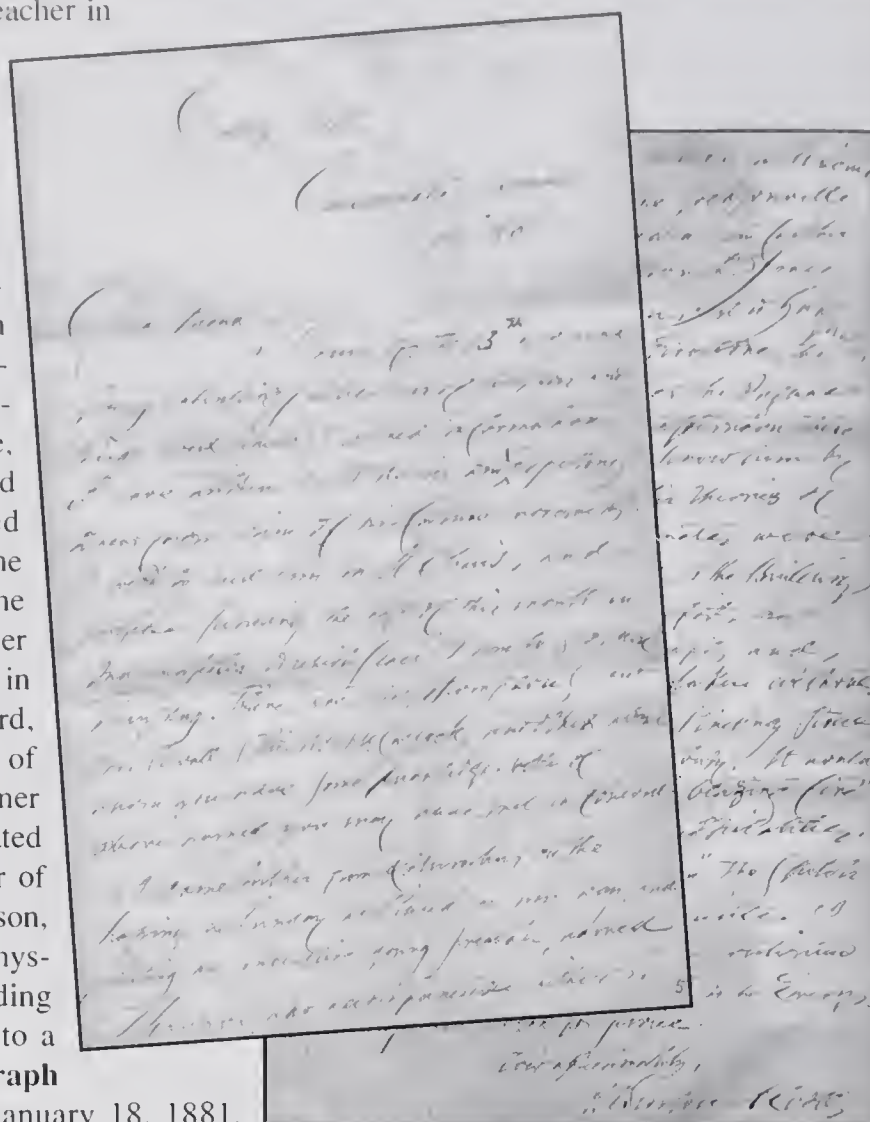
(\$450-Up)

American transcendentalist, teacher, mystic and writer; itinerant peddler in Virginia and the Carolinas, learning from the Quakers the knowledge of individual inspiration, which became the foundation of his life and work; teacher in small communities of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania; in Germantown, Pennsylvania, he established his own unsuccessful educational program, the curriculum being too far advanced of anything being taught in America at the time, espousing harmonious development of the physical, esthetic, intellectual, and moral natures; these changes along with the decrease of corporal punishment and the presenting of instruction as an enjoyable activity rather than a means of discipline, brought about suspicions of the schoolmaster's sanity and those well-founded rumors of religious heresy; in 1834, in the Masonic Temple in Boston, he opened a new school, with an even more radical curriculum, stimulating his pupils to independent thinking in religious matters; the school, although supported by Emerson and James Freeman Clarke, after much adverse publicity, lingered until 1839, and finally failed; married Abigail May in 1830, and moved to Concord, Mass.; in 1844, developed Fruitland, a co-operative community near Harvard, Mass., which, almost on the door of starvation, he regretfully abandoned in 1845; the one bright spot in the long arduous life of the Alcotts was their daughter Louisa May, who, with her book *Little Women*, nourished and secured for the family a comfortable life; in 1859, Alcott was appointed superintendent of the dozen schools in Concord, introducing a curriculum which included singing, calisthenics, and the study of physiology, advocating dancing and reading aloud; in 1879, the Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature was started in the Alcotts' library, a belated center of transcendentalism which flourished until his death; revered member of the Concord literary circle which included Margaret Fuller, Jones Very, Emerson, et al; Alcott's steadfast belief in, and teaching of transcendentalism formed a mystic influence over the next generation of America's foremost writers, including Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Channing, W.T. Harris, who all lay claim to a greater understanding of their work through transcendentalism. Scarce **Autograph Letter Signed "A. Bronson Alcott,"** 4 very full pages, 8vo, Cincinnati, January 18, 1881.

Writing to an unnamed friend back home at Concord, Alcott, nearing the end of his life, generously gives an accounting of his speaking engagements and propaganda raising trip, penning "Yours of the 13th is at hand giving interesting particulars of persons and things about which I wished information. I have written to Mr. Harris and am expecting to hear from him of his fortune...I wish to meet him in St. Louis, and propose spending the rest of this month in Indianapolis, to which place I am to go, next Thursday. There are Mrs. Thompson, (now Mrs. Sewall) Rev. Mr. McCulloch and others about whom you have some knowledge, both of the above named you may have met in Concord...I have addressed the Students and Spoke last Sunday in the Presbyterian Church. To-morrow evening I am to address the Union Club, in the city. I find President [Philip Van Ness] Myers, thoughtful and Scholarly, in sympathy with the advanced minds of our time, and giving good repute to the [Farmers] College. You may remember him as author of the volume entitled 'The

Ruins of Empires' [sic *Remains of Lost Empires*]. He has much travelled information, and may bring a lecture or two for us, next summer. My work with Gunssaulns[?] confirmed all of my first impressions of his character and genius. Just turned of 25, he has the elements of an eloquent divine and with time to prune away some exuberance of Style...He has read deeply in the Book of Life...a man in whom you will find much to delight and inspire all who shall make his acquaintance. He, with Pres. Myers intend visiting us next Summer. I forward along with this some printed discourse on George Eliot, which I heard him deliver in his own pulpit to a large audience. It may interest you to learn that I have spoken with an exception or two, every Sunday Since I left you at New Haven last October, I have the satisfaction of finding an attentive audience. My theme has been 'Immortality,' 'Private Life' and 'Concord Authors' have been treated in Parlors and on Platforms. I aim to Speak at Indianapolis next Sunday, and have a Conversation on the evening of my arrival...You inquire when I purpose turning my face homewards? The field is so inviting such hospitalities are given to thought and thinker everywhere, that New England seems cold and forbidding, and but [for] Concord friends and the dear home, the summer engagements, I should rather front the faces, gathered in halls and around firesides far, and still farther towards the setting Suns...My tour from thence will take Jacksonville and Quincy along towards Iowa and farther southward...The most

interesting person...is Dr. Lysander Firestone, the Head of the Ohio Asylum for the Insane at Columbus. I passed an afternoon there...You may know him by repute if not personally. His theories of managing his unfortunate inmates were humane and philosophical. The Buildings are spacious...It would be pleasant to sit at your 'blazing fire' and foretake of your...hospitalities in your new house Ariana - the sketch of which is before me as I write. I learn with pleasure of Emerson's continued notoriety. I wish to be remembered to the Ewings. I am perfect plight for service." Uneven age-toning on final page, otherwise very good. This was Alcott's last journey to promote his School of Philosophy. He traveled more than 5,000 miles, giving lectures, holding conversations and preaching in churches, taking up the better of seven months in 1880-81. He addressed audiences on an average of twice daily including Sundays, but age started to take its toll, having passed his eightieth birthday during this very lecture tour.



“...SOME ARRANGEMENT SHOULD BE MADE TO SECURE THE AUTHOR A PART OF THE PROFITS...”

206 LITERARY: LOUISA MAY ALCOTT (\$950-Up)

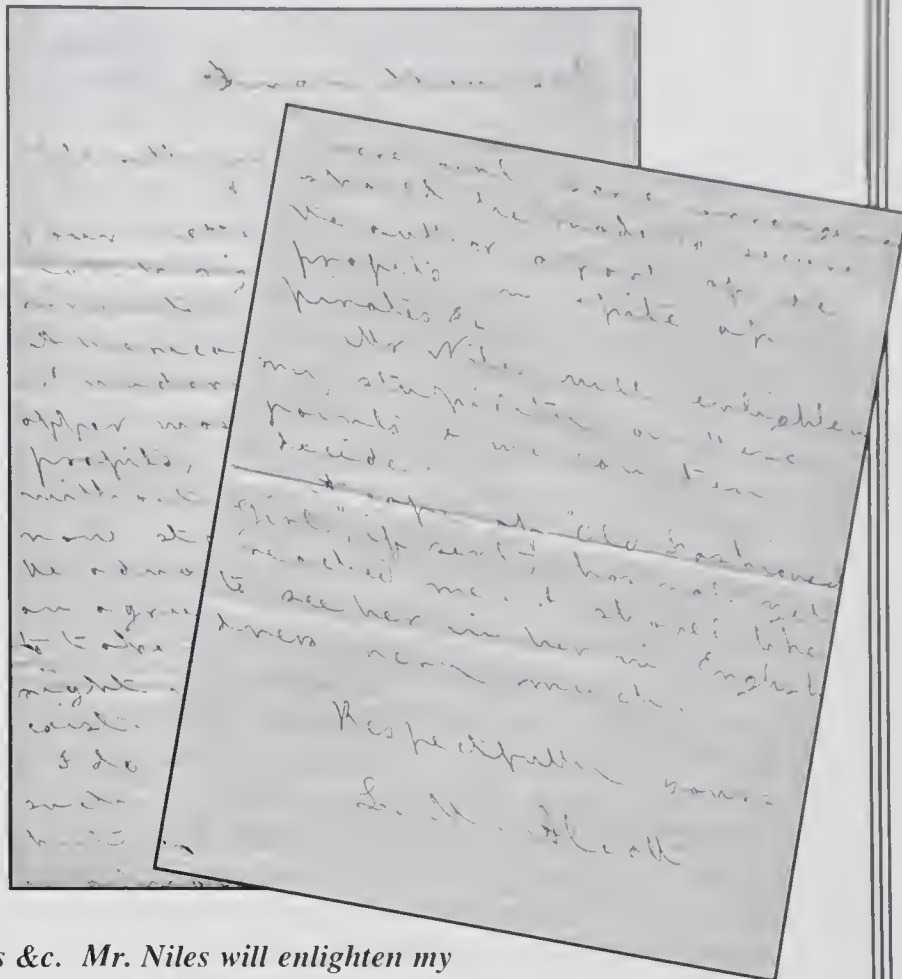
American author; wrote *Little Women*, *Jo's Boys*, *An Old Fashioned Girl*, *Little Men*, and, under a pseudonym, thrillers; as a young girl, tutored by her neighbors Henry David Thoreau, and Ralph Waldo Emerson; served as

a nurse in the Union Army during the Civil War; an advocate of women's rights and temperance. Uncommon **Autograph Letter Signed** “L.M. Alcott,” 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, [England], March 26th, no year [ca. 1871]. Writing to an unidentified English publishing firm, Alcott shrewdly acts somewhat coquettish about the details of an English publication of one of her recent books. Addressing “Gentlemen,” while working on her latest book, *Little Men*, the popular and sought after female author hastily pens “I have received your letter but

prefer not to sign till I have consulted my publisher in America. I understand that the offer was, copyright & half profits, or \$50 for the book without copyright. As it now stands I cannot see the advantage of my signing an agreement which appears to take for granted a copyright which does not exist. I do not know how such matters are managed but should suppose that as advance proof sheets were sent some arrangement

should be made to secure the author a part of the profits in spite of pirates &c. Mr. Niles will enlighten my stupidity on these points & we can then decide. A copy of ‘Old Fashioned Girl,’ if sent, has not yet reached me. I should like

to see her in her in [sic] English dress very much.” Alcott was on her second sojourn to Europe. After the successes of her books *Little Women*, and *An Old Fashioned Girl*, life was comfortable for the Alcott family. Louisa May, now the sole breadwinner, would not be overwhelmed by any publishing firm with their confusing legal terms, copyrights, etc. Burned earlier by such details, she unwittingly sold the rights to her book *Hospital Sketches*, originally a series of letters written home during the Civil War, for only \$200. Although that book made Alcott a household name, she would never be tricked again. Overall lightly age-toned, with evidence of two rusty paper clips, otherwise in very good condition. A rare business letter of Alcott, discussing her books.



207 LITERARY: EDWIN ARNOLD [2] (\$350-Up)

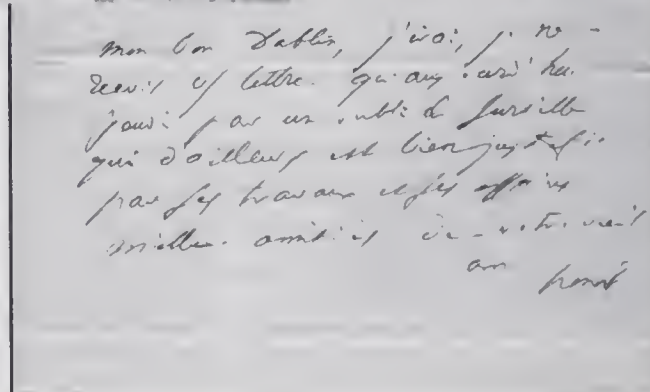
English poet and journalist; author of the epic poems *The Light of Asia* and *Light of the World*. Unusual **Autograph Manuscript**, unsigned, in pencil, 3-1/2 pages, oblong 8vo, [New York City, 1892]. Arnold's speech, an appreciation of American audiences, delivered at his farewell reading at Daly's Theatre in 1892 on the eve of his departure for Japan [this data from a signed statement of theatre owner Augustin Daly penned at the top of the speech]. Writing a bit smudged, normal for pencil, and first page lightly soiled, otherwise very good. With fine **Autograph Letter Signed** “Edwin Arnold,” 1 page, oblong 12mo, n.p., December 29, 1891. “You will find all about the Taj Mahal in my book entitled ‘With Sadi, in the Garden’ published by Robert Bros. Boston...”

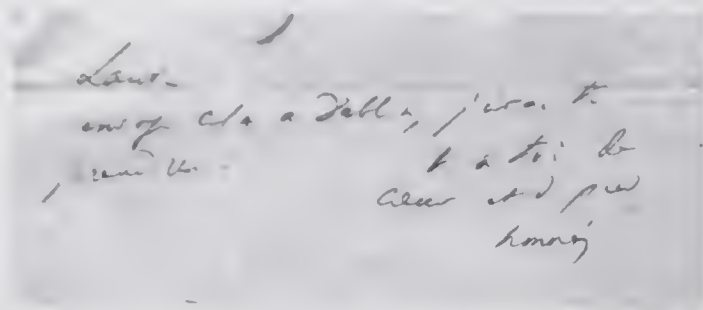


social environment on raw material of human personality; among his works are *The Human Comedy*, *Eugenie Grandet*, *le pere Goroit*, and *La Cousine Bette*. Unusual **Autograph Note**

208 LITERARY: HONORE DE BALZAC [2] (\$750-Up)

French novelist; associate of Hugo, Vigny, Lamartine, and George Sand; considered the greatest novelist of France; founder of the realistic novel; through his novels [with their more than 2,000 characters from all phases of contemporary life] sought to demonstrate the molding effect of



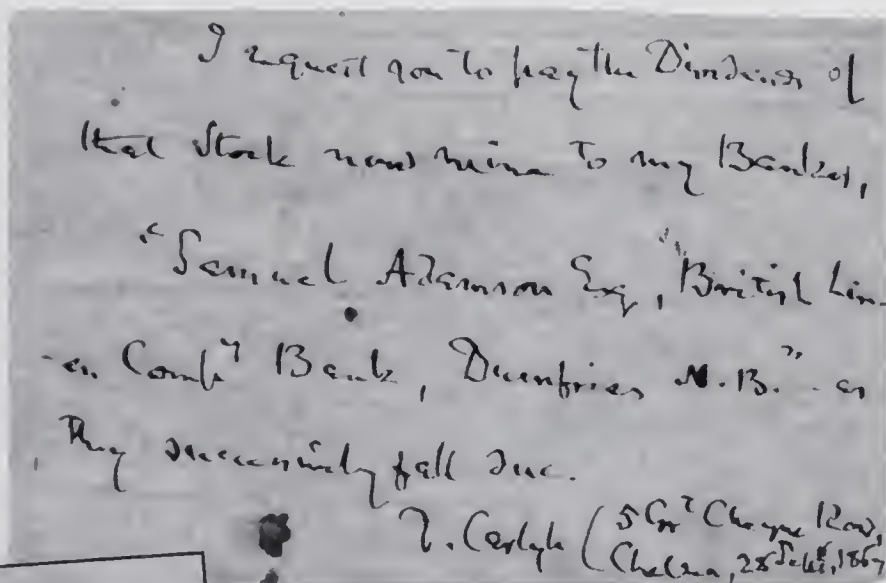


Signed "*Honore*," twice, in French, 1/2 page, 8vo, n.p. [France], undated [January 28, 1830]. The great author hastily writes "*My dear Fablin*" to confirm: "*I received this letter only today, Thursday, through an oversight of Surville which is pardonable considering the amount of work he does and how busy he is.*" On the inside of the integral address leaf Balzac leaves a note containing instructions for the letter. Addressed to "*Laure*" [his sister], he pens: "*Send this to Fablin, I will pick you up. With all my heart, affectionately yours, Honore.*" Two addresses, oriented perpendicular to each other, appear on the verso of the integral leaf signifying that the letter traveled twice by post, each address bears its own postal handstamp. Penned entirely in Balzac's hand, the first address, handstamped "January 28, 1830," was sent to his sister "*Madame Surville*," and the second to "*Monsieur Dablin*." Each address bears ink slash cancellations, not affecting legibility. Age-toning, pronounced at top edge, with parting fold reinforced with paper tape. Minor paper clip stain at upper left of first page, and small gouge at left edge of integral address leaf, otherwise in very good condition. An unusual letter! With translation.

209 LITERARY: CARLYLE, RUSKIN, and OTHERS [5]

(\$375-Up)

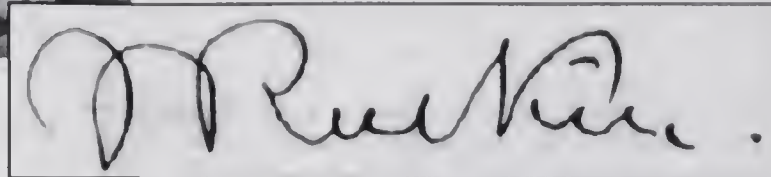
A veritable klondyke of noted personalities drawn from the pantheon of 19th century British literature. **THOMAS**



CARLYLE. Scottish essayist, historian, and sage. Autograph Note Signed "*T. Carlyle*," 1 page, 12mo, Chelsea, September 28, 1867. Taking care of his personal finances, Carlyle pens: "*I request you to pay the dividends of the stock now mine to my banker, 'Samuel Adamson Esq, British Linen Comb. Bank, Dumfries N.B.' as they successively fall due.*" Age-toned, otherwise very good. **JOHN RUSKIN.** Art critic and sociological writer; influenced by Carlyle, devoted writings toward



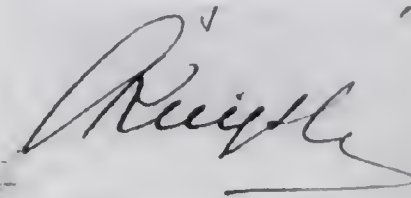
impressing nation with a necessity for a radical change in attitude to art, religion, and economics. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "*J. Ruskin*," 1/2 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Denmark Hill" stationery, January 13, 1870. Demonstrating concern for an acquaintance, Ruskin pens: "*I send you some tickets for*



Royal Institution, which Octavia said you would like to have. Could you kindly let me know of her health - and of your own?" Fine. **CHARLES KINGSLEY.** Clergyman and novelist; chaplain to

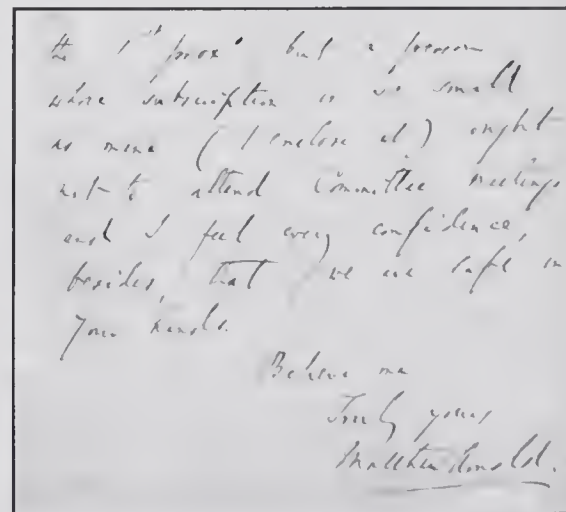
Queen Victoria.

Autograph Letter Signed "*C. Kingsley*," 2 pages, 8vo, on embossed "Eversley Rectory / Winchfield" stationery, February 24, 1872.



Kingsley thanks Lord Sydney for two tickets for a performance at St. Paul's. Slight discoloration at the vertical fold, otherwise fine. **MATTHEW ARNOLD.** Poet and critic; lectured in America. Good Autograph Letter Signed "*Matthew Arnold*," 1 page, 8vo, Cobham, Surrey, March 25, 1876. Demonstrating a great deal of modesty, Arnold pens: "*I cannot be in London on the 1st prox., but a person whose subscription is so small as mine (I enclose it) ought not to attend Committee Meetings...*" Tipped at corners to mount [overall size 5" x 7-3/4"], with slight show through from glue stains. **RICHARD D. BLACKMORE.** Novelist; author of *Lorna Doone*, *Springhaven*, etc. Autograph Letter Signed "*R.D. Blackmore*," 3 pages, 8vo, Teddington, October 9, 1894. Writing to "*Messrs. Glacsher & Co. Booksellers*," Blackmore comments upon an ambitious project he is about to undertake, and requests assistance: "*An American publisher wishes me to arrange for a volume of my earlier efforts, to be selected & revised by myself. Unluckily I have not taken any heed of them. Though I can come across some of the relics, there are many that may be dear to memory (of the author, because they cost him*

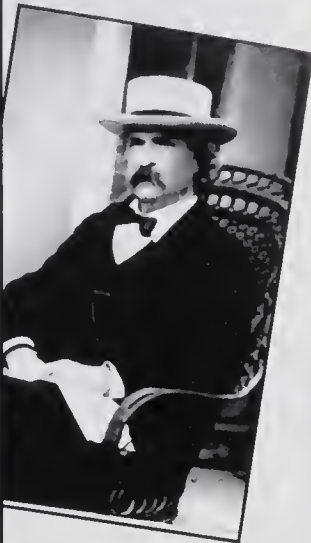
pounds) but are lost to his sight - perhaps for coin." Continuing, he mentions several works needed for the compilation and asks if any could be found in their printed form. With



fine original envelope addressed entirely in Blackmore's hand. Both items have been tipped to the same mount [overall size 4" x 10"]. The letter has mildew stains at the top, otherwise is in very good condition.

(\$1500-Up)
American author and humorist; wrote *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The*

My Dear House -
I have found a shred of paper at last, & hasten to send you my line & say, thank you with all my heart. If you have forgiven me, it is all that I desire -- & that which happened is as dead & buried as if it had never occurred.
Yours Ever
Mark



Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
Humorous Autograph Letter Signed
"Yours Ever / Mark," 1 page, 8vo, no place, undated, [June 17, 1887].

Undoubtedly on the wrong end of an unpleasant situation, Twain generously pens "My dear House, I have found a shred of paper at last, & hasten to send you my line & say thank you with all my heart. If you have forgiven me, it is all that I desire - & that which happened is as dead & buried as if it had never occurred." Overall evenly age-toned, otherwise very good. An ideal one-page example for display.

211 LITERARY: JOSEPH CONRAD (\$850-Up)

British author; his early years as a merchant seaman, with an interlude in the Belgian Congo, gave him an unrivalled background for the novels that made him famous; among his works are *Heart of Darkness*, *Lord Jim* and many other

Pray give my most respectful regards to your Mother, remember me to Mr. Partridge and believe me always most faithfully
Yours J. Conrad

Island, New York, June 1, 1923. Shortly after publication of *The Rover*, Conrad writes to a Miss Fiske, he stating: "Your present and your charming little note have given me the greatest pleasure. I shall use the one at the proper season and treasure the other at all seasons as a touching memento of the last evening of my travels in America. Pray give my most respectful regards to your Mother, remember me to Mr. Partridge..." Faint age-toning, otherwise in fine condition. Born in Poland, Conrad learned English at the age of 21 when he went to sea aboard an English coasting vessel. He began writing novels when he temporarily retired from his seafaring life in 1889 because of ill-health brought on by the so-called Congo Fever. Conrad wrote all of his books in his adopted language and is considered one of the great prose stylists in English.

212 LITERARY: GEORGE ELIOT [MARIAN EVANS]

(\$350-Up)

English novelist; author of *Adam Bede*, *The Mill on the Floss*, *Romola*, *Silas Marner*, *Middlemarch*, etc.; in 1854,

1871 June 8th Received of the Overseas in Trust under the Will of my late Father Robert Evans the sum of Forty four pounds ten shillings and sixpence being half a years Interest less Income Tax due to me from his Estate to 30th May last

£44. 10. 6

Marian Lewes



she formed a liaison with George Henry Lewes, the English philosopher and literary critic, and lived with him without the benefit of formal marriage until his death in 1878. Choice Manuscript Document Signed "Marian Lewes," 1/2 page, oblong 8vo, no place, June 8, 1871. A fine financial

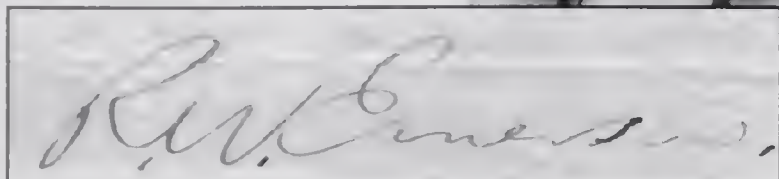
document, being a receipt for payment "...under the Will of my late Father Robert Evans the sum of Forty four pounds ten shillings and sixpence being half a years Interest less Income Tax due to me from this Estate..." Boldly signed by Evans through the government Revenue Stamp. On bright cobalt blue paper, with usual fold creases, otherwise very good. Ideal for display.

1. June 1923.
EFFENDI HILL
OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK
My dear Miss Fiske.
Your present and your charming little note have given me the greatest pleasure. I shall use the one at the proper season and treasure the other at all seasons as a touching memento of the last evening of my travels in America.

adventure stories. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "yours J. Conrad," 1-1/2 pages, oblong 8vo, on correspondence card imprinted Effendi Hill, Oyster Bay, Long

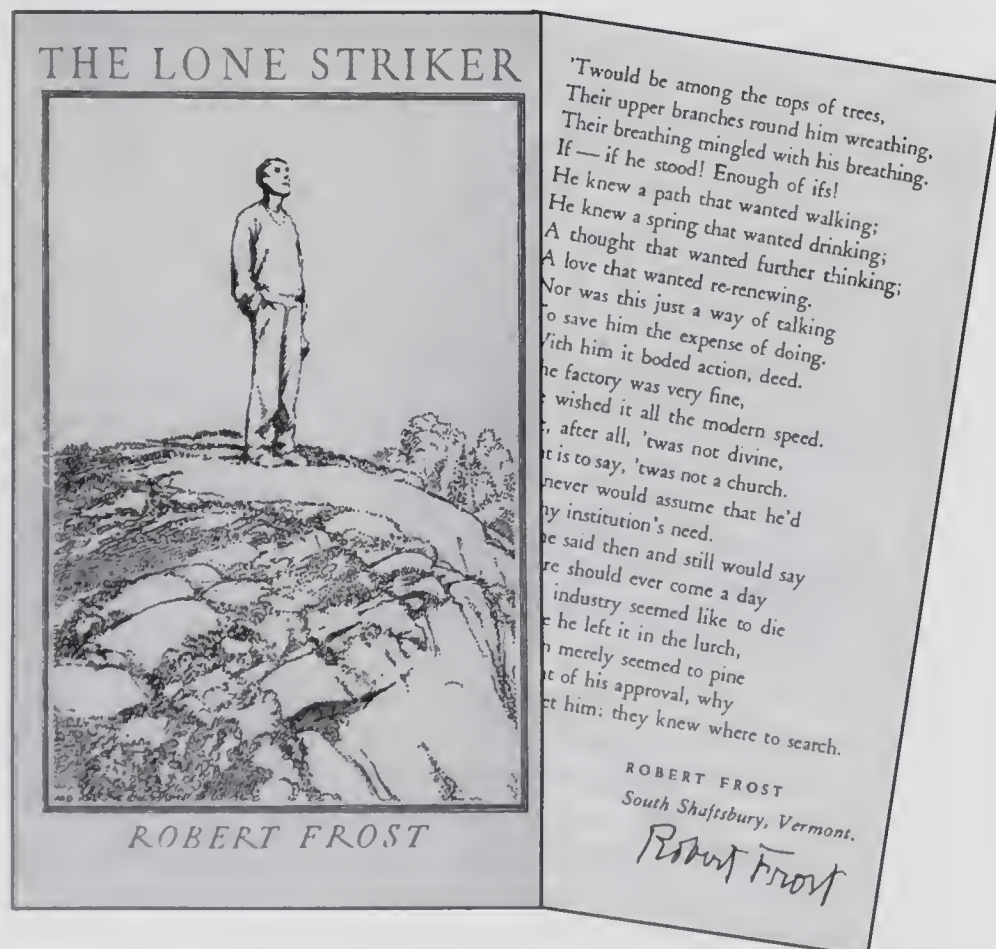
213 LITERARY: RALPH WALDO EMERSON (\$350-Up)

American poet and essayist; a founder of the transcendental movement, becoming closely associated with Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, and Bronson Alcott. Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "R.W. Emerson," 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, Concord, Mass., January 16, 1852. Discussing his winter lecture circuit, Emerson, displeased with the thought that his well planned



arrangements could suddenly be changed, hastily pens "It was long ago settled by Mr. Gregory, &, as I doubted not, by consent by all concerned, that I was to read lectures, on Feb. 2, at Auburn / 3 at Rochester / 4 at Buffalo / 5 at Oswego / 6 at Syracuse. If any change has been made in these dates, I have not been apprised of it. As at present advised, I mean to be at Rochester on the 3d." Emerson was a seasoned veteran of the lecturer circuit at this point in his life. In 1847 he sailed to England for a series of lectures there. To his great surprise he found himself quite famous and most popular on that continent. He enjoyed the social company of his European contemporaries. The likes of Dickens, Lyell, Thackeray, Tennyson, et al, all attended his lectures. In his home country, if people were eager to hear Emerson, it would be when he was ready to speak. An unusual example in very good condition.

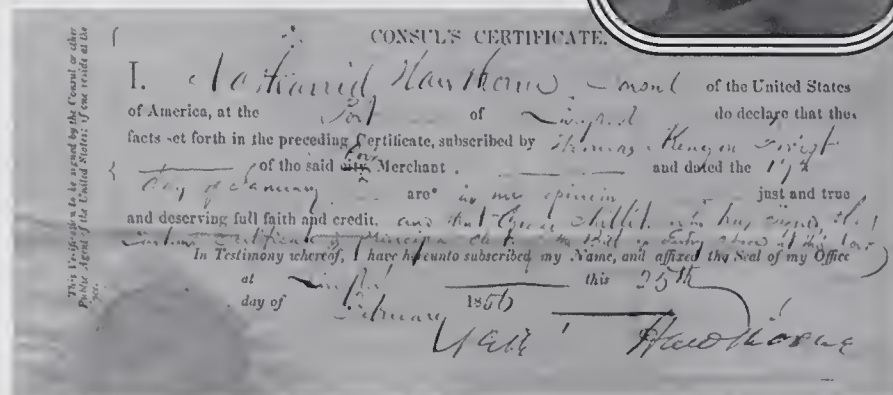
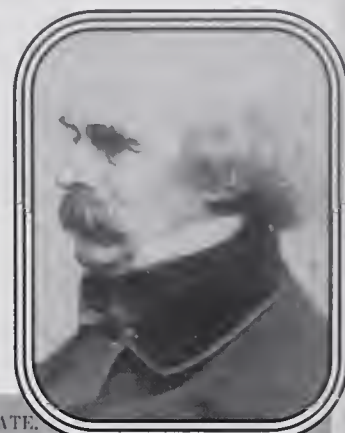
214 LITERARY: ROBERT FROST (\$350-Up)



American poet; professor of English at Amherst College, and later professor of poetry at Harvard; awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1923, 1930, 1936, 1942; among his best known works are *A Boy's Will*, *North of Boston*, *New Hampshire*, *From Snow to Snow*, and *A Witness Tree*. Choice Printed Poem Signed "Robert Frost," 3 pages, in printed wrappers, 8vo, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, [1933], illustrated. A handsome edition of Frost's poem *The Lone Striker* with illustrations by W.A. Dwiggins, No. 8 of the Borzoi Chap Books series. Signed by the author at the conclusion on the third page. In fine condition. With original envelope, bearing slight separation at fold and light soiling

215 LITERARY: NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (\$525-Up)

American author of *The Scarlet Letter* and *The House of Seven Gables*; first literary success came in 1837 with *Twice Told Tales*; a resident of Brook Farm and Concord, he was a neighbor of Thoreau, Emerson, Bronson Alcott and Ellery Channing. Choice partly-printed Consular Document Signed "Nath.



Hawthorne," 2 pages, folio, Liverpool, February 25, 1856. An importation document on a shipment of "five hundred and eighty Boxes Sugar," relating in part "Thomas Kenyon Twist of the firm of Rathbone Bros. & Co. Merchant, do hereby certify, that the Goods or Merchandise hereinafter described, have been landed in this Port between the 26 December 1855 and 10 January 1856, from on board the Am[erican] ship John Eliot Thayer of Boston whereof Sampson is at present Master..." Hawthorne certifies that the facts set forth are correct and true, and boldly signs himself at left of a fine paper and wax seal of the American Consulate at Liverpool. Worn at folds. Unevenly aged, especially at folds, however not affecting Hawthorne's large, bold signature. Generally in good condition. Hawthorne had acquired the lucrative appointment of U.S. Consul to Liverpool in 1853 as a thank you gift from his old college friend, Franklin Pierce. While Pierce was running for the presidency, Hawthorne had reluctantly written a campaign biography of his old friend. Serving as Consul throughout the four years of President Pierce's administration, Hawthorne extended his stay in Europe for a few more years, living first in Italy and then in London. In 1860, he returned to the United States just as the fierce anti-slavery controversy that he so frequently denounced was deepening into war.

216 LITERARY: HOLMES and LOWELL [2] (\$425-Up)

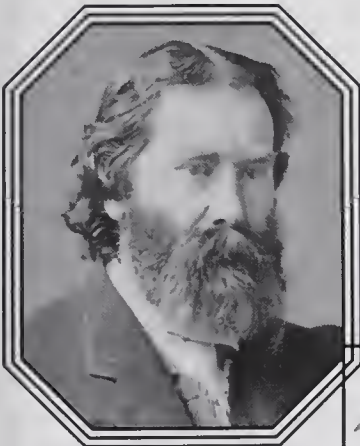
A choice gathering of two items signed by noted 19th century American authors. Includes **OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES**. Man of letters; pioneer photographer; educator. Choice Autograph Letter signed "Oliver Wendell Holmes," 2 pages, 8vo, Boston, March



Believe me, dear Ma
Yours very truly
Oliver Wendell Holmes

15, 1887. Commenting upon his advancing age, the 78 year old Holmes pens:

"I have received your book 'Writings for the Aged' and had time ahead to learn something of its contents. For an old man I am pretty busy - so busy I can hardly do justice to my correspondents who send me letters, manuscripts and books. I have just put eighteen letters in the Post Office, and my hand has a right to be tired. But it has work enough left in it to thank you for your polite attention in sending me your volume thru [sic] which nothing could be more appropriate to my time of life. But one must not grow old too fast and as long as one has plenty to do and can do it he does not think much about his gray or white hairs. The time must come when infirmity or illness make the most industrious man or woman perforce idle. That is the time when your book will find its most attentive readers and the result of your thought and study find them best welcome." Mounting traces on recto, touching, though not affecting legibility of text, paperclip stain at head of verso and integral leaf, otherwise in very



g o o d
condition.
W i t h
J A M E S
R U S S E L L
L O W E L L.

Faithfully yours
J.R. Lowell.

Poet, essayist and diplomat; graduate of Harvard in 1838, and the Law School in 1840; succeeded to Longfellow's chair at Harvard in 1855; editor of *Atlantic Monthly*; associate editor of *North American Review*; appointed U.S. minister to Spain in 1877, and later to Great Britain by President Hayes; elected to American Hall of Fame. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "J.R. Lowell," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Harvard University" stationery, Cambridge, Mass., November 25, 1885. With places to go and people to see, Lowell hastily pens: "On my return from N.Y. last night I got your note & was dreadfully shocked to find I had grown so...oblivious. Will you kind-

ly say next Wednesday instead of today, as I have to get back to Southborough & should lose my train if I overstay the half hour?" Ink blotting from Lowell's rushed pen, not affecting legibility. Mounting traces on verso, slight fading at bottom, and subtle age-toning, otherwise very good. A very strong and desirable coupling.

217 LITERARY: JULIA WARD HOWE (\$450-Up)

American author; woman suffrage leader; abolitionist; best known for her famous anthem *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* published in 1862; from 1870, active participant in the movement to promote international peace. Choice Autograph Verse Signed "Julia Ward Howe," 1 page, oblong 12mo, n.p., March 1909. At age 90, the renowned author writes: "The veriest churl / May be an Earl / With blazon broad and high; / And Hodge may hold / A heart of gold / That



he veriest churl
May be an Earl
With blazon broad and high;
And Hodge may hold
A heart of gold
That empires could not buy.
Julia Ward Howe.
March, 1909.

empires could not buy." Undoubtedly the final verse of a longer work. In fine condition.

218 LITERARY: HOWELLS, WHITTIER and OTHERS [6] (\$475-Up)

An uncommon assemblage of correspondence penned by noted American and British authors. **WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS**. American man of letters; in addition to fiction, he wrote dramas, farce comedies, travel sketches, literary criticism, reminiscences, and poetry. Autograph Letter Signed "W.D. Howells," 1 page, 8vo, York Harbor, Ma., August 10, 1912. The author regrets that due to concern over his

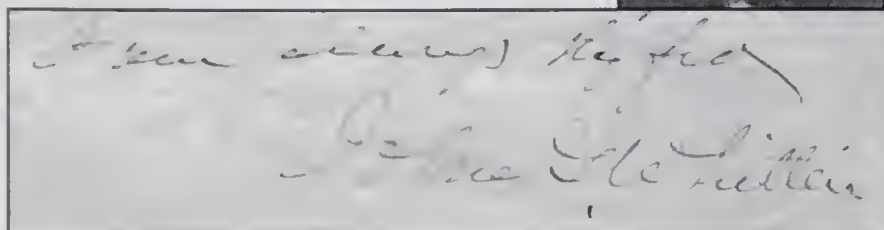
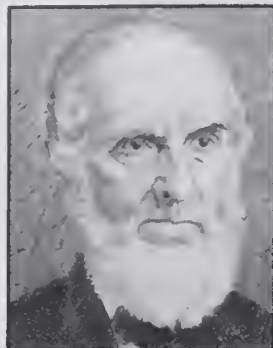


brother's ill-health he cannot com-
mit to any

appointments in the near future. In fine condition. Accompanied by an Autograph Letter Signed "W.D. Howells," 2 pages, 8vo, Venice [Italy], December 9, 1861. A travel letter concerning a money transfer and concluding with a very descriptive account of the sights in 19th century Venice. No doubt written while compiling material for

Yours sincerely
W.D. Howells.

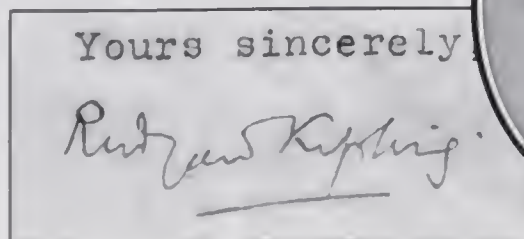
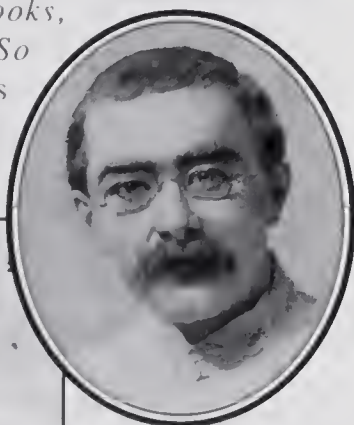
his book *Venetian Life*, published in 1866. Uneven aging, with show-through ink erosion throughout. Repaired. Clipping, with smudges from Howells' rushed hand, otherwise very good. **GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.** American man of letters; influential lecturer, and editorial writer for both *Harper's Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*. **Autograph Note Signed "George William Curtis,"** 1/2 page, small 8vo, on imprinted "West New Brighton / Staten Island" stationery, April 8, 1881. A brief thank you note. Gouge and reinforcing strip at left edge, otherwise very good. **NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.** American author and writer; founded the *American Monthly* in Boston. **Autograph Letter Signed "W.,"** 1 page, 8vo, n.p., undated ["*Thursday / 5 p.m.*"]. A congenial letter to General George P. Morris regarding Mrs. Harry Otis, "...the Queen of Boston..." Mounting traces on verso and small hole at upper left, neither affecting text. In good condition. **JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.**



American poet; known as the "Quaker Poet"; vigorous abolitionist. **Autograph Letter Signed "John G. Whittier,"** 2/3 page, 8vo, n.p. undated. The author has penned "*I cheerfully comply with thy request in behalf of Mrs. Cleveland. When I last saw the Doc. he really seemed better...*" At head, another hand has penned "...January 14, 1874. Sent to Miss Cleveland / copied by E.J.W." and followed by a brief poetic sentiment. Tipped to mount [overall size ca. 7-1/2" x 10"]. Uniform browning and fading, otherwise good. **EDWIN ARNOLD.** English poet and journalist. **Unusual Title Page Signed "Edwin Arnold,"** 3/4 page, 4to, n.p. undated. A preliminary title page for his work "Love the Preserver" in type, later crossed out and renamed in Arnold's hand "*Maternal Love in the Animal World.*" At head, above the bold signature, the author has penned "*Corrected Copy.*" Small pin hole at upper left corner, and minor creases at upper left and lower right corners, otherwise very good. In total, an eclectic offering of noted authors representing a wide spectrum of literary styles.

219 LITERARY: RUDYARD KIPLING [2] (\$500-Up)

English novelist and poet; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1907; among his many popular works are *Kim*, the *Jungle Books*, *Captains Courageous*, *Just So Stories*, *The Light That Failed*, as well as the poems "Mandalay" and "Gunga Din." A choice



gathering of two **Typewritten Letters Signed "Rudyard Kipling,"** each 1/2 page, 8vo, on his imprinted "Burnwash / Etchingham" stationery, Sussex, October 17, 1925 and

Yours sincerely,

Rudyard Kipling

September 30, 1930. Each marked "Private." In the letter of October 17th, 1925, he sends his permission for the author G. Vittery France to use an excerpt from his poem "If" in a pending book: "*In reply to your letters of the 10th and 16th, I shall be pleased to have you use the four lines you mention of my poem 'If' on the introductory page of the Third Part of the book you have in preparation. May I send you my best wishes for its success?*" Docketed on the verso, in another hand, "Permission for extracts." Signature slightly light, otherwise very good. In the letter of September 30th, he responds to a query regarding his use of the word "bat," writing: "*...I can assure you that 'bat' was used colloquially as far back as 1882 to my knowledge, and I used it as you say in 'Route Marching.' But I have no doubt it could be found in print much earlier than that.*" Bears a bold signature. In very good condition. A desirable offering of two letters with content relating to the renowned wordsmith's published works.

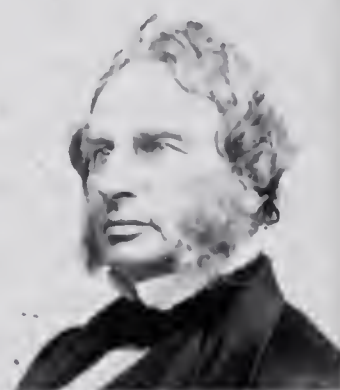
220 LITERARY: HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

(\$225-Up)

American poet; gained the unofficial title of "best known and best loved" American poet. **Brief Autograph Letter Signed "Henry W. Longfellow,"** 3/4 page, 8vo, Cambridge, Mass., January 7, 1880. Writing to an unknown correspondent, Longfellow graciously pens "*I am much obliged to you for your*

Grand. I am much obliged to you for your kind offers of tickets, but am prevented from accepting it by other engagements.
Sincerely,
Henry W. Longfellow.

Kind offer of tickets, but am prevented from accepting it by other engagements. Boldly signed by Longfellow at the conclusion. A fine one-page example, in very good condition, save for mounting traces on the otherwise blank last page. Ideal for display.



IN SUPPORT OF POET MAY SWENSON

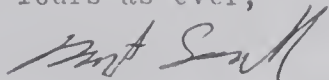
221 LITERARY: ROBERT LOWELL

(\$450-Up)

Dear Babette Deutsch:

Do send me the form for May Swenson. She is a true poet and I hope she makes it this time.

Yours as ever,



American poet, member of the prominent Lowell family of Boston; his works include *Land of Unlikeness*, *Lord Weary's Castle* [awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1947], *For the Union Dead*, *Notebook* and *The Dolphin* [Pulitzer Prize, 1974]; a conscientious objector in World War II, he was jailed for his belief. Unusual Typewritten Letter Signed "Robert Lowell," 1/2 page, on verso of 12mo postcard, [New York City], undated. To American poet Babette Deutsch, stating: "*Do send me the form for May Swenson. She is a true poet and I hope she makes it this time.*" Deutsch's typewritten address on verso. May Swenson is remembered for her masterful portrayals of nature and daily life, as well as two collections of children's verse. As she received numerous grants and awards, Lowell's postcard is undoubtedly in reference to supporting her in one of these nominations. In very good condition. A scarce literary autograph.



222 LITERARY: THOMAS MANN

(\$350-Up)

German author; among his many outstanding books are *Buddenbrooks*, *Death in Venice*, and *The Magic Mountain*

Thomas Mann

Princeton, N.J. 23.X.38.

66 Stocktonstreet

Lieber Herr Marx:

Ihr Brief hat mich in Zürich nicht mehr erreicht, daher die Verzögerung meiner Antwort. Über "Königliche Hoheit" ist noch immer nichts entschieden, ebenso wenig liegt ein anderer Abschluss vor. Eine gegenteilige Nachricht, die in der Zürcher Presse erscheinen soll, entspricht nicht den Tatsachen.

Gegen eine Vertretung meiner europäischen Film-Interessen durch Sie hätte ich gewiss nichts einzuwenden. Allerdings dürfte es sich dabei nicht um englische Filme handeln, da ich je für des englische Sprachgebiet einen Vertreter habe. Auch möchte ich nicht, dass Sie abschliessen ohne vorangegangene Verständigung mit mir.

Mit den besten Grüßen

Ihr ergebener



which won him the Nobel prize for literature in 1929 Unusual content Typewritten Letter Signed "Thomas Mann," in German, 1/2 page, 4to, Princeton, New Jersey, October 23, 1938. To a Mr. Marx, undoubtedly one of his agents. "*Your letter missed me in Zurich. Here, therefore, is my belated answer. Nothing has been decided about the 'Royal Highness,' and neither is anything else forthcoming. Some news which has appeared in the Zurich papers claiming the opposite does not agree with the facts. I most certainly would have no objection to your representing my European film interests. But it must be understood that English movies are not to be included since I have another representative for English language materials. I also would not like it if you make any contracts without first informing me of them.*" Undoubtedly personally typed by Mann as the letter bears overstrikes and corrections, one of which is in Mann's hand. Appointed a lecturer in humanities, Mann left Zurich and arrived in Princeton in late September 1938, as Czechoslovakia was being dismembered and Europe was sliding closer to war. He remained there until the summer of 1940, when he moved to Pacific Palisades, California. The continued appeal of Mann's 1916 novel, *Royal Highness*, was reflected in its inclusion in a series of low-priced books, in a film version which premiered in 1954, and in several radio versions made from the film. File holes in blank margin, otherwise in very good condition.

223 LITERARY: SEAN O'CASEY

(\$375-Up)

Irish playwright; his first play, *The Shadow of a Gunman* [1923], made him famous overnight; *Juno and the Paycock*



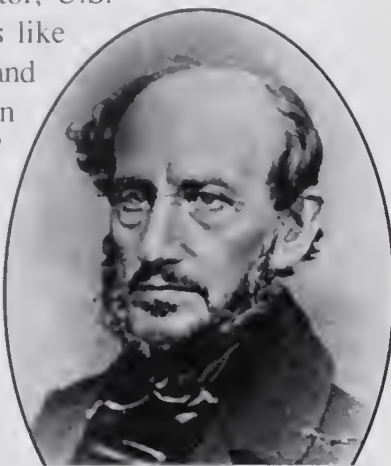
was followed by *The Plough and the Stars*, a tragedy of the Easter Rebellion of 1916; in the 1930's and early 1940's, he wrote plays calling for a radical transformation of society, but late in his career, he returned to Irish themes. Most unusual borderless, small 4to Photograph Signed "Sean O'Casey, Devon 1954," inscribed "For William W.

Seward with all good wishes." Fine 3/4 length, outdoor pose of O'Casey, in cap and sportcoat smoking a pipe, talking with his son who he has lightly identified on the image in ink as "*our elder lad, Breon.*" Photograph by Alfred Eris with his handstamped credit on verso. The final volume of O'Casey's six-part autobiography appeared in 1954. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition.

EFFORTS TO SAVE A DESTITUTE ENGLISH THESPIAN

224 LITERARY: JOHN HOWARD PAYNE (\$525-Up)

American playwright and actor; U.S. consul to Tunis; wrote plays like *Brutus*, operas such as *Clari* and worked with Washington Irving on *Charles the Second* and *Richelieu*; translated or wrote over sixty plays, however his most famous single work is *Home, Sweet Home*. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "John

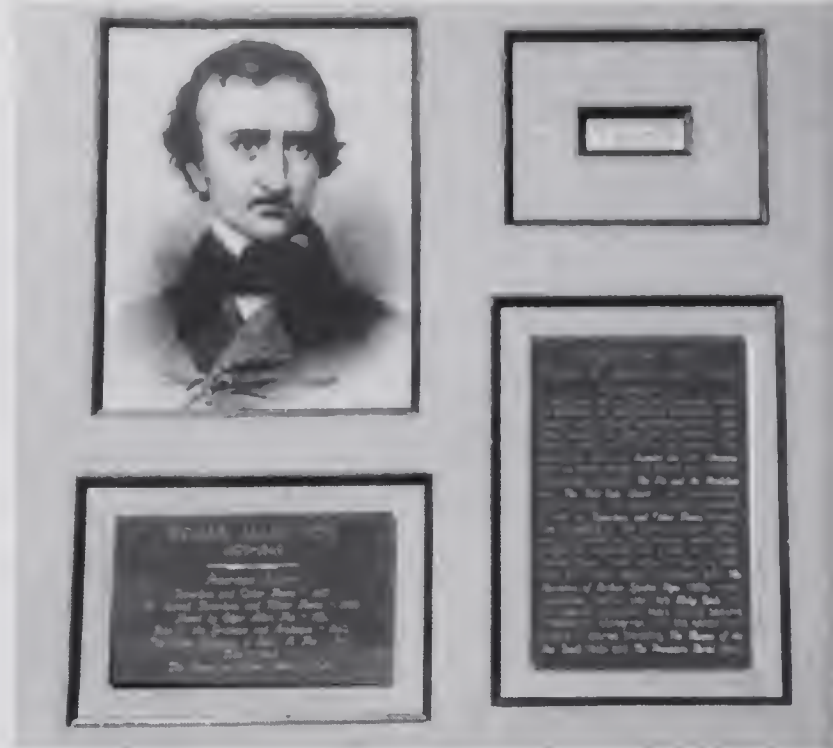
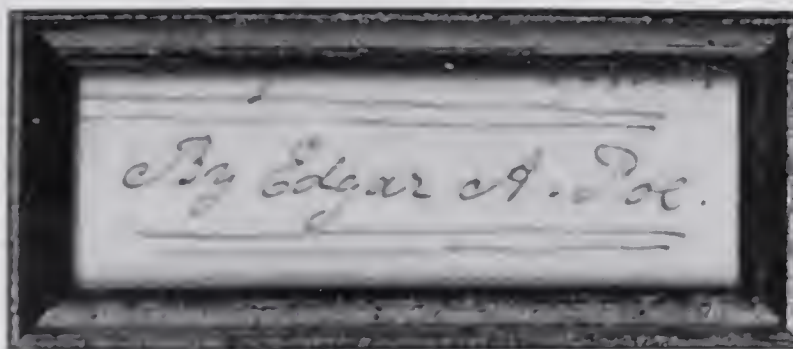


Howard Payne.

Howard Payne," 2 full pages, small 4to, London, September 29, 1818. Integral address leaf penned in his hand to "*Joseph D. Fay Esquire / Counsellor / New York / USA.*" Payne solicits Fay's aid in locating and returning to England "*Thomas William Betterton, whose daughter & friends are most anxious to welcome him back to England. The celebrated Mrs. Glover, of Drury Lane Theatre, is the only surviving child of this gentleman, who is descended from the Betterton of ancient fame,*" advising that Mrs. Glover is agitated and anxious on hearing of "*her father's disappointments & present misery...Mr. Betterton is now in Philadelphia, as we suppose. He is a high minded man, & must be dealt with cautiously, lest even the good offices of friendship should wound him & appear like the benefactories of charity.*" Payne guarantees to pay "*every expence, passage money included*" for the safe return of Betterton to London. Old mounting strip along left margin, with minor age-staining. Integral address leaf has seal tear and mounting traces, otherwise in very good condition. The author of the famous song *Home, Sweet Home* wrote this letter two months before his finest play *Brutus: or, The Fall of Tarquin* was produced and while he was spending many years in Europe. A choice addition to a theatrical collection.

225 LITERARY: EDGAR ALLAN POE (\$3800-Up)

American poet and story writer; especially of Gothic horror



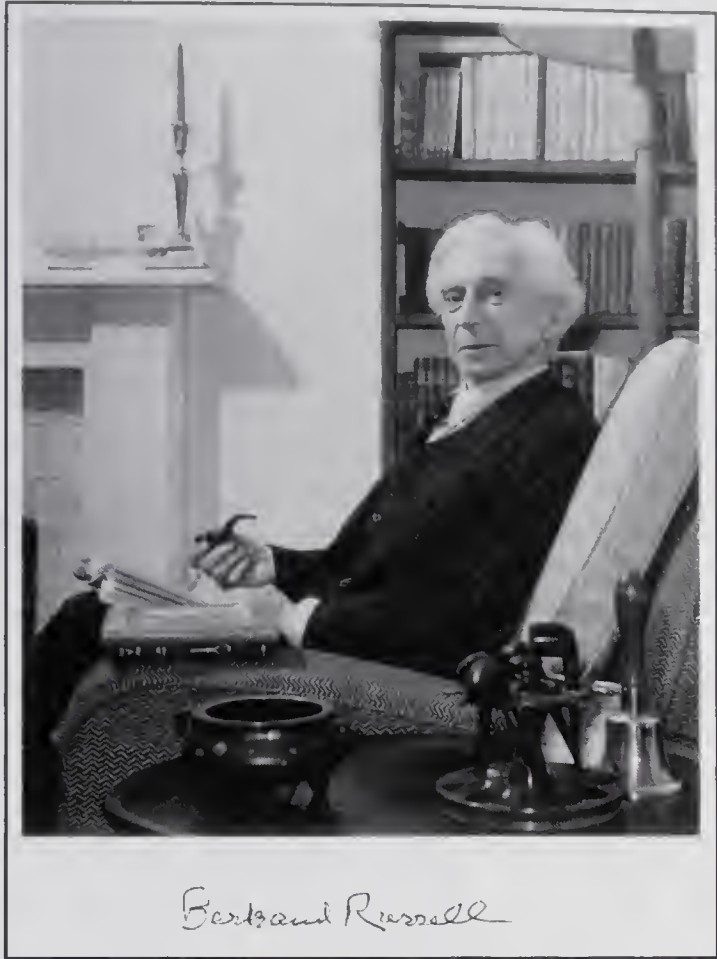
tales and detective mysteries. Rare full Signature "*By Edgar A. Poe,*" penned on small slip of paper, but undoubtedly removed from an Autograph Manuscript Signed, 1 page, ca. 3/4" x 2", no place, undated. Contained in a handsome natural beige double-matted, multiple opening ensemble that includes a portrait of the author, and biographical plaques, overall size 17" x 16-7/8", ready for framing. One of the rarest American literary autographs.

226 LITERARY: DAMON RUNYON [2] (\$300-Up)

American author, sports writer and journalist, especially known as a "chronicler of the ways of a never-never New York inhabited by good-hearted and weirdly-named guys and dolls who speak a highly imaginative brand of English"; among the Hollywood films based on his stories are *Guys and Dolls*, *Lady for a Day* [or *Pocketful of Miracles*], *The Lemon Drop Kid*, and *A Slight Case of Murder*. A choice Autograph Letter Signed "*Damon Runyon,*" 1-1/3 pages,

*Sincerely
Damon Runyon*

8vo, on imprinted Sherry-Netherland Hotel stationery, New York City, Friday evening [envelope postmarked June 16, 1944]. To actress Gertrude Niesen. "*Thanks for the beautiful flowers you sent me today. And I am most grateful to you for your kind thought of me when I was in the hospital. Am going to Chicago next week for the convention (Republican National) then on to 474 North Foring [?] Road, a most inviting home I assure you.*" Slight age-toning, otherwise very good. With original envelope addressed in his hand to "*Miss Gertrude Niesen / New York City, New York / Stage Door / 44th Street Theatre / 'Follow the Girls'.*" Though under appreciated today, *Follow the Girls* was one of the major wartime musical hits in both New York and London. Its story concerns a striptease dancer who becomes the leading attraction of a servicemen's canteen called the Spotlight. The production acted as a fulcrum which helped to launch the comic specialties of Jackie Gleason [as *Goofy Gale*] and provided torch singer Gertrude Niesen with an opportunity to deliver a memorable performance in the lead role of *Bubbles LaMarr*. A scarce literary autograph.



A desirable offering of two items signed by award winning twentieth century authors. **BERTRAND RUSSELL.** British author, mathematician, and philosopher; awarded Nobel Prize in literature [1950]; among his best known works are *The Analysis of The Mind*, *The Prospects of Industrial Civilization*, and *In Praise of Idleness*. Handsome **Photograph Signed "Bertrand Russell."** A distinguished, waist-length, seated pose depicting Russell with a book on his knee and pipe in hand. Image size 5-1/2" x 4-1/2"; overall size 6-1/2" x 4-3/4". Boldly signed in blue ink on the wide white bottom margin. **CARL SANDBURG.** American poet and biographer; devoted himself to writing, lecturing, reading from his own works; his poetry, mostly free verse, includes *Smoke and Steel*, *Good Morning, America*, and *Early Moon*; awarded the Pulitzer Prize in history for *Abraham Lincoln - The War Years* [1939], and later, the Pulitzer Prize in poetry for *Complete Poems* [1951]. Very good **Typewritten Letter Signed "Carl Sandburg,"** 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "George Stevens Productions" stationery, Flat Rock, N.C.,

you would enjoy. Mrs. Ragen remarked to me, "Our children were raised by murderers." The thirty-nine-year-old barber who shaved the warden every morning gave me a shave. Twenty years earlier he had shot and killed a Chicago policeman, and I can never forget the calm and slightly smiling face of him as he said, "I was a wild boy then."

....My salutations to your gracious and beautiful wife whom I once heard in an eloquent sermon at Stephens College.

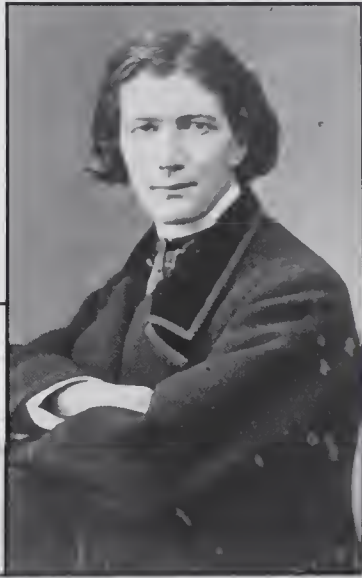
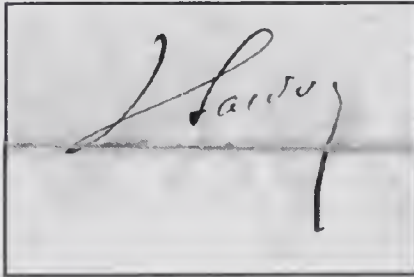
Fraternally yours,

Carl Sandburg

June 20, 1961. Writing fellow biographer Curtis Bok. Sandburg praises his colleague's talent by commenting on a recent work: "On a slow second reading lately of your book, *STAR WORMWOOD*, I have to say it is one of the great books of our time and a wonderful piece of biographical writing. Being so relentlessly true to the facts, there is a sense in which it surpasses Dostoevski's *CRIME AND PUNISHMENT*. In a certain sense you have had a very rich life because of the depth of your registration to such diversities of human conduct. I am reminded now of a couple of days at the Stateville Prison with Warden Joseph Ragen, a great human spirit you would enjoy. Mrs. Ragen remarked to me, 'Our children were raised by murderers.' The thirty-nine-year-old barber who shaved the warden every morning gave me a shave. Twenty years earlier he had shot and killed a Chicago policeman, and I can never forget the calm and slightly smiling face of him as he said, 'I was a wild boy then'...My salutations to your gracious and beautiful wife whom I once heard in an eloquent sermon at Stephens College." The "rl" of "Carl" is slightly smudged by Sandburg's rushed hand. A good content letter in which the award winning author draws comparisons between his personal experiences as a biographer with those of a colleague.

228 LITERARY: VICTORIEN SARDOU (\$350-Up)

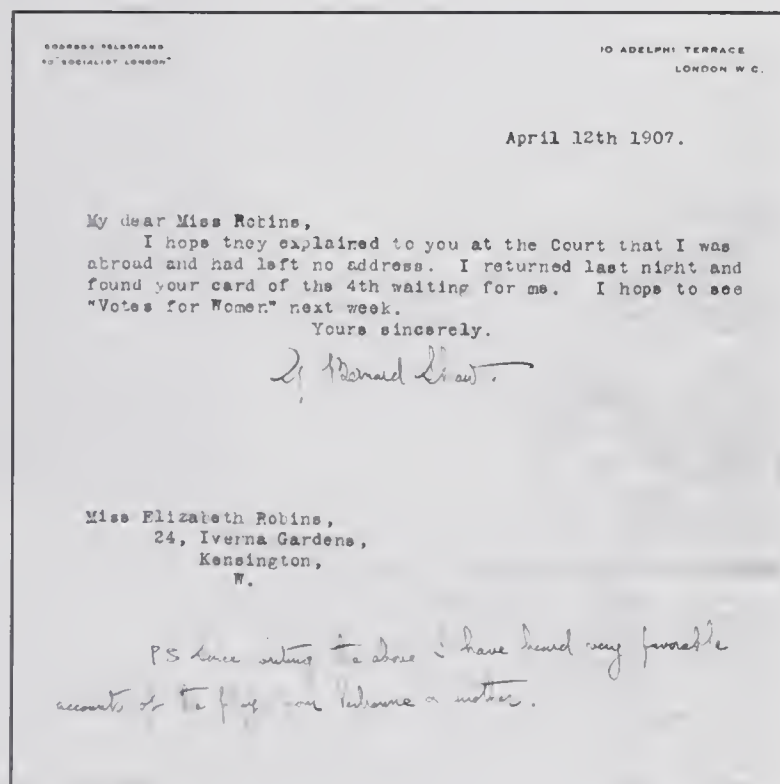
French playwright; achieved first success with *Les Premieres Armes de Figaro* [1859] and *Les Pattes de Mouche* [1860], followed by a long line of comedies and dramas including *La Tosca*, *Madame Sans-Genes* [with Emile Moreau], *Dante*, and *Robespierre*. **Autograph Letter Signed "V. Sardou,"** in French, 3-1/3 pages, 8vo, n.p., Thursday, June 5, 1890. A good content letter in which the acclaimed playwright discusses the difficulties brought on by producing



a English play and securing the appropriate talent, i.e., Sarah Bernhardt. Writing in an annoyed tone, he pens: "Why didn't you address your letter to me at Marly-le-Roi, Seine et Oise? It would have reached me sooner. I haven't received a visit from Mr. Cochard, but did receive a short note from him. When I went to Paris the day before yesterday, it was I who visited him. Mr. Cochard had a contract, or better said, a draft of a contract in English which he said was sent to him by your sister, and he was able to read to me only two clauses of this contract. They both are strangely different from our way of drawing them up. 1. The payment is to be made on two different dates...that is to say, that the total sum of one hundred thousand francs would become available upon the signing of the contract and the receipt of the manuscript, as it was for *Tosca*. 2. The agreement made by the authors was that Sarah [Bernhardt] would perform in the

play in September!! However, I never agreed to having the play performed by Sarah in September. Our understanding was that she would rather perform in October. The question of the September date would arise only if Sarah would not be able to free herself from the company tour...I don't see what objection your sister would raise to having the play performed here in September rather than October. In short, I told Mr. Cochard to have the contract, (which is in English and consequently I do not understand) translated into French and sent to me. I also told him that tomorrow morning I would bring him a copy of the contract, and that it should be drawn up in accordance with customary French form. I have not yet received the above-mentioned translation. Consequently, I do not want to trouble you a second time and ask that you go to Mr. Cochard's office. In the meantime, let's wait for your sister's arrival." Somewhat worn, with age-stains. Slight separation at folds affecting, though not obscuring, text. In about good condition. Bernhardt, also known as the "the Divine Sarah," appeared in a series of Sardou's plays, including *Fedora*, *Theodora*, and *La Tosca*, from 1883-1893. Though his first efforts as a dramatist were failures, through his marriage to actress Brecourt, he became acquainted with Pauline Dejazet, for whom he wrote very successful works. Amassing a fortune, he became the most successful European playwright of his day, with immense popularity in the United States. With translation.

- 229 LITERARY: GEORGE B. SHAW (\$400-Up)
Irish author. Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "G. Bernard Shaw," 1/3 page, 4to, on his imprinted stationery, London, April 12, 1907. Writing the American author and

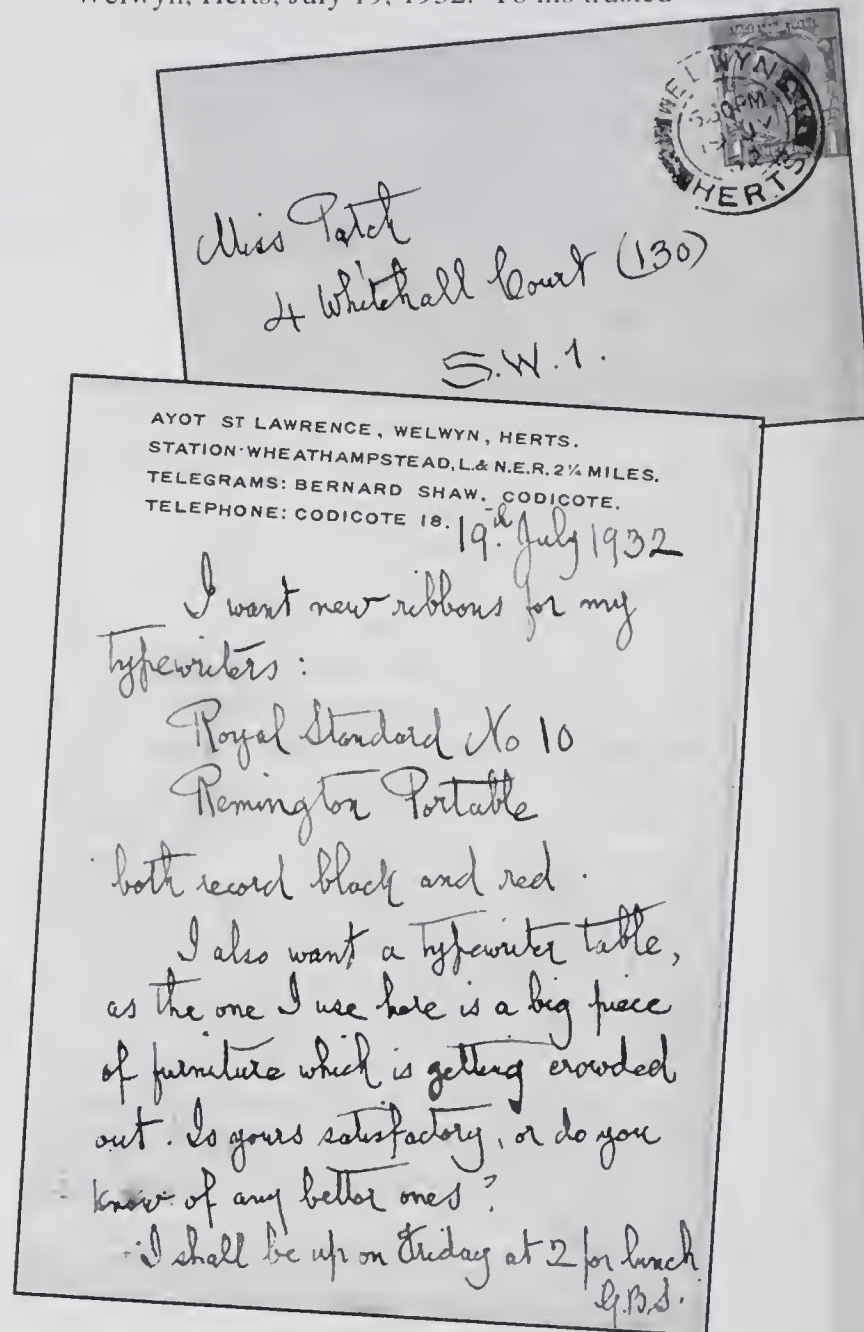


actress, Elizabeth Robins, the prolific Shaw pens: "I hope they explained to you at the court that I was abroad and had left no address. I returned last night and found your card of the 4th waiting for me. I hope to see 'Votes for Women' next week." Below his signature is a holograph postscript, relating: "Since writing the above I have heard very favorable accounts of the play from Vedrenne & another." In fine condition. With original typewritten envelope. Written two years after Shaw's own great play

on women's rights Major Barbara. Robins, who used the pseudonym C.E. Raimond, was a noted stage interpreter of Ibsen, an advocate of women's suffrage, and wrote books of her own, notably *George Mandeville's Husband* and *The Convert*. In a bold move for the time, Robins produced *Votes for Women* herself. Good content letter in which a celebrated author comments upon his colleague's recent endeavor.



- 230 LITERARY: GEORGE BERNARD SHAW (\$550-Up)
Unusual Autograph Letter Signed "G.B.S.," on his imprinted correspondence card, Ayot St. Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts, July 19, 1932. To his trusted



long-time secretary "Miss Patch" in London, advising: "I want new ribbons for my typewriters: Royal Standard No. 10 / Remington Portable both record black and red. I also want a typewriter table, as the one I use here is a big piece of furniture which is getting crowded out. Is yours satisfactory, or do you know of any better ones? I shall be up on Friday at 2 for lunch." On verso, addressed in Shaw's hand, and bearing postmarked stamp. In fine condition.

All Autographs are Unconditionally
Guaranteed Authentic.

231 LITERARY: SAMUEL SMILES

(\$225-Up)

Scottish author and social reformer; graduated M.D. from Edinburgh at age twenty; published *Physical Education*; set about practicing as a surgeon in Leeds; became editor



of the *Leeds Times*, then, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and later secretary of the Southeastern Railway; in 1859, he wrote his famous book *Self Help*, presenting short lives of great men, with the challenge 'Do thou likewise'; his noted works include *Character* [1871], *Thrift* [1875], *Duty* [1880], and especially his *Lives of the Engineers*, originally published in 1861-2,

but revised in 1874, and again in 1904.

Interesting
**Autograph
Letter Signed**

"S. Smiles," 3 pages, 8vo, Markheath, S.E., March 10, 1863. Soon after the publication of his work

6 Granville Park Denham
Markheath S E
10 March 1863
My Dear Mr Leigh
I am very much obliged by
your offer of service at the
British Museum; & I should
have acknowledged your letter
sooner, but I was away
from home.

I have no time to search at
the Museum myself; and
when it is necessary for me
to refer to a book - usually
on some special subject -
I frequently consult & buy
it; and thus my stock
of books increases rather more
rapidly than I could wish.

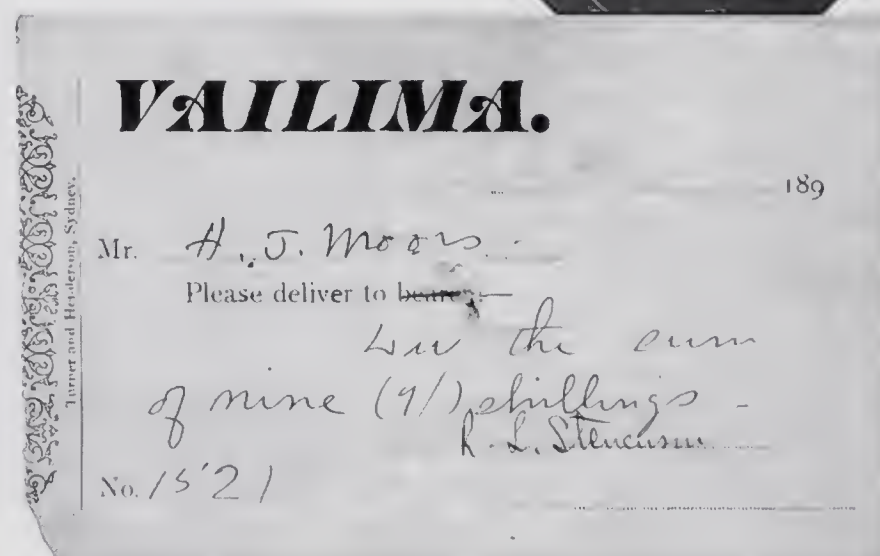
Thanking you again for
your offer of help,
I remain your truly
S. Smiles
Mr Leigh

Lives of the Engineers, Smiles is offered assistance in researching the subject of his current book. Here he replies to "My Dear Mrs. Leigh," generously explaining "I am very much obliged by your offer of service at the British Museum; & I would have acknowl-

edged your letter sooner, but that I was away from home for a few days. With respect to your kind offer, I will let you know should I require any searches of a literary kind to be made. But I always avoid going to books when I can in the particular line of inquiries I am at present pursuing; and get most of my facts together by correspondence & interviews. The gentleman who works for me has been occupied principally among the State paper & Record office; and I am told it takes a considerable time to get into that kind of work; more particularly when the subject is special. As you surmise, I have no time to search at the Museum myself; and when it is necessary for me to refer to a book - usually on some special subject - I frequently [consent] to buy it; and thus my stack of books increases rather more rapidly than I could wish. Thanking you again for your offer of help." Smiles's book *Self Help* was a popular Victorian schoolbook, but his series of biographies of industrialists, beginning with the *Life of George Stephenson*, was where he made his lasting impression. Overall age-toned, with slight show through from Smiles' bold penstrokes, otherwise very good.

232 LITERARY: ROBERT L. STEVENSON (\$850-Up)

Scottish novelist, poet and essayist; wrote *Treasure Island*, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, and *Kidnapped*. Choice partly-printed **Manuscript Document Signed "R.L. Stevenson,"** 1 page, oblong 12mo, "Vailima," [Samoa], October 1, 1892. A finan-



cial document, "No. 1521," addressed to "Mr. H.J. Moors," an American trader and Stevenson's business agent, instructing him to "Please deliver to Lu[?] the sum of nine (9) shillings," boldly signed by the author at the conclusion. Age-toned, with far left margin slightly irregular, and one small spindle-hole at center, otherwise quite good. Aside from their business relationship, Harry J. Moors helped R.L.S. locate and acquire the Vailima estate. They remained personal friends until Stevenson discovered that Moors was cheating him by overcharging for supplies. An interesting association item.

233 LITERARY: IVAN TOURGUENEFF (\$1250-Up)

Russian novelist, short-story writer and dramatist; his major novel *Fathers and Sons* introduced and defined the term "nihilist"; of his plays, *A Month in the Country* is best known; after imprisonment in Russia for an article that he wrote about Gogol, he lived in self-imposed exile in Paris and Baden. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Iv. Tourgueneff,"

in French, 1 page, 8vo, [Paris], Wednesday, undated. To a Mr. Burty, advising that a friend "has asked me to convey to you his greatest thanks for the article which appeared in the *Republique Francaise*. He would have come to you himself, but he has not been out for the past three days, having

57, Rue de la Harpe
Monsieur

Monsieur Burty

Mon ami Perouchan me charge de vous faire ses meilleurs remerciements pour l'article qui a paru dans la *Republique Francaise*. Il devrait aller lui-même chez vous mais vient tout juste guéri d'une grippe.

Je suis très reconnaissant et me salue cordialement la main

Iv. Tourgueneff

come down with a very bad case of the flu..."

Tourgueneff, regarded as the first Russian author to be read and admired by Europe, was especially well-received in France, where he maintained close friendships with, among others, Gustave Flaubert, and where he spent his final years. A fine literary example, boldly penned in Tourgueneff's flowing hand.



CORRECTS A COPY OF HIS BOOK

234 LITERARY: EVELYN WAUGH (\$450-Up)

British novelist; used his service experience in World War II to provide the theme of some of his later novels including *Brideshead Revisited*, *The Loved One*, and *Officers and Gentlemen*. Fine Autograph Letter Signed "E. Waugh," 1/2 page, 8vo, on stationery imprinted Combe Florey House, Nr. Taunton, undated. Writing to "Dear Miss Campbell," undoubtedly a collector of signed editions, he states: "I don't understand how my signature on a title page can prosper modern education. However there were

COMBE FLOREY HOUSE,
COMBE FLOREY,
NR. TAUNTON

Dear Miss Campbell

I don't understand how my signature on a title page can prosper modern education. However there were two mistakes in the text which I have corrected in your copy.

Yours truly

E. Waugh

two mistakes in the text which I have corrected in your copy." In fine condition.

235 LITERARY: JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER (\$400-Up)

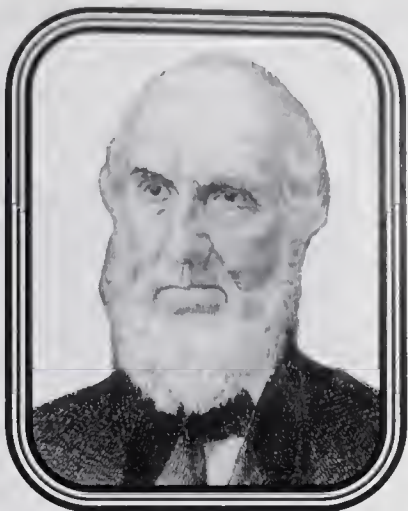
American Quaker poet; fervent abolitionist, politician, and journalist; wrote numerous volumes of poetry depicting New England life and legends; among his most popular are *Snowbound*, *The Barefoot Boy*, and the ballad *Barbara Frietchie*. Choice Autograph Poem Signed "John G. Whittier," 1 page, 8vo, Amesbury, "19th 8th mo. [August 19th] 1872." He writes: "Not mindless of the growing

years, / Of care and loss and pain, / My eyes are wet with thankful tears / For blessings which remain. / If dim the gold of life has grown / I will not count it dross, / Nor turn from treasures still my own / To sigh for lack and loss. / The years no charm from Nature take; / As sweet her voices call, As beautiful her mornings break, / As fair her evenings fall!" On inte-

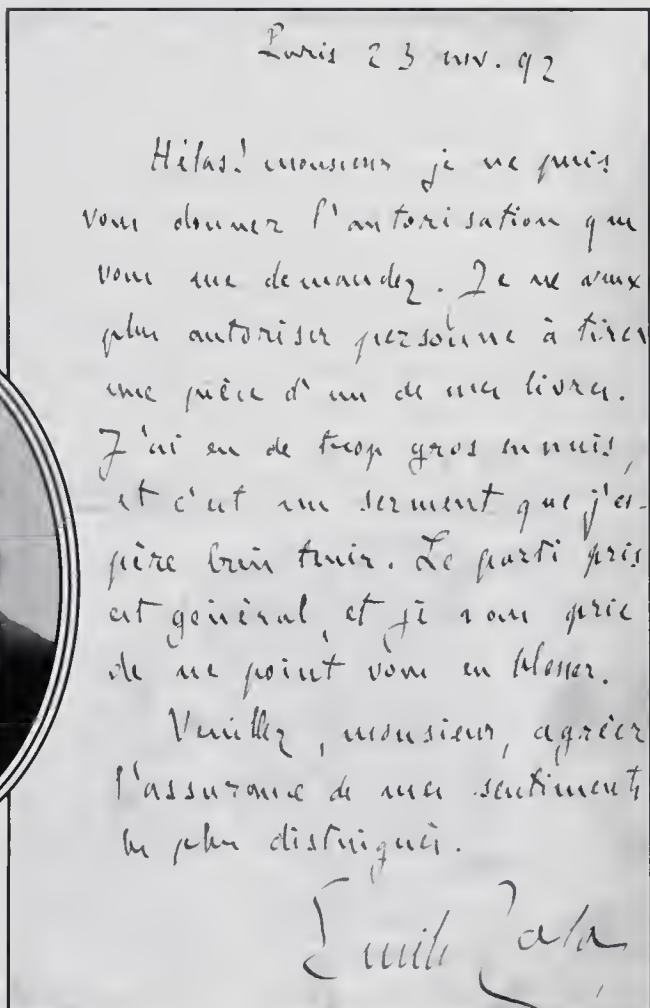
Dear Mr. Waugh,
Many thanks for Mr. Waugh's poem "The Barefoot Boy".
I send you an autograph and a copy of the poem.
Yours truly,
John G. Whittier

Not mindless of the growing years,
Of care and loss and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.
If dim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.
The years no charm from Nature take,
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her mornings break,
As fair her evenings fall!
John G. Whittier
19th 8th mo. 1872

gral leaf [the third page, which is inlaid] is an **Autograph Letter Signed** "thy fr[ien]d / J.G.W.," 3/4 page, 8vo. To Mrs. Bran, stating: "Many thanks for Mrs. Luce's poems - her 'Henriade'! I send the autograph as requested..." Recipient's ink docket in lower blank margin of letter: "Extract from his poem upon his birthday - published in 1872 / MDB." In fine condition.



- 236 **LITERARY: EMILE ZOLA** (\$450-Up)
French novelist; one of the great leaders of "naturalism" in



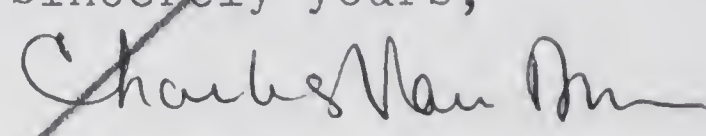
French literature; enjoined by Flaubert, Daudet, the Goncourts, and Turgenev they formed a sort of society, out of which burst the Natural school; for his courageous journalistic campaign *J'accuse* in the famous Dreyfus case, he was sentenced to imprisonment in 1889 and was fined for libel; escaped to England for a self-imposed exile. Choice literary content **Autograph Letter Signed** "Emile Zola," in *French*, 1 page, 8vo, Paris, November 23, 1892. Writing to an unnamed correspondent, Zola pens "I am very sorry to inform you that I cannot give you the authorization you request. I no longer wish to authorize anyone to extract any portion of my works. I have had too many problems, and it is a vow that I have made and hope to keep. This decision applies to everyone and please do not take it personally." Light age-toning and staining, otherwise a perfect one-page letter for display. This very year Zola had published his *La Debacle*, recounting the great disaster of 1870.

237

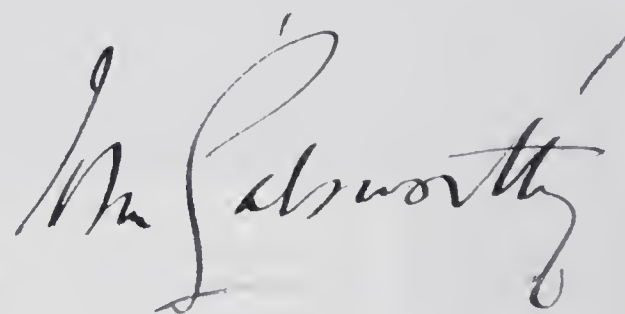
LITERARY: COLLECTION [5]

(\$450-Up)

A gathering of five letters of literary personalities
CHARLES VAN DOREN. American author and teacher.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Van Doren

best remembered for dishonestly winning \$120,000 on the nationally-televized quiz show, *Twenty-one*, an event that shattered television's public image. **Typewritten Letter Signed** "Charles Van Doren," 1/5 page, 4to, New York City, May 23, 1957. To the noted photograph portrait studio, Pach Brothers. "I am enclosing the photographs. Please accept my apologies for this very late replay to your requests." Bold pencil check mark through body of letter, otherwise in fine condition. An uncommon example, penned the year of winning the game show jackpot. **HOWARD FAST**. American author of historical novels. **Typewritten Letter Signed** "Howard Fast," 1/2 page, small 4to, on stationery imprinted with his address, Teaneck, N.J., November 18, 1937. He thanks a Mr. Marine for his letter, advising: "Now it is not a question of space but of subject that creates a problem. In your letter, you say 'Anti-Semitism in the American Communist Party.' My own thoughts, however, were on Russian anti-Semitism. As far as the C.P. [Communist Party] U.S.A. is concerned, I have to my own satisfaction seen incipient signs of anti-Semitism lately, particularly in the position of Benjamin J. Davis, one of the national leaders. But certainly, neither by sign not [sic] word that could be quoted has there been any evidence of anti-Semitism [sic] in the party here. In other words, the subject as you project it is not an article, not even in a few hundred words." Known for his left-wing proclivities during the 1940's and 1950's, Fast was awarded the Stalin



International Peace Prize in 1953. His rebuttal of alleged anti-Semitism notwithstanding, Fast had already broken with the Communist Party by the time our letter was written. In fine condition. **JOHN GALSWORTHY**. English novelist and playwright; best known for the *Forsyte Saga*. **Manuscript Letter Signed** "John Galsworthy," 1-1/2 pages, 8vo, on stationery imprinted with his London address, undated. To an unidentified male correspondent, advising: "...I suppose it may be called idiosyncratic of me, but I see my *Caravan* winding with the last tale in the book at the head of it and the first tale in the book at the rear; so that the dates you refer to are not an error

according to my view. I see myself, the author, pushing it into the desert from the position of the title sheets, and naturally the first tale is the last camel, on whose posterior I am pressing to give the whole thing a shove-off." In fine condi-

tion.
ROCK-
WELL
KENT,
American
painter,
muralist,

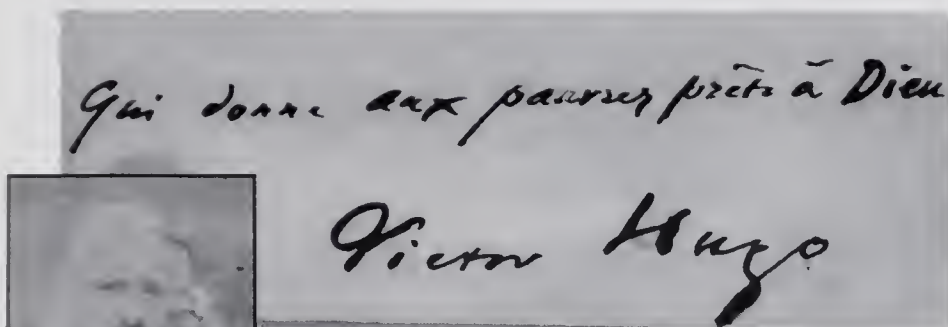
Faithfully yours,

Rockwell

printmaker, writer and social activist. Typewritten Letter Signed "Rockwell," 3/4 page, 8vo, on imprinted stationery of his design, Ausable Forks, N.Y., January 2, 1949 [1950?]. To "Dear Charlotte and Ned," stating: "On the heels of the departure of the last of our guests, we write to thank you for your delicious contribution to our hospitality; for the two volumes of Benet [Stephen Vincent Benet]; and to tell you how we would have loved to have you here with us. We had a huge party and a riotous time. The windows of our banquet hall were equipped with neat storm sash glazed with plastic from California. The weather was cold, but the room, thanks to you, stayed warm. We have been drinking to all kinds of happiness for all of us this New Year. We can think of no happier event than the year might bring us than seeing you again..." With a letter of Kent's wife, a T.L.S. "Sally," December 16, 1949, to Charlotte and Ned about the gift for Rockwell. An indefatigable advocate of left-wing causes, Rockwell Kent was first on a list of alleged Communist sympathizers submitted to the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1949. Both letters are in fine condition. An interesting collection.

238 LITERARY MISCELLANY (\$3500-Up)

A choice and unusual matted and framed ensemble of literary autographs, some quite scarce. The central focus of the



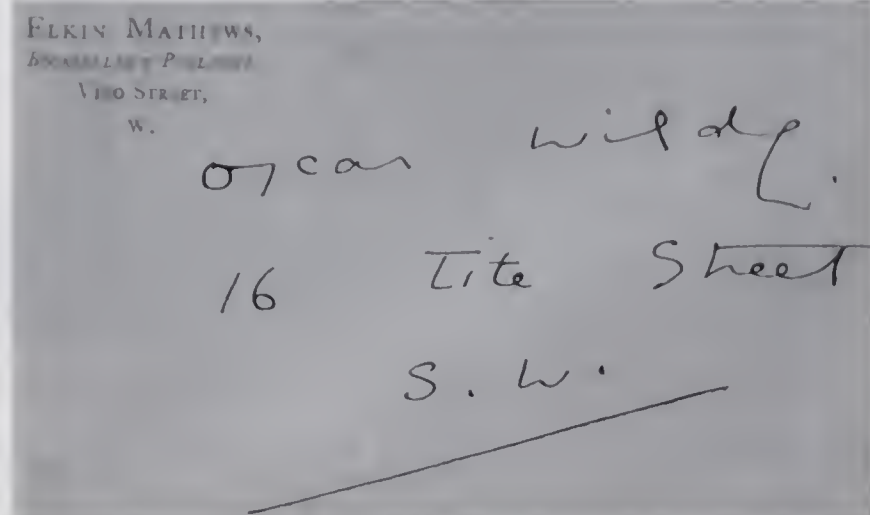
gathering is a large, bold Autograph Quotation Signed "Victor Hugo," in French, [ca. 2-1/2" x 6-1/4"]. Hugo pens one of his famous sentiments: "He who gives to the poor lends to

God." Matted above the quotation is a carte-de-visite size albumen photograph of Hugo. Immediately below the Hugo is a Signature of "John Steinbeck." Clockwise from the Hugo begins: an Autograph Note Signed "GBS," on Shaw's correspondence card, November 25, 1949, a testy

note to an unidentified correspondent, stating: "If you neither believe what I say, nor will do what I tell you, will you please stop bothering me about yourself"; a pencil Signature "Carl Sandburg";

John Steinbeck

a boldly penned Autograph Sentiment Signed "Very truly yours / Mark Twain"; a rare, but badly faded Signature of "Stephen Crane"; the concluding portion of an Autograph Letter Signed "Walter Scott" [about 20+



words and signature]; a scarce Signature "Oscar Wilde / 16 Tite Street / S.W.," boldly penned on a 12mo envelope; and finally [at 10 to 10] a Holograph Address Leaf Signed "Charles Dickens," addressed by him to Thomas Beard. This matted ensemble of autographs is contained under glass in a modern silver metal frame, ca. 14-3/4" x 24-1/4". A handsome and striking display piece.

239 LITERARY: SIGNED PORTRAITS [8] (\$450-Up)

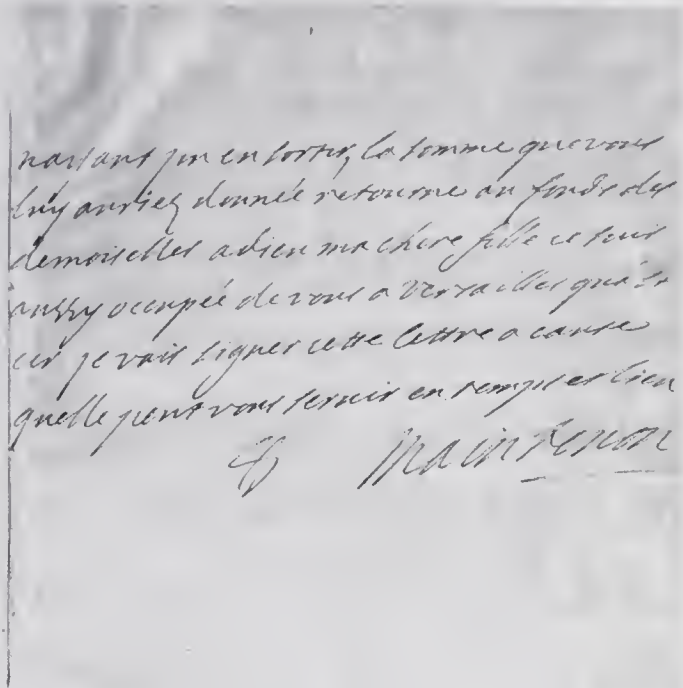
Unusual gathering of eight Signed Portraits of authors, all [except one] mounted on cardboard for prior framing, all



8vo. Included are: JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, bust-length photogravure portrait, dated 1910 [although age-stained along outer edges, could effectively be matted for a handsome presentation]; WILLIAM BOOTH, bust-length half-tone portrait, slightly smudged; CHARLES W. ELIOT, bust-length profile photogravure [not mounted], signed on wide blank margin, 1909; WILFRED T. GRENFELL, full-length half-tone portrait [repaired before being mounted]; EDWARD E. HALE, waist-length photogravure portrait, 1909 [repaired before being mounted]; W.D. HOWELLS, waist-length half-tone portrait, 1911, scuffed; HENRY VAN DYKE, bust-length photogravure, age-stained; ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, bust-length half-tone portrait. With all faults, an interesting collection of signed portraits.

MAINTENON, MARQUISE DE FRANCOISE d'AUBIGNE (\$750-Up)

Mistress and second wife of Louis XIV; purchased the estate of Maintenon and started life as governess to the

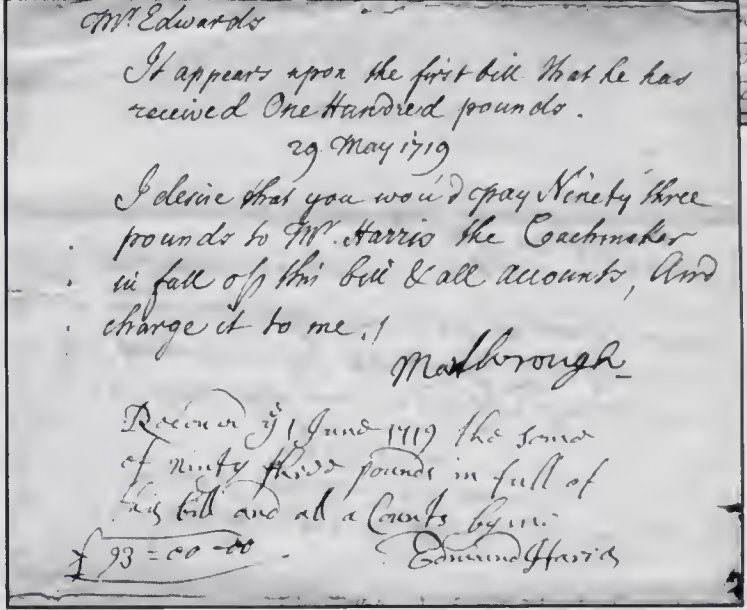
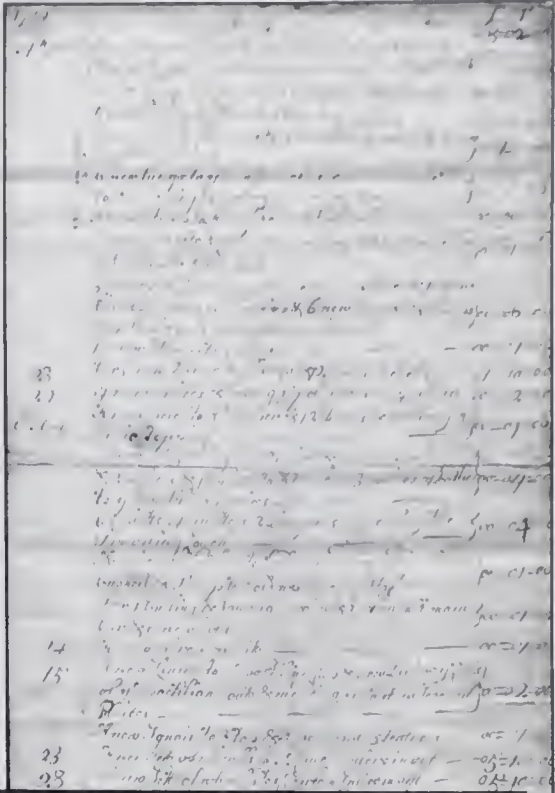


King's children; she exercised considerable influence over the King; one of her lasting contributions to society was the endowment of an educational institution at St. Cyr for poor girls of good families; Madame de Maintenon was an inspired teacher and took great interest in the daily activities of the school. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Maintenon," in French, 1-1/2 pages, small 4to, Versailles, February 14, 1701. To her daughter. "I have indicated to the King, in the presence of Monsieur de Chamillars, the difficulty with regard to Mademoiselle de Cury and argued against St. Cyr, requesting that a decision not be made until all the arguments have been heard. Finally, after having taken the advice of his Ministers, the King has decided that the young ladies (of St. Cyr) are entitled to the monies which have been given to them, but only when they leave the institution. However, since this poor girl was not able to leave St. Cyr, the sum which was given to her reverts back to the general fund of all the young ladies. Adieu, my dear daughter. I am officially signing this letter so that it might be useful to you whenever and wherever necessary." Affixed to the blank verso of the first page is a note in French explaining the dilemma outlined in the letter. It seems that the young woman in question was very ill and lived only a few months after her twentieth birthday. Under the rules formulated by the King, her family was not eligible to receive money in return. Madame de Maintenon tried to intercede on behalf of the family, but without success. This letter conveys her concern and compassion for the young women under her protection at St. Cyr. The letter is tipped into an elaborate, silked-lined, specially designed gilt-stamped case of blue leather. The letter is lightly foxed, otherwise is in very good condition.

MARLBOROUGH, 1st DUKE OF. JOHN CHURCHILL [2] (\$950-Up)

English military commander, known as "Corporal John"; son of an impoverished Royalist; his fortune and career advanced quickly by his stately manners, extraordinary good looks [assets that occasioned favors from the notorious Duchess of Cleveland], as well as the intervention of

his sister Arabella, then mistress of the future King James II; at age 22, attracted his superiors' attention at the battle of Nijmegen in Holland, and by saving the life of the Duke of Monmouth at Maastricht; quick to advance in the military ranks, he was second in command in crushing Monmouth's rebellion in western counties; one of the first to support William of Orange [the future William III], who he joined with 5,000 troops in 1688, shortly before



William was crowned King of England; under Queen Anne, successor to the throne on the death of William III, continued as commander in chief over the armies of England and Holland, and acted as virtual regent in her court, controlling Prime Minister Godolphin, as his wife, Sarah Churchill held control over Queen Anne. Rare financial Autograph Letter Signed "Marlborough," 1/3 page, folio, no place, [ca. late May], 1719. A hastily written letter, undoubtedly to his personal secretary "Mr. Edwards" about his obviously delinquent account. Marlborough, using the blank verso of one of his ledger sheets [4-1/2 folio pages of manuscript accounting records of numerous transactions with the coach maker present, dating from December, 1717 to May, 1719], relates "It appears upon the first bill that he has received One Hundred pounds / 29 may 1719. I desire that you wou'd pay Ninety three pounds to Mr. Harris the Coachmaker in full of this bill & all accounts, And charge it to me." Immediately below Marlborough's bold signature appears an Autograph Receipt Signed "Edmund Harris," the said coach maker, announcing "Recorded...1 June 1719 the some of ninety three pounds in full of this bill and all a Counts by me." Edges chipped and frayed, first page sepa-

rating at fold, however not touching either autograph. Unevenly age toned. Ink-well accident leaves residue stains, otherwise good. The accounting records are an unusual glimpse into the necessities surrounding 18th century royal transportation. A most uncommon letter.

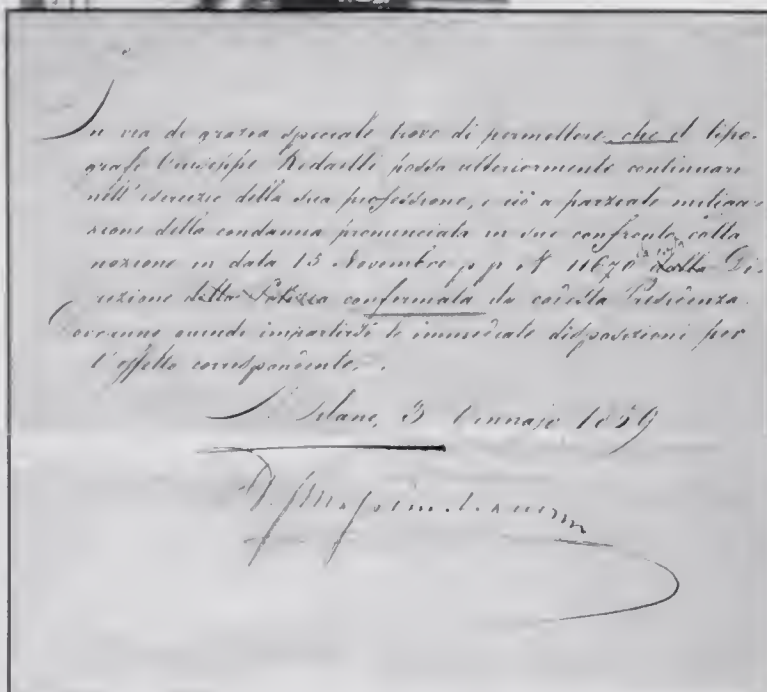
242 MAXIMILIAN

(\$550-Up)

Emperor of Mexico; Archduke of Austria, brother of Emperor Franz Joseph; offered the throne of Mexico after the French had virtually conquered Mexico; when

Napoleon III withdrew his military support, his empire collapsed; besieged by Juarez and captured [May 15, 1867].

Manuscript Document Signed "Massimiliano," in Italian, 1/2 page, small folio, Milan, January 3, 1859. Written "To the Presidency of the Lombardy Government,"



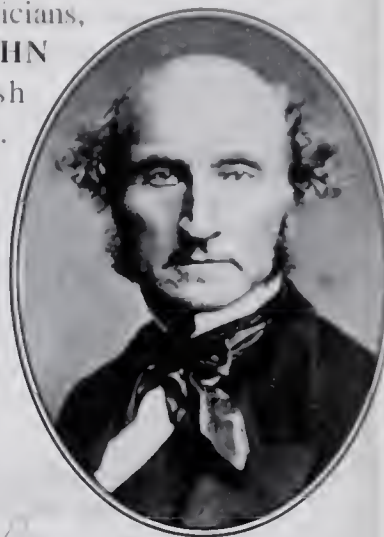
Maximilian proclaims: "As a special dispensation, I hereby grant Giuseppe Redaelli, printer, the right to continue working in his profession. This is a partial mitigation of the condemnation which he received on November 15 - police file No. 11670 - which was confirmed by your office. Therefore, a corresponding order should be issued." A decree sent forth in Maximilian's last year as Viceroy of Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Four years later he would accept the Imperial Mexican throne, and by doing so, unwittingly seal his own fate! Slight age-toning, minor wear at folds touching, though not affecting legibility of Maximilian's bold signature, otherwise very good. Accompanied by a 5" x 7" reproduction portrait photograph of the ill-fated Emperor. With translation.

243

MILL, JOHN STUART and OTHERS [5]

(\$450-Up)

An unusual compilation of noted 19th century American and British politicians, statesmen and scientists. **JOHN STUART MILL.** English philosopher and economist. **Autograph Note Signed "J.S. Mills,"** 1 page, 12mo, August 11, 1831. Writing to Jeremy Bentham, Mill confirms a dinner engagement. Slight age-toning and fading, otherwise

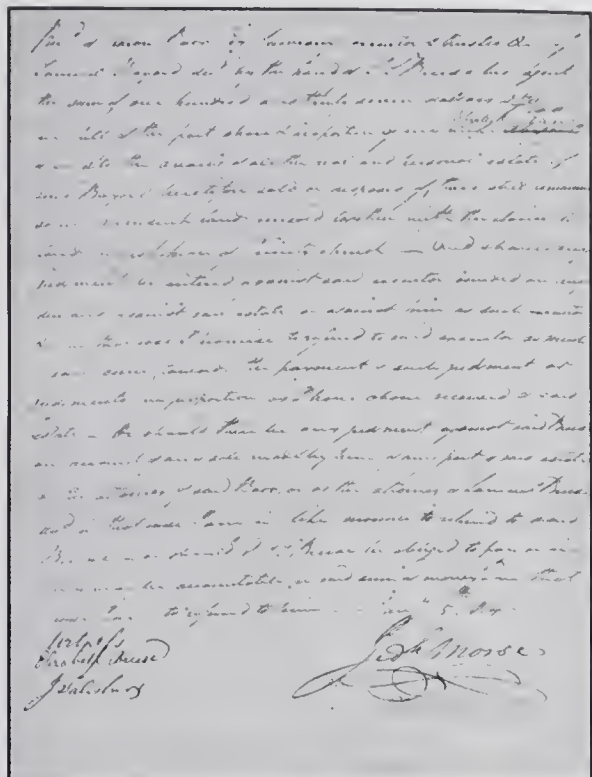


My dear Sir
I will give me
the greatest pleasure to
dine with you tomorrow.
On Saturday I am engaged
Yours ever
J. S. Mill
Thursday

very good. **THOMAS M. HUXLEY.** English biologist and lecturer. **Autograph Note Signed "T.H. Huxley,"** 1 page, small 8vo, on stationery embossed with his address, November 20, no year. The celebrated scientist acknowledges receipt of a check. Mounting traces along left edge on verso, otherwise fine. **CHARLES W. DILKE.** English radical politician; saw no incompatibility between his imperialism and extreme radicalism; refused a knighthood and accompanying reward. **Autograph Letter Signed "Charles W. Dilke,"** 1/2 page, small 8vo, September 25, 1872. Dilke announces he will be out of town for a brief spell. Slight age-toning at left edge, otherwise very good. **LOUIS AGASSIZ.** Swiss-born American naturalist, geologist, and educator; associated with Cuvier and Von Humboldt; elected to the American Hall of Fame. Choice, bold **Signature "Ls. Agassiz,"** cut from a partly-printed vellum document [probably a diploma], ca. 1-1/2" x 4-3/8". In very good condition. **WARREN HASTINGS.** English statesman and administrator; credited with establishing political and judicial organization in India. **Autograph Letter Signed "Warren Hastings,"** 2/3 page, Daylorford House, July 13, 1808. Hastings requests a suitable edition of *Croxall's Aesops Fables* for a friend. Integral address leaf bears red wax seal and traces of mounting. Age-toning, water stains, and partial tear amateurishly repaired on verso.

**All Autographs are
Unconditionally Guaranteed
Authentic.**

American geographer and religious leader; popularly known as the "Father of American geography"; actually the father of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, and Sidney Edwards Morse; graduate of Yale in 1783, and studied theology there; taught school before being ordained in 1786; installed as minister in the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1789, remaining there until



1819; founded the *Banoplist*, and served as its chief editor for five years; later a founder of Andover Theological Seminary; however his overwhelming interest in geography is what brought his name to the forefront of education; during his early years of teaching, he discovered the need for adequate textbooks to enable him to properly instruct his pupils; in 1784 he published *Geography Made Easy*, the first American textbook on the subject, which went through 25 editions during his lifetime; his 1789 work *The American Geography*, a more ambitious work, was later reissued as *The American Universal Geography*; his books written especially for children, *Elements of Geography*, and *American Gazetteer* were widely embraced and were in constant demand; he collaborated with Elijah Parish on *A New Gazetteer of the Eastern Continent* and *A Compendious History of New England*; his later work involved a study of the conditions on the number of Indian tribes, under the auspices of the Federal Government, and just before his death in 1826, he completed *Annals of the American Revolution*. Searee legal Document Signed "Jedh. Morse," 3/4 page, legal folio, no place, January 15, 1814. A formal guaranty document written for his wife, who was named in a will. Morse acknowledges "Rec'd. of Aaron Burr Esq. surviving executor & trustee &c of Samuel Bayard decd. by the hand of S.S. Breese his agent the sum of one hundred and thirty seven dollars & 70/100 in full of the part share & proportion of my wife Elizabeth Ann of in & to the avails of all the real and personal estate of said Bayard heretofore sold or disposed of; there still remaining some minisuit lands unsold, together with the claim to lands in possession of Trinity Church - And should any judgment be entered against said executor founded on any demand against said

estate or against him as such executor &c in that case I promise to refund to said executor, so much of said sum, towards the payment of such judgment or judgments, in proportion as I have above received of said estate. Or should there be any judgment against said Breese on account of any sale made by him of any part of said estate as the attorney of said Burr, or as the attorney of Samuel Breese [sic, Bayard] decd. in that case I am in like manner to refund to said Breese or should said S.S. Breese be obliged to pay or in any way is accountable for said sum of money in that case I am to refund to him, Jan'y 15th, 1814." Boldly signed at the conclusion, and witnessed by "Elizabeth Breese" and "J. Salisbury." Morse's son Sidney Edwards followed in his father's footsteps, publishing books about geography with accompanying atlases. Samuel Finley Breese became an accomplished American artist and the inventor of the telegraph and the Morse code. Evenly age-toned, otherwise in very good condition.

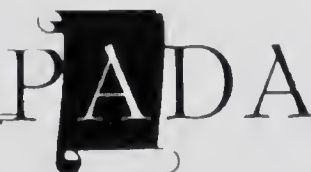
Professional Autograph Dealers Association Second Autograph Show

You are cordially invited to attend the Professional Autograph Dealers Association's second public trade show on Sunday, November 23, 1997 at the St. Moritz Hotel, 50 Central Park South, in New York. More than twenty PADA members will be present for a landmark exhibition of original letters, documents, signed photographs and books. Among the items offered for sale will be letters and documents from every US President, as well as outstanding examples from Revolutionary and Civil War generals and other military figures, explorers, world leaders, composers,

performers, inventors, scientists, authors and artists. Every item offered for sale carries a lifetime guarantee of authenticity. PADA experts will be on hand to offer free authentication of autographs brought in by the general public. Show hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. General admission only \$5.

For additional information call PADA President David H. Lowenherz at (212) 779-7050, or PADA Show Committee Chairperson Diana E. Herzog at (212) 943-1880.

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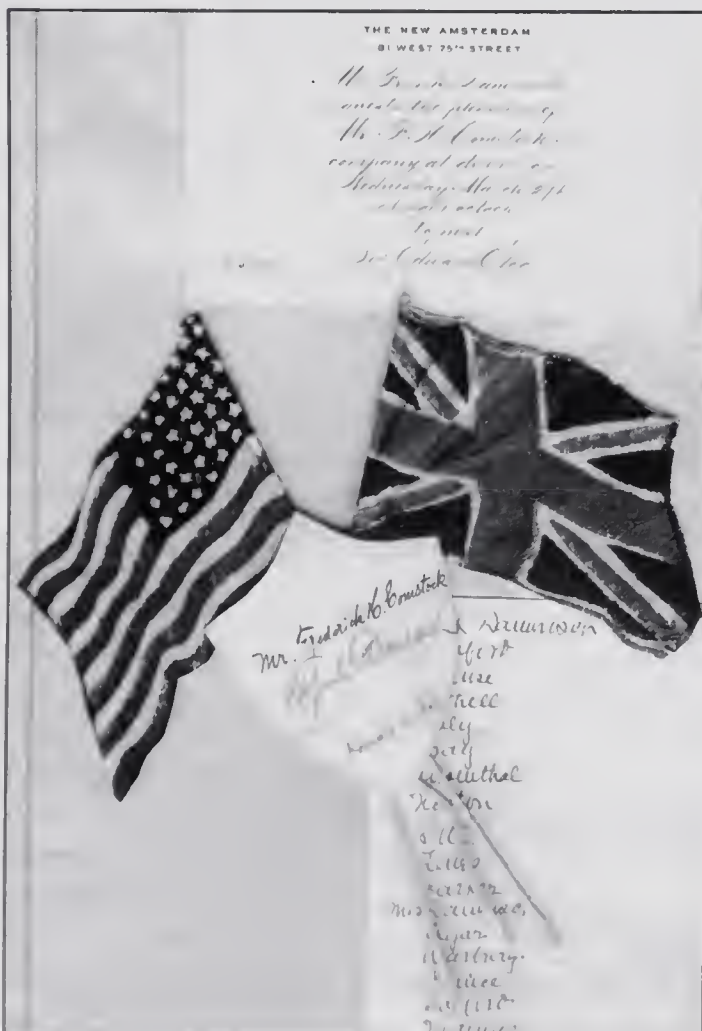




245 MUSIC: NAT KING COLE (\$375-Up)

American musician; pianist and leader of the Nat Cole Trio; achieved international popularity as singer, as of *The Christmas Song* and *Unforgettable*. Striking 4to Photograph Signed "To Bobby / Sincerely / Nat King Cole." Handsome bust-length pose by M. Smith. In choice condition.

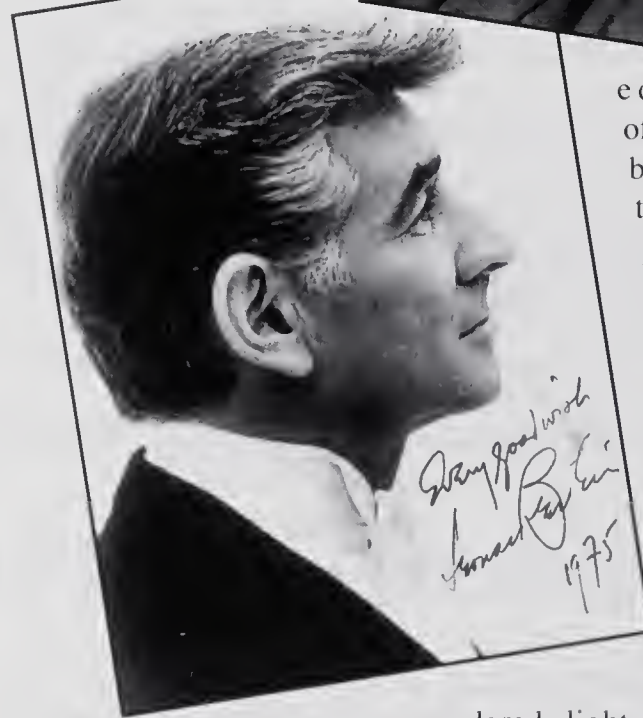
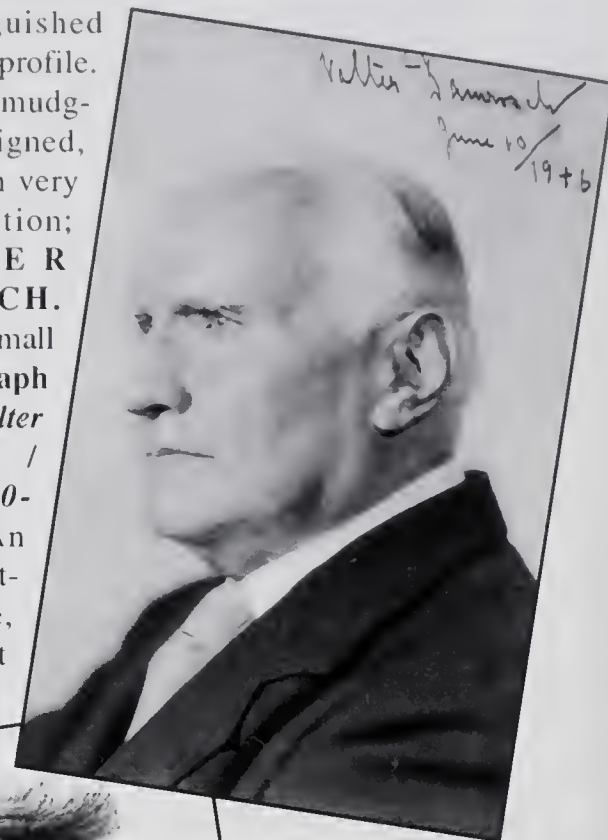
246 MUSIC: ELGAR, BERNSTEIN, GROFE and OTHERS [6] (\$525-Up)



An interesting collection of composers, musicians and singers, consisting of: FERDE GROFE. Fine sepia-tone 4to Photograph Signed "To / Tom Brumbaugh / Cordially / Ferde Grofe." A dramatic waist-length studio pose, by G. Maillard Kessler, signed on the light background of his hand. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition; LEONARD BERNSTEIN. Striking 4to Photograph Signed "Every good wish / Leonard Bernstein / 1975."

A distinguished bust-length profile. Slight ink smudging when signed, otherwise in very good condition; WALTER DAMROSCH.

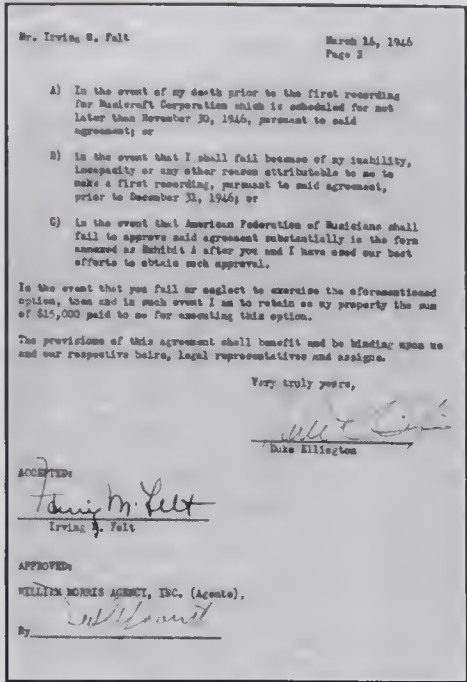
Sepia-tone small 4to Photograph Signed "Walter Damrosch / June 10-1946." An intense, bust-length pose, signed at upper



edge of the image on the light background. Margins trimmed, slightly clipping the top loop of the "D" in Damrosch, with mounting traces on verso causing light surface rippling, otherwise very good; LUISA TETRAZZINI. A half-tone Portrait Signed "Luisa Tetrazzini / Oct. 10th 1920," tipped to a bordered, light-weight mat. A lovely

oval waist-length pose. In very good condition. With an original 20-page Royal Albert Hall program for that date, being a concert at which she performed, bearing Signatures of "Adela Verne" and "Percy B. Kahn"; with pencil Signatures of "Edward Elgar," "Horatio Parker," "Frank Damrosch," and ink Signature of "Mr. Frederick H. Comstock," all written on a small paper shield to which are attached a small American flag and a Union Jack [probably a table decoration memento]. These are in turn affixed to a larger sheet of paper on which are attached a list of the guests and an original invitation from Frank Damrosch to a dinner in honor of Sir Edward Elgar. Some age-stains, otherwise in very good condition. Elgar's pencil signature is a bit light, otherwise a most unusual association item.

American bandleader and composer; composed suites including *Black, Brown, and Beige*, *Liberian Suite*, and *Harlem*; wrote film scores, and many memorable songs including *Mood Indigo*, *ko ko, Sophisticated Lady*, *In My Solitude*, *Don't Get Around Much Anymore*.



film scores, and many memorable songs including *Mood Indigo*, *ko ko, Sophisticated Lady*, *In My Solitude*, *Don't Get Around Much Anymore*.
Typewritten Document Signed "Duke Ellington," 2 pages, 4to, New York City, March 16, 1946. A contract, retained dark carbon copy, in which Ellington exercises his

option to enter into a recording deal with the Musicraft Corporation. Countersigned by his agent, "*Irving M. Felt*," of the William Morris Agency. Ellington agrees to terms insuring him \$60,000 for the first year of recording with a \$15,000 advance against any royalties. Bears two file holes at head, not affecting text, with slight age-toning at edges, otherwise in fine condition.

Spanish composer; pupil of Felipe Pedrell; associated with Debussy, Dukas, and Ravel; known for his opera *La Vida*, puppet opera *El Retablo de Maese Pedro*, and ballet *The Three-Cornered Hat*, among other works. Outstanding musical **Autograph Quotation Signed "Mannel de Falla / 1 - 26,"** 1/2 page, 4to. A four bar chart of music which



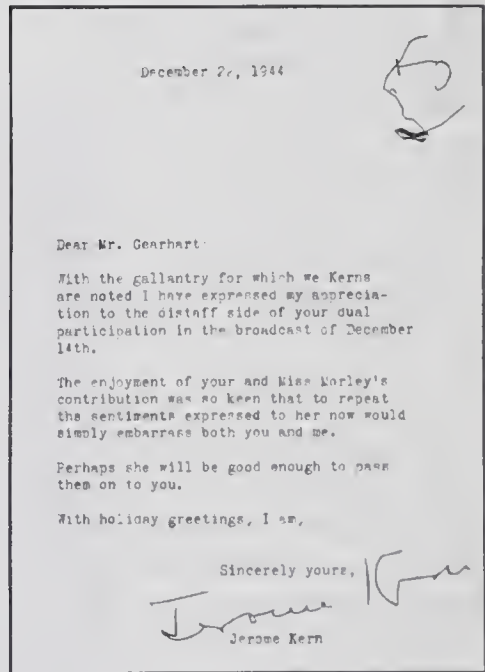
he has identified as "*Retablo*." Fold wear, chipping at edges, age-toning, and stains, none affecting text. In very good condition. Bears a bold signature.

American composer; violinist with the Los Angeles Symphony; pianist and arranger for Paul Whiteman for whom he orchestrated Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*; compositions include *Mississippi Suite*, *Metropolis*, *Grand Canyon Suite*, *Symphony in Steel*, *Cafe Society*, and *Wheels*, among others. Fantastic musical **Autograph Quotation Signed "To James J. Rooney - Ferde Grofe - Feb. 10 - 1941 - Santa Monica - Calif.,"** 1 page, on oblong narrow 4to scored sheet. Twelve double bars of



music which he has identified, at the head, as "*On The Trail*," from the composition "*(Grand Canyon Suite)*." Bears a second signature at top right. In very good condition.

American composer; the recognized father of the modern musical theater, whose work greatly influenced George Gershwin, Vincent Youmans and Richard Rodgers; among his many successful musicals are *Roberta*, *The Cat and the Fiddle*, and the ever popular *Show Boat*; received Academy Awards for *The Way You Look Tonight* and *The Last Time I Saw Paris*; his numerous songs include *Look for the Silver Lining*, *Ol' Man River*, and *Smoke Gets in Your Eyes*. **Typewritten Letter Signed "Jerome Kern,"** 1/2 page,



small 4to, on personal stationery [imprinted with his caricature], n.p., December 22, 1944. A thank you note to a Mr. Gearhart. Kern pens: "*With the gallantry for which we Kerns are noted I have expressed my appreciation to the distaff side of your dual participation in the broadcast of December 14th. The enjoyment of your and Miss Morley's contribution was so keen that to repeat the sentiments expressed to her now would simply embarrass both you and me. Perhaps she will be good enough to pass them on to you. With holiday greetings...*" Three small rust stains at top edge, otherwise very good.

251 MUSIC: ARAM KHACHATURIAN (\$550-Up)

Prolific Russian composer of Armenian descent; awarded Stalin Prize and Order of Lenin; husband of Russian composer, Nina Makarova. Scarce, borderless Photograph Signed "Aram Khachaturian," in Cyrillic, oblong small folio [ca. 9" x 11-3/8"]. A seated waist-length pose of the



composer studying a publication. Inscribed in Cyrillic on the white background of his shirt, and dated "1920." Ink slightly light, otherwise very good. A most unusual signed photograph of the composer.

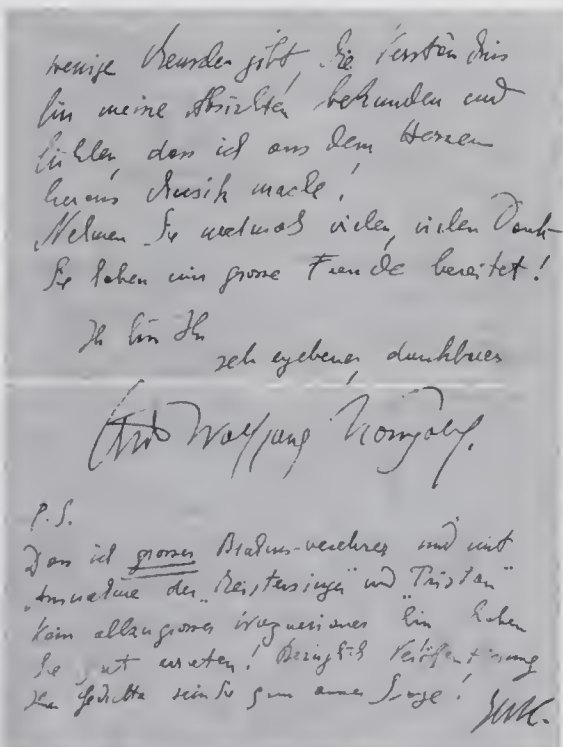
252 MUSIC: ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD [4]

(\$400-Up)

Austrian-born American composer; his teachers include Zemlinsky; by the age of twelve had success in Vienna and throughout Germany; among his finest operas are *Violanta* and *Die tote*

Stadt; emigrated to Hollywood in the 1930s and composed a string of magnificent film scores, two of which, *The Adventures of Robin Hood* and *Anthony Adverse*, received Oscar awards. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Erich Wolfgang Korngold" and

"EWK," in German, 2 pages, 8vo, Vienna, May 5, 1918. In thanks, Korngold writes to an admirer, Adolf Schaer: "Because of an insignificant illness, which, nevertheless, forced me to stay in bed, I am only now able to thank you sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for your kind and warm letter and for your beautiful poems. I am especially touched by the two poems concerning my operas, since I seem to sense, while reading them, that the perfor-



mances in Hanover must have been quite exceptional. Through these poems I also feel reassured that, after all, there are a few sensitive souls in every place who perceive and understand my intentions; that my music comes from my heart. Please except my deep gratitude - you have caused me much pleasure!" In a postscript, the composer acknowledges his admirer's sixth sense: "You have guessed correctly that I am a devoted admirer of Brahms and, with the exception of 'Die Meistersinger' and 'Tristan,' that I am not a big fan of Wagner. As to the publication of your poems, please do not let that worry you." With translation. In very good condition. With original envelope. With a Typewritten List unsigned, 1 page, 4to, n.p., undated. A list of his compositions, especially noting three sonatas, with publishing information and dates. At conclusion, in his hand, Korngold has added five additional works: "Sonata for Violin & Piano / Trio for Violin, Viola-cello, Piano / Quintet for 2 Violin, Viola & Cello, Piano..." Slight age-toning and light stain at head, not affecting text, otherwise very good. A very

A.P. Above does not include my Chamber or Orchestra Music with piano :

(Sonata for Violin & Piano op. 6
Trio for Violin, Violoncello, Piano op. 1
Quintet for 2 Violin, Viola & Cello, Piano op. 15
Quintet - Suite for 2 Violin 'cello' op. 23
and Piano (cello part)
Quintet for Violin, Viola (Cello part) op. 17
and Org.

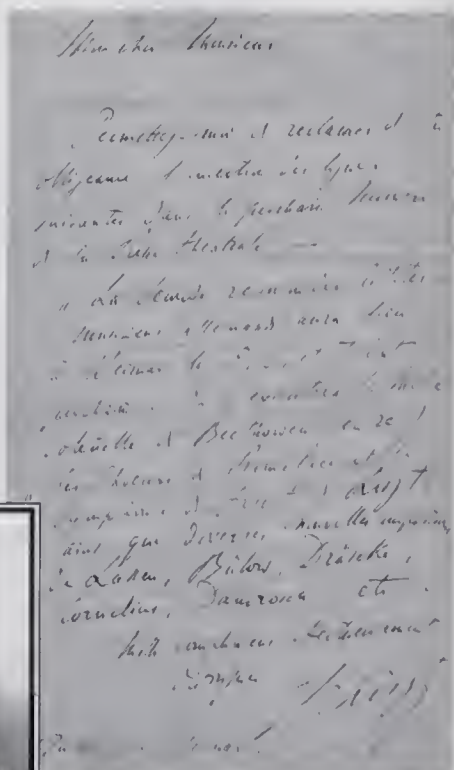
desirable offering in which the composer expresses his passion and provides a listing of pieces, selected personally, from his own body of work.

WITH HIS MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEF

253 MUSIC: FRANZ LISZT [4]

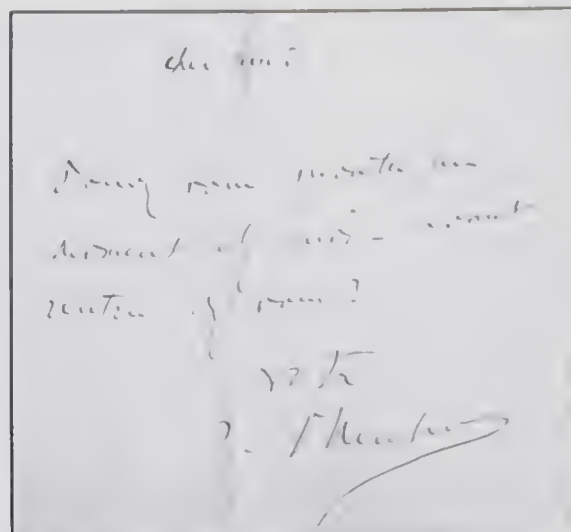
(\$950-Up)

Revered Hungarian composer and piano virtuoso. Unusual Autograph Letter Signed "F. Liszt," in French, 1 full page, tall 8vo, [penned on the inside blank leaf of his copy of a printed German brochure announcing the second reunion in Weimar of German musical artists, listing special works to be performed



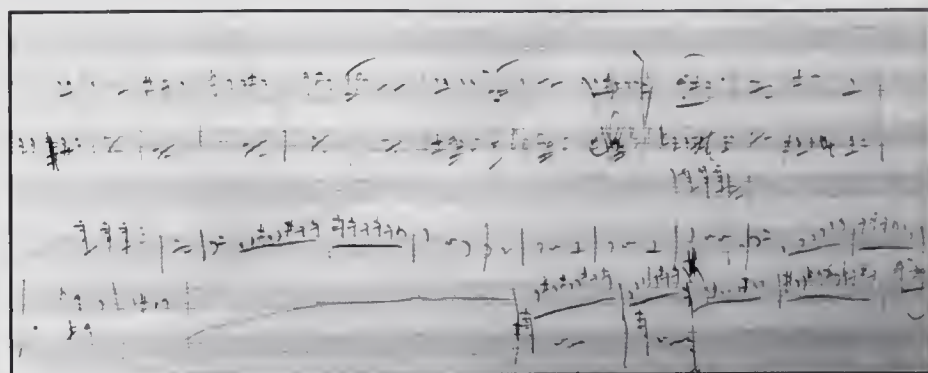
there] Weimar, July 8, 1861. Sending the brochure to the editor of a musical

publication, Liszt hastily pens the following letter: "Could I ask you to be kind enough to insert the following lines in the next edition of *Presse theatrale* - 'The second reunion of the German musical artists will convene in Weimar on August 5, 6, and 7. The following will be performed: Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* (in D), the chorus of *Prometheus* and the *Faust Symphony* of Liszt as well as various new compositions by Lassen, Buelow, Draeseke, Cornelius, Damrosch - etc.'" The light-blue paper brochure is slightly age-toned at outer edges, otherwise is in good condition. With translation. Included is Liszt's original beige linen handkerchief, elaborately embroidered with matching beige thread are his initials "FL" below a coronet. Ca. 19-1/2" x 21". The handkerchief is a bit yellowed, with a few age-stains and holes, and a tear along one border, otherwise, for a handkerchief over 135 years old, it is in relatively good condition. An engraved portrait of Liszt in his youth is also present.



in French, 1/2 page, 8vo, on stationery embossed with his monogram, n.p., undated. To a gentleman friend, asking: "Could you stop by my place for a moment - before returning home?" In fine condition.

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL MANUSCRIPT



254 MUSIC: PIETRO MASCAGNI (\$300-Up)

Italian composer, best known for his one-act opera *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Dramatic sepia-tone postcard size **Photograph Signed** "P. Mascagni / London / 9 III 912." A youthful, bust-length profile, signed on the light background. Ideal image for display.



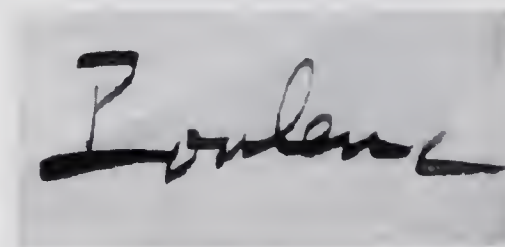
256 MUSIC: JACQUES OFFENBACH (\$850-Up)

Scarce musical **Autograph Manuscript**, unsigned, 1 full page, on folio sheet of scored music paper [ca. 10-1/4" x 13-1/4"], n.p., undated. An extraordinary working manuscript page from an unidentified orchestral work of the beloved composer, consisting of dozens of bars of music in Offenbach's hand. An early authentication notation in French is written in pencil at head. In very good condition. Matted and contained under glass in an antiqued silver frame [rubbed and slightly chipped]. Overall size ca. 16-13/16" x 17-1/4".

257 MUSIC: FRANCIS POULENC (\$600-Up)

French composer; influenced by Ravel and Satie; with Auric, Honegger, Milhaud, et al, grouped as "Les Six"; on piano accompanied baritone Pierre Bernac in a series of tours; his orchestral, choral, and vocal compositions include *Rhapsodie Negre*, *Sonata for Piano Duet*, *Trois Mouvements Perpetuels*, among others written over a period

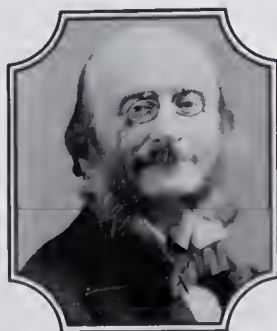
spanning forty years. **Autograph Letter Signed** "Poulenc," in French, 2 full pages, 4to, La Lezardiere.



Nazelles [France], n.d. Writing "My beloved Nina," the prolific composer pens: "Here finally, are the photos I promised [not present]. I would have liked to have them enlarged, but unfortunately I have misplaced or lost the

255 MUSIC: JACQUES OFFENBACH (\$200-Up)

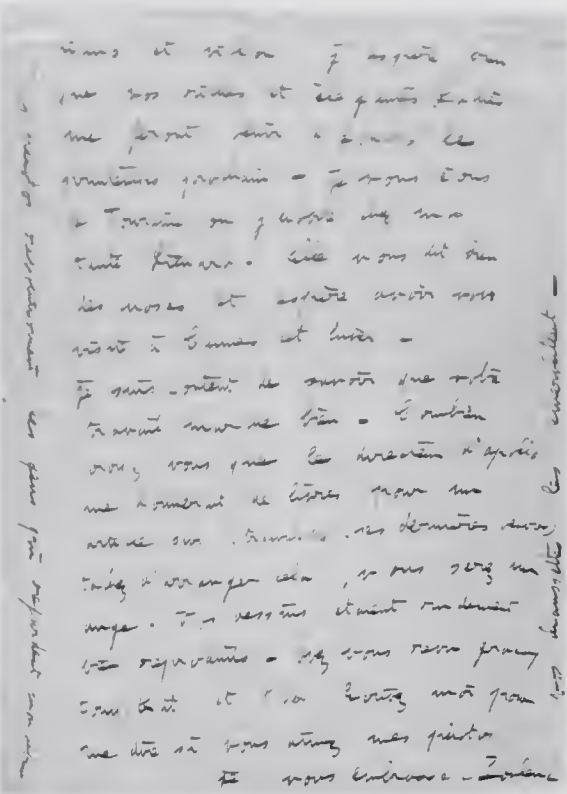
French composer, born of Jewish ancestry in Cologne; best known as inventor of modern *opéra bouffe*; the most important creator of light opera of the Second Empire and the darling of Paris, where his tunes were hummed and sung on every boulevard; among his 102 works are *Orphée aux enfers*, *La Belle Hélène*, *La Barbe bleu*, *La Vie Parisienne*, and his four-act opera comique *Contes d' Hoffmann*, produced posthumously. Choice **Autograph Letter Signed** "yours / J. Offenbach,"



negatives. I probably left them at Francois'. I am going to inquire. Thank you very much for the 'gigues' which I liked very much. The Rietis came to see me on August 15. They are really nice people and we spent some pleasant moments together. I

am working very hard and I am writing a sonata for piano and violin. I hope that your rich and elegant ladies will invite me to London next spring. I am writing from Touraine where I am staying with my aunt Litnard. She sends you her very best and hopes that you will visit her in Cannes this coming winter. I am happy to know that your work is going well. How many Pounds Sterling do you think the Apollo manager would pay me for an article on Stravinsky? Try to arrange this and I would be most grateful. Your drawings were very well reproduced. Have you seen Gracey, Tony, Kit, and Pilar again? Write me please and tell me if you like the photos." In a post-script, Poulenc concludes: "Your photos interest the people who look at my album; they marvel at your 'chansonnettes'." With translation. Age-toning and wear pronounced at folds, otherwise very good. Good content letter in which the composer discusses a work in progress.

258 MUSIC: SERGEI RACHMANINOFF (\$350-Up)
Russian composer and piano virtuoso. Fine Signature "S.



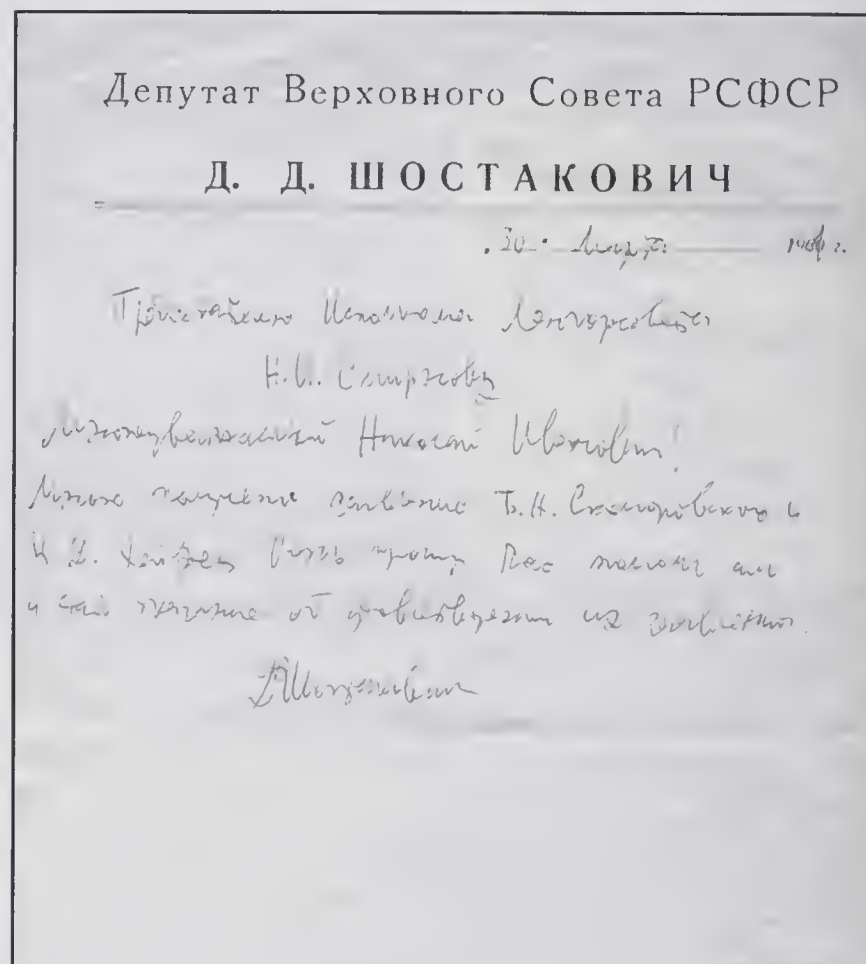
Rachmaninoff," penned on a 12mo card below an affixed half-tone portrait of him posed at the piano. Light age-toning in left margin, touching left portion of "S," otherwise in very good condition.

259 MUSIC: DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH [2] (\$750-Up)



Russian composer; established reputation with *First Symphony* [1924-25]; first condemned by government in 1936 for avant-garde opera *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*; regained reputation and government favor with *Fifth Symphony*; his wide range of works include 15 symphonies as well as film scores; regarded as the greatest symphonist of the mid-20th century. Extremely scarce

Autograph Letter Signed
"D. Shostakovich," in Cyrillic, 1/2 page, small 4to, on his official name imprinted stationery as Soviet Deputy, n.p., March 30, 1961. To N.I Smirnov, Chairman of the



Leningrad City Council, about assisting two colleagues. "Esteemed Nicholai Ivanovich, I have received a written request from B.N. Skomarovsky and T.D. Kheifits. I ask you to help them and give appropriate instructions for granting their request." In fine condition. With translation.

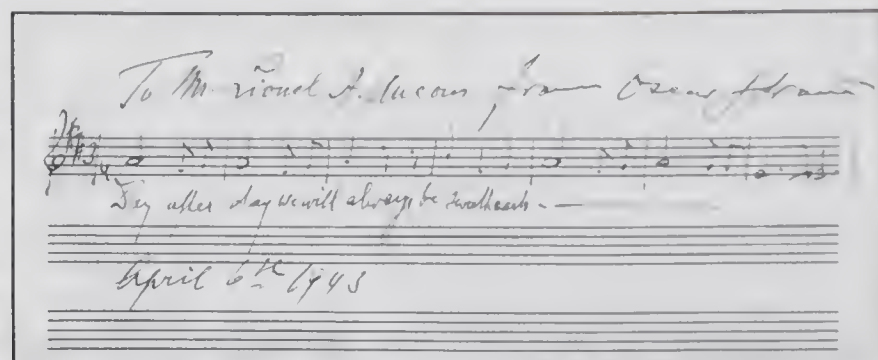




260 MUSIC: OSCAR STRAUS

(\$500-Up)

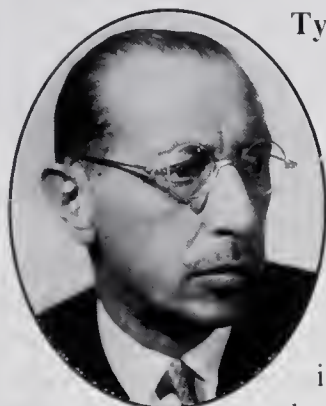
Austrian composer, pupil of Max Bruch in Berlin; theatre conductor in Austria and Germany; best known as a composer of operettas, including *Ein Walzertraum*, *The Chocolate Soldier*, adapted from Shaw's *Arms and the Man*, *Der letzte Walzer*, *Die Musik kommt*, etc.; also composed film scores as *La Ronde*, ballets, orchestral works, piano pieces, and about 500 cabaret songs. Choice musical Autograph Quotation Signed "from Oscar Straus," 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, n.p., April 6, 1943. Seven bars of music with words "Day after day we will always be sweethearts." Inscribed "To Mr. Lionel A. Ancoin." In fine condition.



261 MUSIC: IGOR STRAVINSKY

(\$350-Up)

Russian-born American composer; creator of *The Rite of Spring*, *Petroushka*, *The Firebird* and many other 20th century masterpieces. Fine Typewritten Letter Signed "I. Stravinsky," 3/4 page, oblong large 8vo, Hollywood, December 4, 1957. To his agent at Columbia Records, Deborah Ishlon. "Dear Debbie, these few words only to thank you for your LIFE check of \$200.00, the AGON reviews and your special delivery letter of Dec. 2nd. Enclosed find my check [not present] presenting the half of these two hundred dollars due, I understand, to COLUMBIA RECORDINGS." In a postscript, he comments about Irving Kolodin, the music critic and associate editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, stating: "Yes, Kolodin did pay \$150.00 for the last SATURDAY REVIEW publication the other day." During the 1950's, Stravinsky [who had settled in Hollywood in 1940] toured internationally as a conductor of his own works and also signed a contract with Columbia Records to conduct and record his compositions for that company. Stravinsky's ballet *Agon* was commissioned by Lincoln Kirstein for the New York City Ballet. The composer dedicated the work to Kirstein and George Balanchine. The first concert performance of the work took place in Los Angeles on June 17, 1957; the first public performance of the ballet, choreographed by Balanchine, took place in New York City on December 1, three days before our letter was written. Bears a bold signature of Stravinsky, penned in red ballpoint pen. In fine condition.



Miss D. Ishlon
COLUMBIA RECORDS
799, 7th Ave. NY 19 NY

Hollywood
Dec. 4/57.

Dear Debbie,

these few words only to thank you for your LIFE check of \$200.00, the AGON reviews and your special delivery letter of Dec. 2nd.

Enclosed find my check presenting the half of these two hundred dollars due, I understand, to COLUMBIA RECORDINGS. With best wishes

Cordially

P.S.

Yes, Kolodin did pay \$150.00 for the last SATURDAY REVIEW publication the other day.

262 MUSIC: IGOR STRAVINSKY

(\$500-Up)

Striking early Photograph Signed "I. Stravinsky," a bust-length postcard photograph of the composer in his youth, printed in France, signed on the wide white bottom margin. Minor surface flaws and light scuffing, otherwise in very good condition. Unusual signed photograph of Stravinsky.



A subscriber in
Connecticut writes:

"Bravo on the Catalogue.
Your best ever!
The design and layout are
exceptional."

~

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WEAPONS HE REMEMBERS STASHED ON ELBA

263 NAPOLEON I

(\$1750-Up)

Emperor of France. Choice Manuscript Letter Signed "Bonaparte" as First Consul, in French, 1-1/4 pages, small 4to, on stationery with magnificent vignette at head imprinted *Bonaparte 1er Consul de la Republique*, Paris, "le 1 Prairial an 9" [May 21, 1801]. Napoleon addresses Monsieur de Laquence, advising: "I have learned, illustrious citizen, that Porto Ferrajo [seaport commune in Tuscany, on the North coast of Elba where Napoleon would eventually live in exile] has not yet surrendered." Napoleon had signed a peace treaty earlier in 1801 ending the Second Italian Campaign, and was concerned about the smooth takeover of conquests provided France by that treaty. "Send...[a messenger] to General Murat, making known to him the urgency of providing

provisions to allow for the free flow [of munitions] and the removal of the bottleneck in Porto Longuone, and to make arrangements for setting up for everyone a large amount of provisions for the long siege and to find another method that will maintain our strength there until reinforcements of considerably

greater strength have had an opportunity to arrive.

I have placed my confidence entirely in him and I will send the necessary weaponry and necessary intelligence." Recalling a memory of equipment known to exist during the early years of the long Italian Campaign, in year 7 [of the French Republican calendar, September 22 1798 to September 22, 1799], he concludes: "There was in the year 7 for two years on the Island of Elba much military weaponry of which I will provide you with details and let you know when this will be available for

you to take away." Napoleon had maneuvered himself into the position of First

Consul in late 1799. To consolidate his hold on the country, it was vital to secure at least a temporary pacification, thus vindicating his reputation as the "Peacemaker of Campo

Formio." The brilliant and rapid Second Italian Campaign of 1800 helped achieve this object. Placing himself [unofficially] at the head of the Army of the Reserve, he led his men over the Alps by the Great St. Bernard Pass to take the Austrian army in the rear, meeting them near Alessandria in the Po Valley at the hard-fought battle of Marengo - an important victory for the French. In fine condition.

.....

264 NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL

(\$550-Up)

Indian statesman; in his youth, had a persistent vision of himself as an Indian Garibaldi, and came under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi; imprisoned in 1921 and spent 18 of the next 25 years in jail; when India achieved independence in 1947, became her first prime minister and minister of external affairs; involved in neutralism and peace-making, he frequently acted as an intermediary between the Great Powers; author of numerous books; his daughter Indira Gandhi also served as prime minister. Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Jawaharlal Nehru" as Prime Minister, 1-1/3 pages, 4to, on his official imprinted stationery, New Delhi, May 20, 1963. To Leonard V. Fulton in El Cerrito, California, making an important statement about world peace for the sake of the youth of tomorrow. The busy Prime Minister writes: "...The question you ask me as to what you should tell your son, is difficult to answer, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that one can give a fairly good answer to the same, but it may not take us ver[y] far. The world today is tied up with all kinds of knots and it is not an easy matter to untie them. There is the ever present danger of war even though no sensible man wants it and there are many other conflicts on the international stage as well as internally in most nations. At the same time, reason and logic would lead one to think that the resources of the world today are enough, if properly used, to give a measure of happiness and purposeful living to all of us. Thus the tragedy is that when we have for the first time the means of solving the problems of poverty and undernourishment and disease, we do not do so, but we start a rivalry in arms and in preparing for war. I do believe that out of hatred and violence, no good ultimately emerges. But what are we to do about it? Each one of us can work in his own little sphere for peace and understanding and against hatred and violence. For some of us this sphere might be a little larger than others, but even so it is not very effective. Oddly enough, in democracies all kinds of forces are at play which do not lead to peace and understanding. It is much worse, of course, in authoritarian states. All I can say, therefore, is that each individual, howsoever he might be circumstanced, should work for the right causes. I believe the quest is not quite so hopeless as one might think. There are widespread urged [sic, urges] which point in the right direction. It may be that they may win in the end, but there can be no surety of this. Anyhow, to your little son, one should try to make him appreciate, as he grows up, the right urges and hope that he will throw his weight in that direction and that he will not lose his nerve whatever happens..." Bears a two word ink correction in the Prime Minister's hand. Nehru died the following year. Minor defects, otherwise in very good condition. A very scarce content letter of the beloved Indian leader.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru

DESTINED FOR THE CAPE OF TRAFALGAR

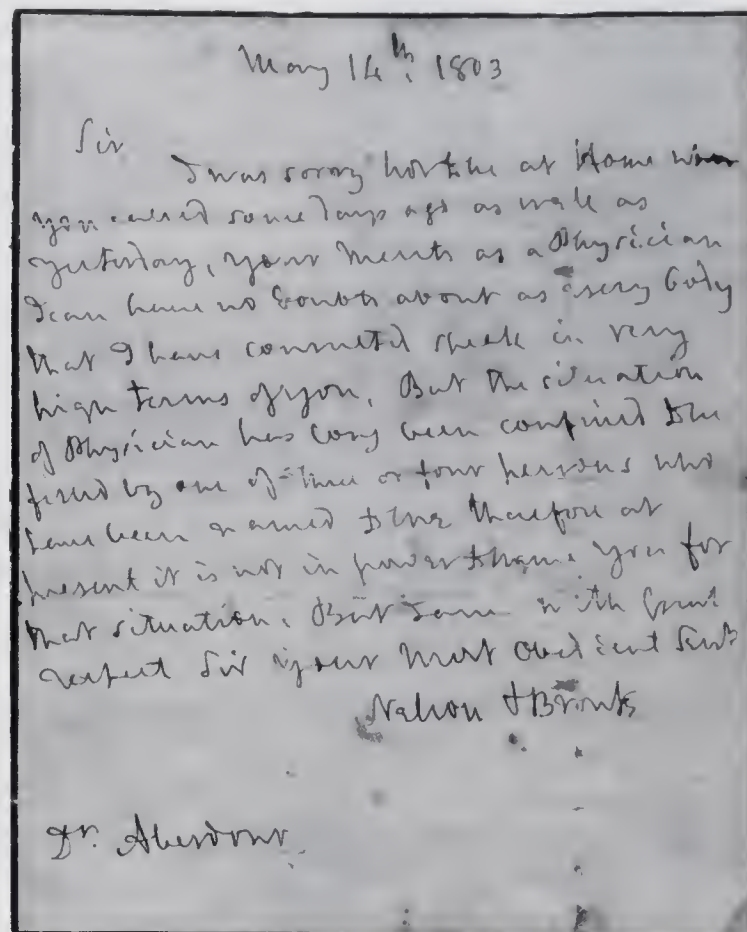
265 NELSON, Lord HORATIO [2]

(\$1750-Up)



British naval officer; in 1800, he blockaded Malta and Naples, held by French and Neapolitan Jacobins; annulled Cardinal Ruffo's proposed terms to rebels, received absolute surrender, and restored Neapolitan royal family to power; in gratitude, created Duke of Bronte by Ferdinand I of Naples; became romantically involved with Emma Hamilton, the wife of the Naples consul Sir William Hamilton; died in the battle of Trafalgar. Unusual **Autograph Letter Signed "Nelson & Bronte,"** 3/4 page, small 4to, on black-bordered mourning stationery, May 14, 1803. To "Dr. Aberdour / Princes

Place / Lambeth" [on portion of address leaf still present]. Following the successful battle of Copenhagen when Nelson was preparing to set sail for the 18 month blockade of Toulon and the eventual battle of Trafalgar, he writes to a physician who was seeking a position, possibly aboard his ship. "I was sorry not to be at Home when you called some days ago as well as yesterday. Your merits as a Physician I can have no doubts about as everybody that I have consulted speak in very high terms of you. But the situation of Physician has long been confined to be filled by one of three or four persons who have been named to me, therefore at present it is not in [my] power to name you for that situation..." By this time, Nelson had separated from his wife, and Emma Hamilton had given birth to Nelson's daughter Horatia. It was a little over two years later, in October 1805, that Nelson caught up with the French fleet off Cape Trafalgar. During the battle which he conducted from aboard the *Victory*, he was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet in the hour of victory. Age-stains and soiling, with weak folds and holes in body expertly repaired on verso with tissue, otherwise in very good condition. Scarce content letter of Nelson.

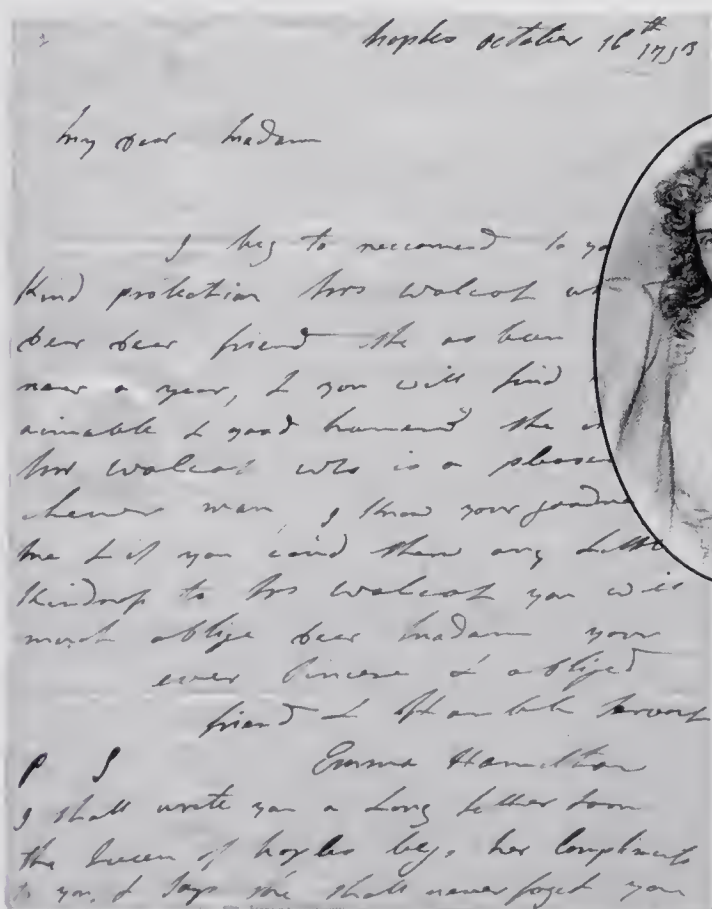


THAT HAMILTON WOMAN

266 [NELSON]: Lady EMMA HAMILTON

(\$800-Up)

Mistress of Horatio Nelson, described as "a woman of extreme beauty, winning manners and shady antecedents, she enslaved Nelson by her charms"; her beauty captured in nearly fifty portraits by George Romney; through her close friendship with the monarchs of Naples, especially Queen Maria Caroline, she was instrumental in securing information and supplies for Nelson and the British fleet while her husband, Sir William Hamilton, was Ambassador there. Choice and scarce **Autograph Letter Signed**



"Emma Hamilton," 1 full page, small 4to, Naples, October 16, 1793. Integral address leaf, to Madame Trever at Turin. Bears fine impression of the Hamilton red-wax seal. Lady Hamilton writes: "I beg to recommend to your Kind protection Mrs. Walcott who is My dear friend. She [h]as been at Naples now a year, & you will find her very amiable & good humoured. She is with Mr. Walcott who is a pleasant clever man. I know your goodness to me & if you send there any Little Kindness to Mrs. Walcott you will much oblige dear Madam your ever Sincere & obliged friend & Honble. Servant / Emma Hamilton." In a postscript, she adds: "I shall write you a Long Letter soon. The Queen of Naples [Maria Caroline] begs her Compliments to you & Says she shall never forget you." Mrs. Trevor was Harriot [1751-1829], wife of John Hampden-Trevor, minister at Turin [1783-98]. Mrs. Walcott had befriended Emma at Naples after her return there in 1791 as the bride of Sir William Hamilton, and became the object of a burst of clinging possessiveness on Emma's part when her husband was posted to Turin for military reasons in October 1793. During these years, Emma Hamilton enjoyed the closest intimacy with Maria Caroline, Queen of Ferdinand I. It was during the year of this letter that Emma met Horatio Nelson and they became lovers. In fine condition.



British diplomat and archaeologist; grandson of 3rd Duke of Hamilton; British envoy to court of Naples [1764-1800]; studied activities of Vesuvius and Etna and Calabrian earthquakes; collector of antiquities, sold to British Museum in 1772; took active part in excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii; in 1791, at age 61, married Emma Hart, who became Lord Nelson's mistress. Scarce Autograph Letter Signed "Wm. Hamilton" while British envoy at Court, 3/4 page, 4to, Naples, September 16, 1767. To Messrs. Hart & Wilkens, advising: "Please to pay to Gasparino [sic] Russo the Sum of Three Hundred Ducats for the use of my House and place the same to...[my] account..."

Signed receipt of Gasparo Russo on verso. Contained between two sheets of Plexiglas [for double viewing] in an antiqued brown wooden frame. An uncommon autograph of a major player in the famous Emma Hamilton-Lord Nelson drama.

£ 300

Naples Sept 16 1767

Sir

Please to pay to Gasparino Russo
the Sum of Three Hundred Ducats
for the use of my House and place
the same to the account of

Sir

Your very hum^{ble} Serv^t

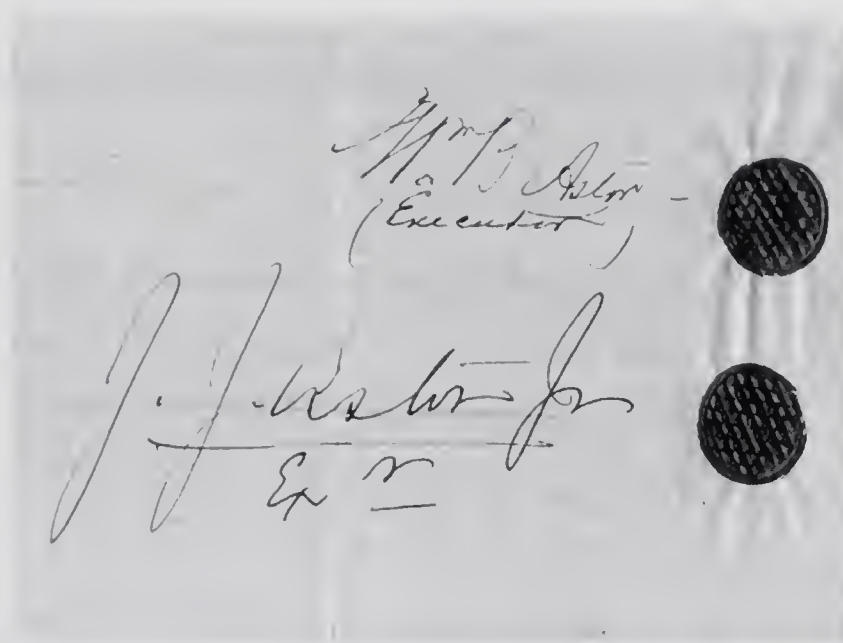
Wm. Hamilton

To Messrs. Hart
& Wilkens

ADJOINING "THE JEWS BURYING GROUND"

268 NEW YORK CITY: ASTORS and ROOSEVELTS [2]

(\$450-Up)



Gathering of two interesting documents involving New York land barons and their real estate holdings. Partly-printed Document Signed "Wm. B. Astor / (Executor)" and "J.J. Astor Jr. / Exr.," 2 pages, folio, New York City, January 24, 1860. "Indenture of Mortgage" in which William B. Astor and brother John, Jr., acting as executors of the last will and testament of their father, John Jacob Astor, release to the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York," a certain piece of land with buildings thereon in the sixth ward of the City, situated on the corner of Reade and Republican Alley for the purpose of widening Reade Street. Broken at folds, not affecting either Astor signature, with light soiling, otherwise in good condition. With vellum Document Signed "Jacobus Roosevelt" [the elder], "Jas. Roosevelt" [the younger],

"Nicholas Gouverneur," "Anthony A. Rutgers," "John De Peyster," "William D. De Peyster," "Evert Bancker," "Leonard Lispenard," "David Clarkson," "Mary Barclay," and "Andrew Barclay," each with red-wax seal, New York City, November 5, 1772. Indenture concerning an undivided plot of family land purchased jointly in 1744 by Christopher Bancker and John Roosevelt, "being in the Outward of the said City of New York," on Bancker Street "twenty five feet to the south west side of the Jew's Burying Ground..." Folded. Vellum normally age-toned and yellowed. Ink in body as well as in signatures adheres irregularly at times to the vellum, otherwise in good condition.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE NEW YORK DRAFT RIOT OF 1863

269 NEW YORK CITY: DRAFT RIOTS and EPIDEMICS [2]
(\$350-Up)

Collection of two important items relating to New York City history. DRAFT RIOTS. Scarce Autograph Letter Signed "Carrie E. Mapes," 2-3/4 pages, 8vo, New York, July 19, 1863. To Aunt Charlotte, reporting: "...Such scenes as we have passed through the last week I earnestly pray we may never be compelled to witness again. You

when we lie down. The horrible yells of
the demons, for you can scarce call them
anything less, — fires raging about us night
and day, none knowing who would be
driven out next, houses plundered, and
innocent victims murdered, — Oh there

will no doubt have read an account of the riot, in the papers before this reaches you, but no pen can describe it. No one has eaten, slept or felt natural - for two days and two nights we were afraid to go to bed at all, and even yet do not undress ourselves at night when we lie down. The horrible yells of the demons, for you can scarce call them anything less, - fires raging about us night and day, none knowing who would be driven out next, houses plundered, and innocent victims murdered, - Oh there must be fearful retribution for some one. I cannot bear to think of it..." During the Civil War, the Conscription Act made all Northern men, 20-45, liable to military service, but service could be avoided by payment of \$300 or procuring a substitute to enlist for three years. The draft was regarded as inequitable to the poor. The first drawings for the draft in New York City began on July 13, 1863 and provoked serious riots in working-class quarters there, culminating in four days of vandalism, looting, arson, pillaging and lynching of Negroes [seen as the reason for the war], chiefly participated in by Irish-Americans. The New York City draft riots required the dispatch to New York of regiments detached by Meade's army sorely needed to pursue Lee after Gettysburg. Letter worn at folds with some foxing, otherwise in very good condition. **CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.** Unusual **Printed Letter** from the dry goods establishment of John Steward Jr. & Co., 1 full page, 4to, New York City, July 20, 1849. To J.A. Bimeler in Zoar, Ohio pushing their dry goods despite the cholera epidemic of

In view of the continuance of the prevailing epidemic (Cholera) in our city during the summer, we are induced to address you on the subject of the full purchase of goods.

that year. "In view of the continuance of the prevailing epidemic (Cholera) in our city during the summer, we are induced to address you on the subject of the fall purchase of goods. At the present moment we feel no apprehension on account of our friends visiting this city, and unless there should be a very large increase in the number of cases and deaths we hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here early in the season..." Steward goes on to say that orders are, however, also being taken by mail. Cholera was prevalent in the 19th century in major cities, and fear of it was rampant. Clearly Steward was concerned that buyers would avoid New York and go elsewhere for their fall needs, and hoped by this letter to prevent that from happening. Worn and lightly browned at folds. Integral leaf, addressed and postmarked. A scarce 19th century clothing advertising item.

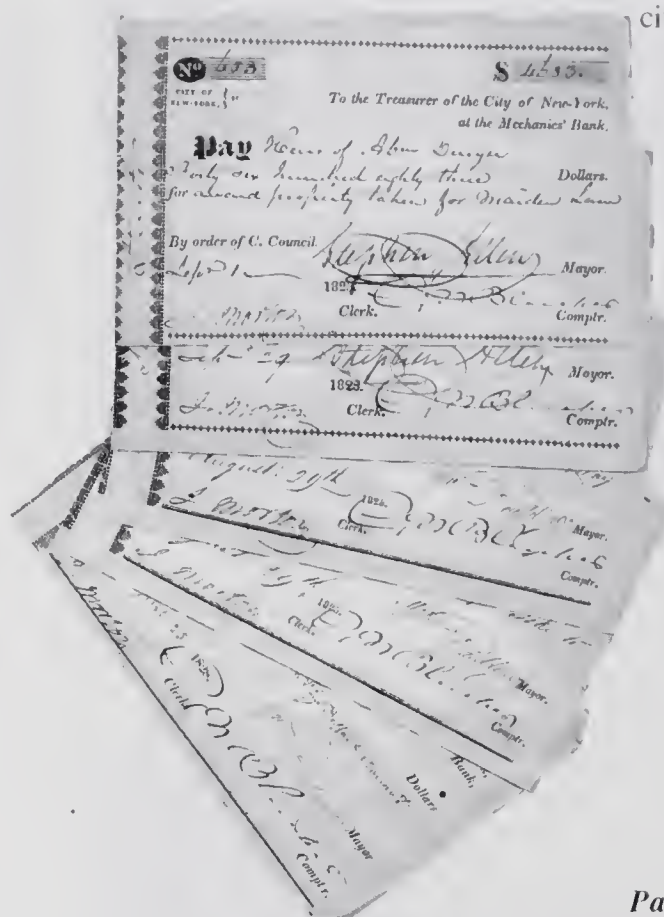
BUILDING A BETTER NEW YORK

270 NEW YORK CITY: MAYORS PAULDING

and ALLEN [59] (\$450-Up)

WILLIAM PAULDING JR. American politician and lawyer; Mayor of New York City; studied law and was admitted to the bar, began practice in New York City; elected as a Democrat to the U.S. House of Representatives from N.Y., serving in the 12th Congress; commissioned a Brigadier General of New York Militia in the War of 1812; delegate New York Constitutional Convention in 1821;

appointed Adjutant General, State of New York; elected Mayor of New York City, serving from 1824 through 1826. Fine gathering of 36 partly-printed **Documents Signed "Wm. Paulding"** as Mayor, and 23 partly-printed **Documents Signed "Stephen Allen"** as Mayor, Paulding's predecessor, 59 pages, 12mo, New York City, dating from September 1, 1823 through August 25, 1828. A scarce early group of pay warrants issued by the City of New York to various recipients for expenses incurred by the



city, such as rents, judicial salaries, improvements to the city streets and property taken. In part, we elaborate "To the

Treasurer of the City of New York, at the Mechanics' Bank,

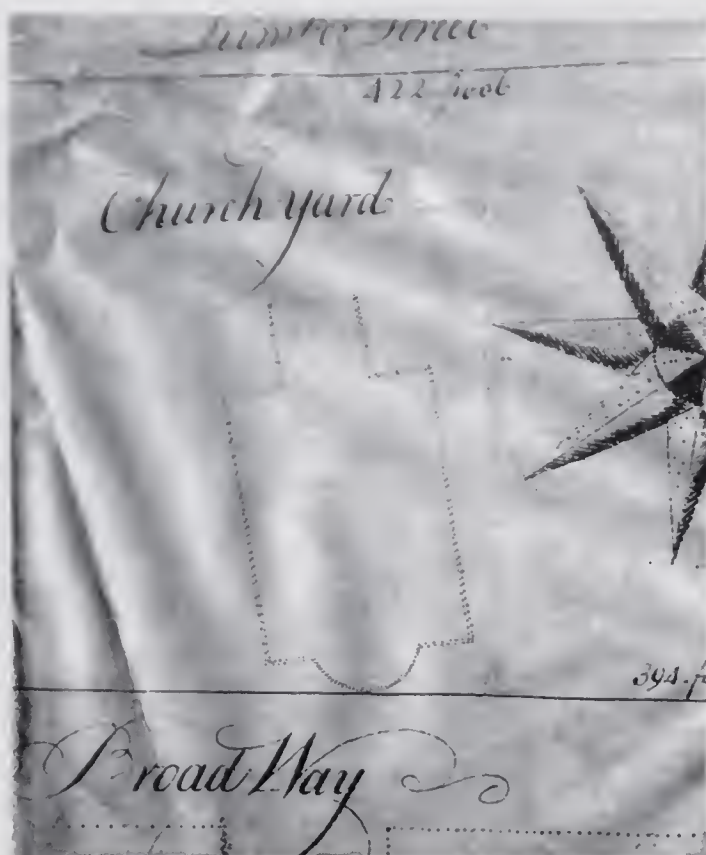
Pay H. Maxwell District

Attorney, Two hundred and fifty Dollars for Services at Albany 1824 & 1825 on revising Criminal Law," "Pay Geo. Lovett, Three hundred fifty Dollars for aet. buil'g Bulkhead T by market Slip," "Pay James Gillender, Three thousand four hundred & Sixty 27/100 for award open'g Houston St. from Broadway to the Bowery," "Pay John Beekman, Two thousand Seven hundred & fifty Dollars, for award Widen'g Pike St. from Division to Cherry St.," "Pay Wm. Cox, Twelve hundred thirty eight Dollars for award property taken for Maiden Lane," etc. All with closed bank slash cancellations. All endorsed on verso by payee. Some minor foxing and staining, however generally all are in very good condition. A window into old New York.

WALL STREET PROPERTY NEGOTIATIONS IN 1751

271 NEW YORK CITY: TRINITY CHURCH (\$350-Up)

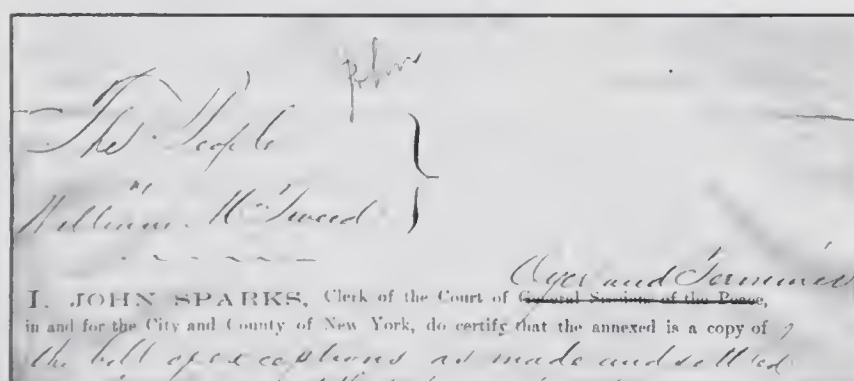
Vellum Manuscript Document Signed "Jos. Robinson" and "Jos. Murray," 3 pages, elephant folio, New York City, May 21 1751, in the 24th year of the reign of King George II. The rector and elders of Trinity Church, a branch of the Church of England in the American Colonies at this time, agree to release to the City of New York at a rental rate of 3 pence per foot [to be due in 1766] eighty-five feet of their property "between high and low water mark" [adjacent to Councilman Nicholas Roosevelt's lot] in order "to make the Slip at the end of Thames Street more usefull and convenient for the publick..." The prop-



erty "on part of which their Church and Schoolhouse now stand containing in breadth fronting the Broad Way three hundred and ninety four foot and in the rear towards the North River [the Hudson] four hundred and sixty-seven feet." A large surveyor's map is present, detailing the famous Church at "Broad Way" and Wall Street, and the extensive surrounding property [with dimensions]. "Lumber Street" is shown running behind the Church, and "Thames Street" extends along the Church property to the Slip and west side docks. Remnants of hanging wax seal and ribbons still present. Vellum is age-toned and soiled from being stored away for over two hundred years. Folded and mouse-eaten along one fold, affecting some words but not losing the coherence of the contents of the document. Documents covering property transactions in the Wall Street area some 246 years ago, especially with survey maps, have become quite scarce.

OFFICIAL COURT COPY OF THE TRIAL OF "BOSS" TWEED IN 1873, INCLUDING OVER 100 CHECKS PRODUCED FOR EVIDENCE

272 NEW YORK CITY: [WILLIAM M. TWEED] (\$600-Up)



Political boss of the powerful Tammany Hall district in New York City during the post-Civil War years; involved in numerous financial scandals which bilked the City out of untold millions of dollars; finally brought down by the

famous editorial cartoons of Thomas Nast and a rising public furor despite the bribes he generously bestowed to avoid his downfall. Rare, partly-printed

Document Signed "Noah Davis"

as presiding Chief Justice of New York, bound into a huge volume of 649 pages consisting of testimony and evidence, legal folio, November 29, 1873. Official court transcript of the trial of Tweed, the equally corrupt Mayor of New York A. Oakley Hall, and Comptroller Richard B. Connolly. The indictment reads: "The People of the State of New York vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded with Abraham



Oakey Hall & Richard B. Connolly. An

indictment for misdemeanor." The transcript begins with a list of the opposing attorneys, including four Assistant N.Y. District Attorneys for the people, and several defense lawyers including future Secretary of the State, Elihu Root. Accompanying the transcript are copies of about 100 [secretarially signed] checks produced especially for court documentation bearing the names of Connolly as the Comptroller of the City Treasury, and Hall as Mayor. The checks are made payable in amounts up to \$100,000 and many of them are in the \$40,000 to \$70,000 range, and are made payable to various individuals for goods and services provided to the City. An invoice for a six month supply of stationery cost the City \$45,000. On June 6, 1870, J.A. Smith was paid \$45,000 for "Carpets for the new County Court House." Andrew J. Garvey received several checks for various repairs and decorations to the Court House totaling over half a million dollars! Thermometers for the Court House cost \$7,500! The contractors for City buildings submitted



bills, were immediately paid at Tweed's orders, and thereupon kicked back some of the bill to Tweed, keeping a tidy profit for themselves over and above the cost of labor and materials and the normal profits associated with building. In a very telling passage the prosecution questions the manner in which the City's books had been kept: "...Now here is a bill that purports to bring up arrears, that is to say, it is for things omitted in the general bill; what is meant by that? It is for you to say. It is made without stating any creditor whatever. It does not say Board of Supervisors debtor to somebody - the ordinary way of making out accounts - but simply 'Board of Directors for work done' without indicating by whom. It commences with a date in 1869 - July 20th is the date of the first item. That specifies a series of items for lead pipe, sheet lead, etc.; and then it contains various other items of a similar character making an aggregate of \$16,075.50. Now if

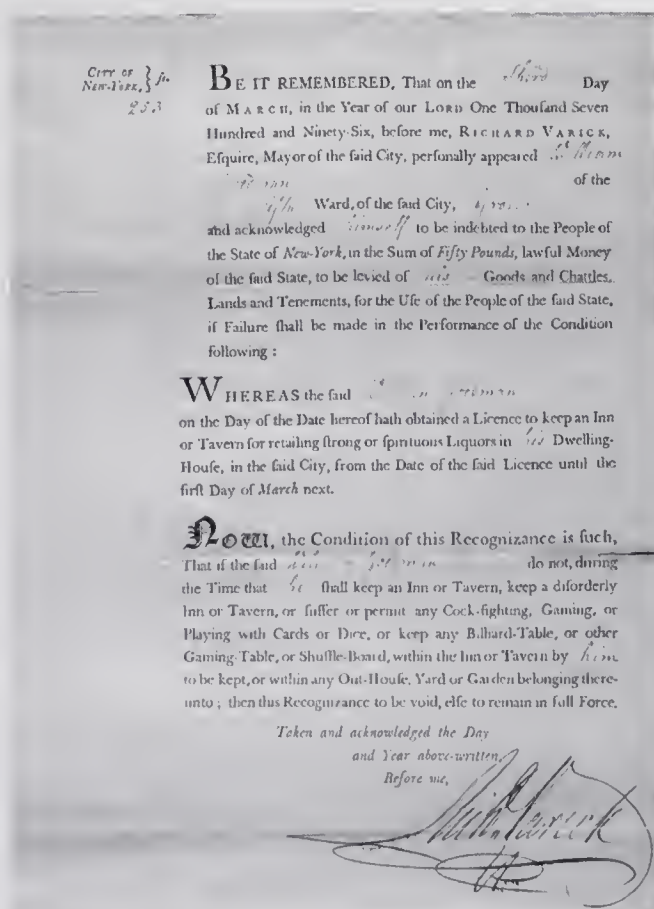
that bill was brought into one of you, without giving any man's name as your creditor, and stating it to be items omitted on the general bill, I fancy the most natural thing would be to ask, whose bill is this? Where does it come from? Who did this work for me? When was this work done? But this bill is passed upon and certified to on its face by Mr. Tweed as correct - 'Correct - Wm. M. Tweed, Chairman'...are the words written across the face of the bill, and that bill is passed for the whole amount without

And thereupon said Justice according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided did put his hand & seal to this Bill of Exceptions the 29th day of November 1873
Noah Davis
Jus. Sup. Ct.

the slightest appearance about the bill itself to indicate in whose favor the bill is made out..." Tweed was convicted and sentenced by Davis to a year in jail for each of the 12 counts against him, but he escaped and fled to Spain. In 1876, Tweed was extradited, and found himself imprisoned in New York. He died in jail two years later. Remarkably, Hall was acquitted. Although partially disbound, the volume is in generally good condition except for the front cover detaching, and beginning and concluding pages of the transcript being frayed and soiled. An exceptional document, complete with copies of evidence, shedding light on a troubled and infamous period in the history of New York City!

1796 LICENSE TO RUN A TAVERN IN HIS DWELLING-HOUSE

- 273 NEW YORK CITY: RICHARD VARICK (\$250-Up)
Mayor of New York City [1791-1801]; served with distinc-



tion during the American Revolutionary War; military secretary to Philip Schuyler, aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold, and confidential recording secretary to George Washington; from 1786-89, revisor of the state laws of New York; later, president of the Merchants' bank. Partly-printed Document Signed "Richd. Varick" as Mayor of New York City, 3/4 page, legal folio, March 3, 1796. Varick grants to William Goodman "of the Fifth Ward, of the said City, Grocer" a "Licence to keep an Inn or Tavern for retailing strong or spirituous Liquors in his Dwelling-House," with the warning that the license will be revoked if he keeps a "disorderly Inn or Tavern," permits any cock-fighting, gaming, or "Playing with Cards or Die," or keeps "any Billiard-Table, or other Gaming-Table, or Shuffle-Board, within the Inn or Tavern...or within any Out-House, Yard or Garden belonging thereunto..." Age-toned, with short fold breaks, otherwise in good condition. Bears a large bold signature of Varick. Ideal document for display.

274 NICHOLAS II

(\$1500-Up)

Last Czar of Russia; executed by the Bolsheviks; his reign marked by revolution, war and dissatisfaction; forced to abdicate on March 15, 1917; held captive with his immediate family for over one year, then all were brutally executed at Ekaterinburg, July 16, 1918. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "Nikolai" as Czar, in Cyrillic, 1 page, small 4to, on the last page of a partly-printed report entitled "Record of number of sick in Military Training Institutions."



ВЪДОМОСТЬ О ЧИСЛѢ БОЛЬНЫХЪ ВЪ ВОЕННО-УЧЕБНЫХЪ ЗАВЕДЕНІЯХЪ. 27. Февраля 1896 года.				
ИЗЪ ТОГО ЧИСЛА:				
Состояло заболѣло,	Выздоровѣло,	Умерло,	Состоитъ на излѣченіи,	Всѣхъ въ числѣ
Пажескаго ВАШЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА Корпуса	1	0	0	1
Николаевскаго Кавалерійскаго Училища	2	0	0	2
Николаевскаго Инженернаго Училища	1	0	0	1
Михайловскаго Артиллерійскаго Училища	2	0	0	2
Константиновскаго Артиллерійскаго Училища	1	0	0	1
Павловскаго Военнаго Училища	1	0	0	1
С.-Петербургскаго Нѣхотинскаго Юнкерскаго Училища	10	0	0	10
Морскаго Кадетскаго Корпуса	1	0	0	1
Николаевскаго Кадетскаго Корпуса	1	0	0	1
1-го Кадетскаго Корпуса	1	0	0	1
2-го Кадетскаго Корпуса	1	0	0	1
Александровскаго Кадетскаго Корпуса	1	0	0	1
ИТОГО				
Трудно больнымъ цѣль.				
Примѣчаніе: Изъ этого числа находятся въ Петер-				

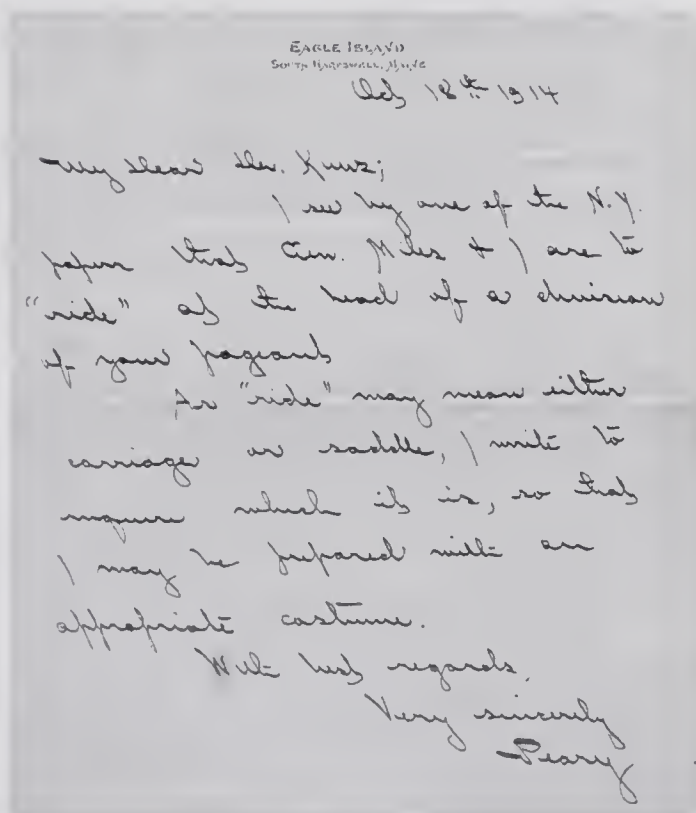
no place, [St. Petersburg], February 27, 1896. An unusual compilation of the sick students in various military academies, and cadet corps in and around the capital of St. Petersburg. Listed are the training schools named after the Czar, his brother and members of the royal family, such as: "Nikolaevsky Cavalier Academy," "Nikolaevsky Engineer



Academy," "Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy," "Nikolaevsky Cadet Corps," "Alexandrovsky Cadet Corps," etc. Upon review of the statistics, the Czar quickly writes, in blue pencil "*The sicknesses in the First Cadet corps are increasing daily* [listing 43 sick, 16 with measles, and 7 with scarlet fever]. *Should we not give one or two week's leave to the rest of the cadets? What is your reckoning, Piotr Semionovich?*" Boldly signed at the conclusion. Date receipt stamps on both pages, otherwise in near fine condition. An interesting form of Nicholas, showing his concern for the youth of Russia.

275 PEARY, ROBERT E. (\$250-Up)

American admiral and Arctic explorer; widely recognized as the first to reach the North Pole in 1909; prophetically foresaw the importance of aviation in warfare. Unusual Autograph Letter Signed "Peary," 1 page, 4to, on stationery imprinted Eagle Island, South Harpswell, Maine,

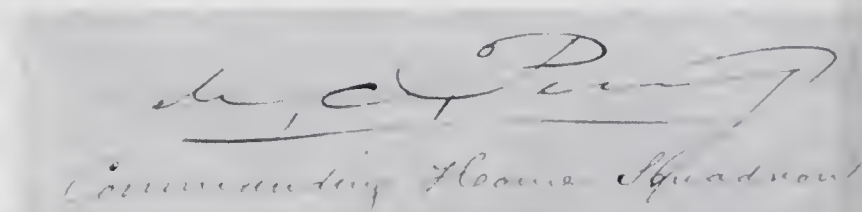


tionery imprinted Eagle Island, South Harpswell, Maine, October 18, 1914. To American gems expert, George F. Kunz. Peary writes: "*I see by one of the N.Y. papers that Gen. Miles & I are to 'ride' at the head of a division of your pageant. As 'ride' may mean either carriage or sad-*

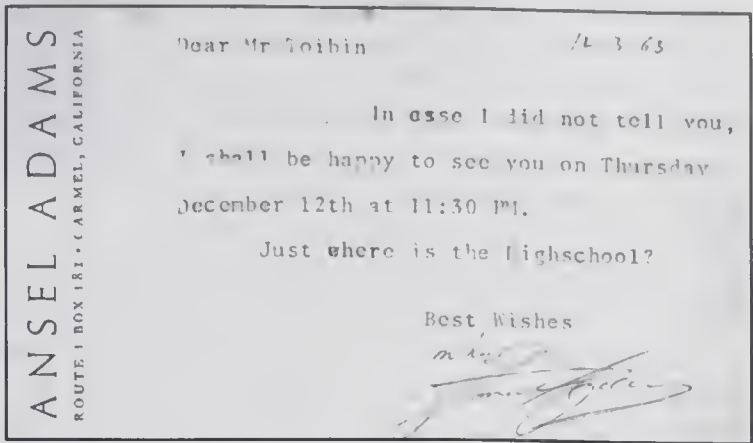
dle, I write to inquire which it is, so that I may be prepared with an appropriate costume." The long and varied career of gems expert George F. Kunz included participation in major international expositions and conferences, and many years as a consultant and vice president of Tiffany and Company. As research curator of precious stones at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, he developed the "Alphabet of the Universe," a specimen collection of every known element. The mineral kunzite is named after him. "Gen. Miles" is most probably Nelson A. Miles, the Civil War general who achieved important victories against Native Americans, and participated in the Spanish-American War. Slight age-toning and normal fold creases, otherwise in very good condition.

276 PERRY, MATTHEW (\$650-Up)

American naval officer; younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry; in American naval service from 1809, his first sea service was under his brother in the schooner *Revenge*; during the War of 1812, served under Commodore John Rodgers on the *President*, and later on the *United States*; promoted Lieutenant in 1813; helped found the course of instruction at the Naval Academy; after his promotion to Captain, he was given command of the nation's first steam warship, U.S.S. *Fulton*, using this modern vessel for the navy's first course of instruction in gunnery; advanced to Commodore in 1841,



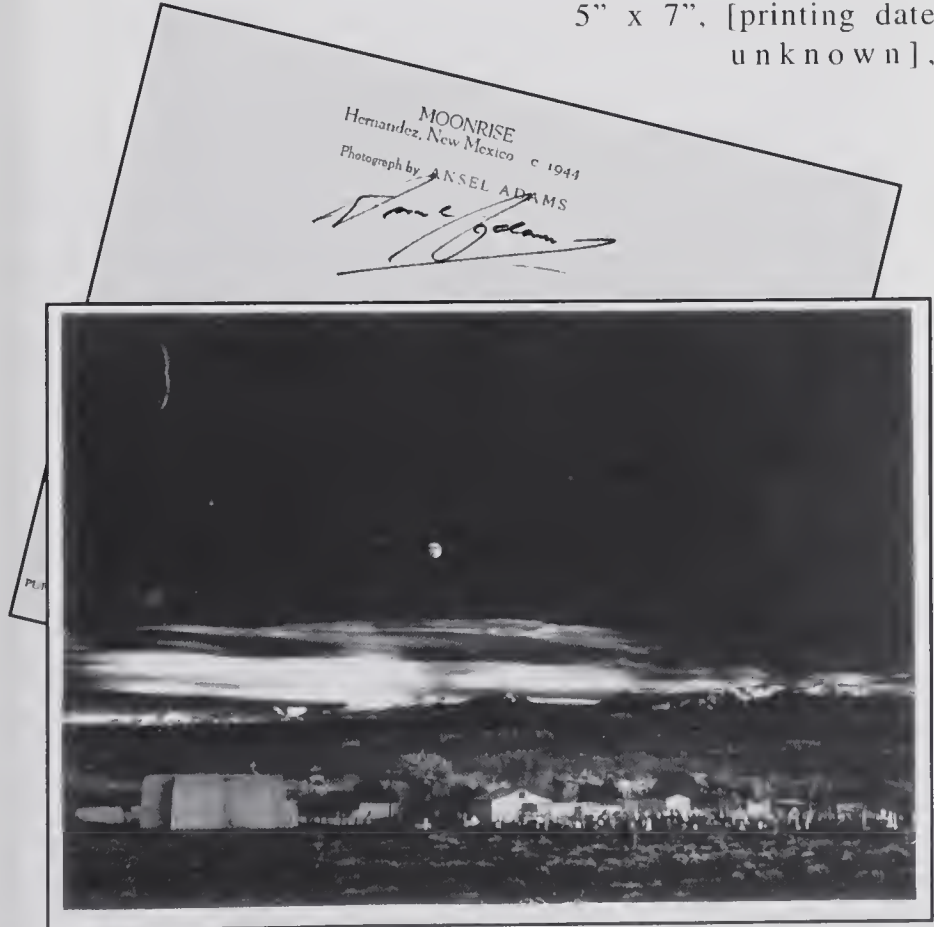
and retained the command of the important New York Navy Yard, supervising construction of the steamers *Missouri* and *Mississippi*; during the Mexican War, led an expedition against Frontera and Tabasco; he successfully captured Tampico and took Laguna; during the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847, he succeeded to command of the invading squadron, and led expeditions up the Tabasco River, and afterwards the town of Tabasco itself; in May, 1853, he sailed for Japan, at the instruction of President Millard Fillmore, to establish favorable trading privileges, and to create a safe-haven for shipwrecked sailors; after much posturing, and a threat of force, he was received by the Japanese hierarchy, conducted his shotgun diplomacy, and returned to America with treaty in hand, and a lucrative trade route to Japan; in 1856, he published *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan*. Choice Manuscript Document Signed "M.C. Perry" as Commander of the Home Squadron, 3/4 page, tall folio, Navy Yard, Vera Cruz, December 18, 1847. During the Mexican War, an advocate of naval-correctness, Perry initiates "General Orders No. 13," prescribing to "Lieut. Comdt. H[enry] J. Hartstene / Commanding U.S. Schooner 'Petrel' / Tampico," that "*It is especially required that the Accounts of all persons who may be sent to the Naval Hospital at Salmadina, shall be transferred, forthwith, to the Purser at present attached to the Store Ship 'Relief,' or, to such other Purser to whom the duty of receiving the accounts, shall hereafter be assigned. The accounts of the persons now at the Hospital are to be immediately transmitted, as above directed.*" A choice war-date document of the Commodore, in very good condition. Ideal for display.



Premier American landscape photographer; perhaps the best known photographer in the world; originally schooled in the piano, he taught the piano and from 1920 till 1930, performed as a pianist; from 1946 to 1949, vice chairman of the photography department at the Museum of Modern Art in N.Y.C.; founder of the Photography Department at California School of Fine Arts, in 1946; three time recipient of the Guggenheim Fellowship, as well as almost every award for fine photography in America; inventor of the Zone System of exposure. Brief **Typewritten Letter Signed "Ansel Adams,"** 1 page, oblong 12mo, on his personalized post-card, Carmel, California, December 3, 1963. Writing to "**Mr. Gilbert Toibin, Photography Teacher Jefferson Highschool, Daly City, California,**" Adams relates "**In case I did not tell you, I shall be happy to see you on Thursday December 12th at 11:30 PM. Just where is the Highschool?**" Boldly signed at the conclusion. Also included is a carbon copy of Toibin's reply to Adams, giving directions to the high school. Card has fold creases, with type-over corrections, undoubtedly made by Adams, otherwise in very good condition.

278 PHOTOGRAPHY: ANSEL ADAMS (\$250-Up)

Choice **Photographic Reproduction Signed "Ansel Adams,"** A fine "Museum Graphics" reproduction of his famous record-breaking photograph entitled "**MOONRISE, Hernandez, New Mexico c. 1944,**" ca. 5" x 7", [printing date unknown],



boldly signed on the verso beneath his printed credits. Bears a 3/4 inch scratch on recto, in the dark background of the sky, otherwise in very good condition.

279 PHOTOGRAPHY: ANTIETAM [3] (\$950-Up)



Superb gathering of three albumen **Photographs** depicting various locations of the bloody battle-field at Antietam. Images measure ca. 4-1/2" x 7-1/2", and each is mounted to heavy card stock, 10-3/4" x 13-1/8" overall. Manuscript titles on mounts identify "**Burnsides's Battlefield / Antietam,**" "**Scene of disaster to the Corn Exchange Regiment / Antietam,**" and "**The Cornfield / Antietam.**" Mounts in generally good condition, with slight age-toning and corner chipping. Images in choice condition, with the exception of photographer's ink in far right margin of the "Cornfield." Once housed in a 19th century album, with hinging tape remnants on versos. Circa late 1860's. Photographer unidentified. An uncommon gathering.

(\$450-Up)

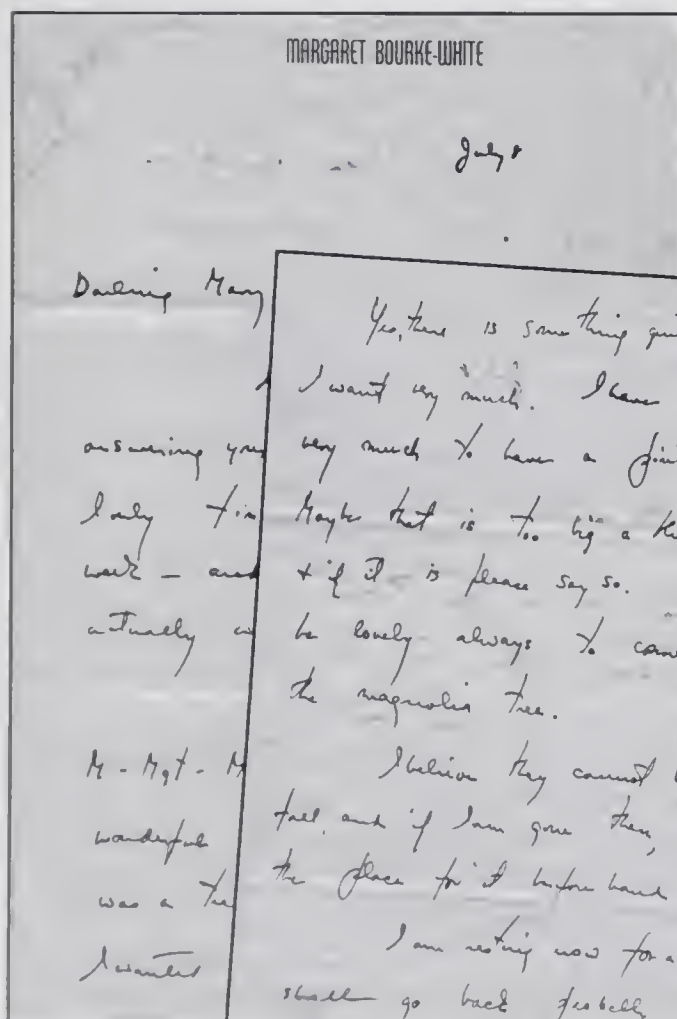
Russian composer and pianist; inspiration of numerous young prolific Russian composers; co-founder of the Free School of Music at St. Petersburg; director of the Imperial Capella. Rare **Cabinet Photograph** from life. A distinguished waist-length profile by A. Rentz & F. Schrader of St. Petersburg. Gilt stamp credits on mount recto. In **choice** condition.



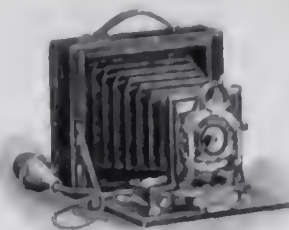
281 PHOTOGRAPHY: MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE

(\$250-Up)

Innovative American female photographer and author; student of Clarence White School



of Photography; graduate of Cornell University; at the outset, a freelance photographer when she was hired by *Fortune* magazine as a staff photographer, doing outstanding dramatic industrial and architectural work; in

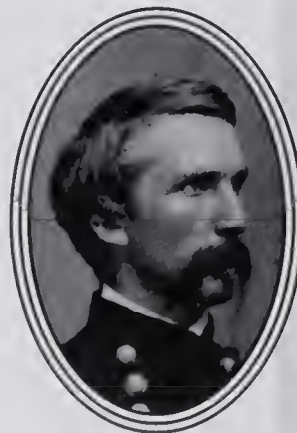


1933, was hired by the new *Life* magazine, as one of the first four staff photographers, her striking photograph of Fort Peck Dam being chosen for the cover of the very first issue; later, chosen as the first woman photographer attached to the U.S. armed forces; honored with the sobriquet "photoessayist," an innovation in the reporting of news. **Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Margaret,"** 2 pages, small 4to, on imprinted personal stationery, no place, July 8, no year [ca. 1944]. Writing to her friend "**Darling Mary Margaret [McBride],**" the noted author and early women's issue columnist, Bourke-White hastily pens "*I have been a long time answering your sweet letter, but then I only finished the book [They Called It 'Purple Heart Valley'] last week - and day before yesterday it actually went to the printer. I would adore having some M. Mgt. McB roses - and it was wonderful of you to ask if there was a tree or something special that I wanted for my garden. Yes, there is something quite special, which I want very much. I have wanted very very much to have a pink magnolia tree. Maybe that is too big a thing to ask - & if it is please say so. But it would be lovely always to connect you up with the magnolia tree. I believe they cannot be planted until fall, and if I am gone then, I could designate the place for it before hand. I am resting now for a few weeks, and shall go back probably late summer. All my dearest love.*" Pencil docket at head of letter dates its receipt as "7/13/44." Bourke-White, at this time, was married to the writer Erskine Caldwell. Their relationship was checkered at best, and in a year she would be divorced. In very good condition, save Bourke-White's heavy pen strokes causing some minor show-through.

282 PHOTOGRAPHY: JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

(\$1250-Up)

Union general from Maine; originally Lieutenant Colonel

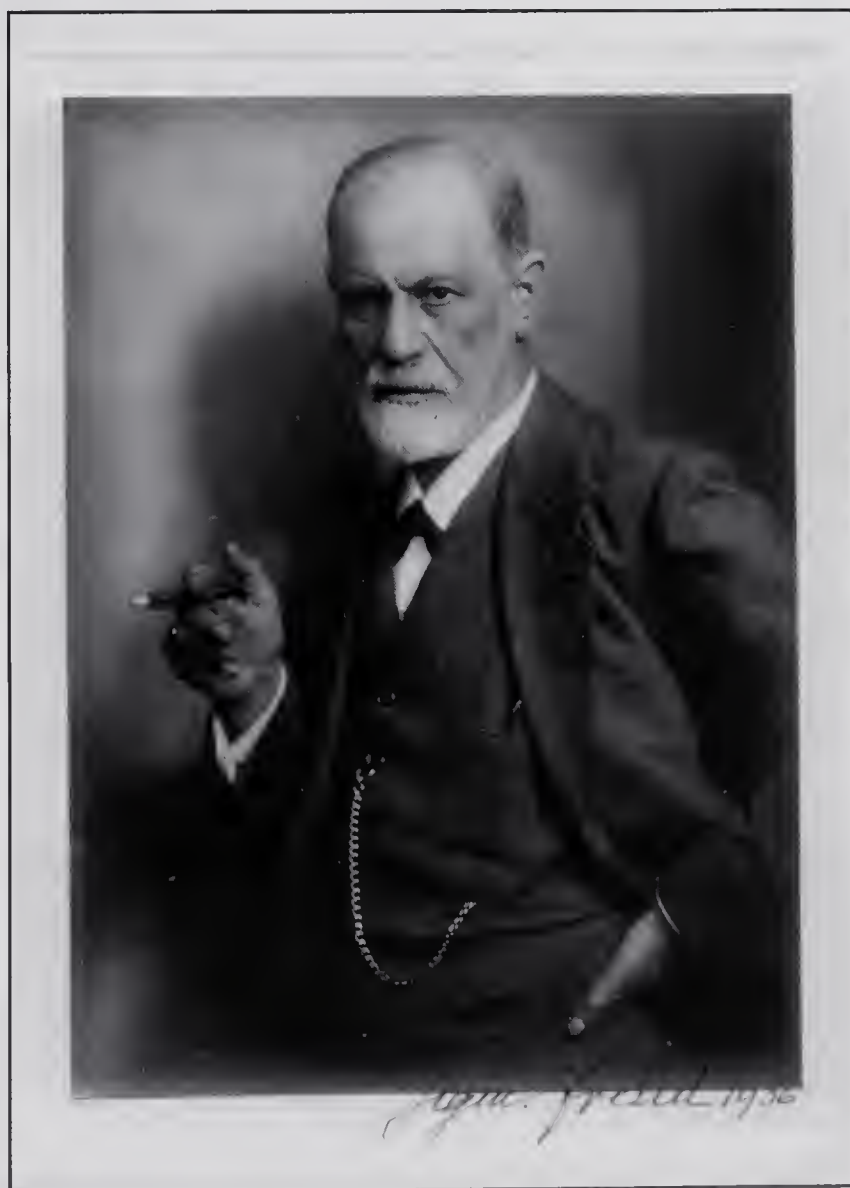


Portland Maine
Feb. 6 1911
Frederick H. Deane Esq
74 Broadway New York City
My dear Sir:-
I thank you for your most courteous letter, and the small little photograph of Lincoln, which I shall much value.
I receive my congratulations on your most interesting work, and assure you of my interest in its reading as best behavior
with highest regard
Yours,
Joshua L. Chamberlain

of the 20th Maine Infantry; participated at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Five Forks; considered the unsung hero of Gettysburg for his gallant defense of Little Round Top, however, was finally rewarded with the Medal of Honor for his exploits at that place; received a field promotion to Brigadier General from U.S. Grant; selected at Appomattox to receive the surrender of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia; held the distinction of being wounded six times during the war; postwar Governor of Maine. Scaree **Autograph Letter Signed "Joshua L. Chamberlain,"** 3/4 page, 4to, Portland, Maine, February 6, 1911. Writing to the noted perpetuator of Civil War photographs, "**Frederick H. Meserve**," Chamberlain, himself rather rare in images, hastily pens "*I thank you for your most courteous letter, and the rare little photographic portrait of Lincoln, which I shall much value. I renew my congratulations on your most interesting work, and assure you of my interest in it's [sic] reaching our libraries.*" Meserve had undoubtedly advised Chamberlain about his work, now only in the planning stages, of printing the long forgotten ground-breaking photographs and portraits taken by Mathew B. Brady, and the other original Civil War photo-journalists. He proposed to have them privately printed, in very limited quantities, sold by subscriptions, especially for the use of scholars and students. Slightly dust-stained at top blank margin, otherwise in very good condition.

283 PHOTOGRAPHY: SIGMUND FREUD (\$5200-Up)

Austrian neurologist; founder of psychoanalysis, forming the method of "free association"; allowed the patient to ramble on with their thoughts and then interpreted the data;



in 1900, published *Die Traumdeutung*, an exhaustive study of dream material, including his own, showing dreams like neuroses are disguised manifestations of repressed wishes of sexual origin. Magnificent and rare **Photograph Signed "Sigm. Freud 1936."** A piercing 3/4 length standing pose, with his trademark, the smoking cigar! Photographed by his nephew Max Halberstadt of Hamburg, Germany. A 9" x 6-1/2" toned silver print[?], blind-stamped image, affixed to Halberstadt's original mount, also bearing his blind-stamped credits, overall 11-3/4" x 9-7/16". Boldly signed by Freud below his image. In pristine condition. One of the finest and most characteristic Freud photographs to come to auction. A rare print of this highly desirable image. A choice photograph for display.

284 PHOTOGRAPHY: JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON (\$1500-Up)

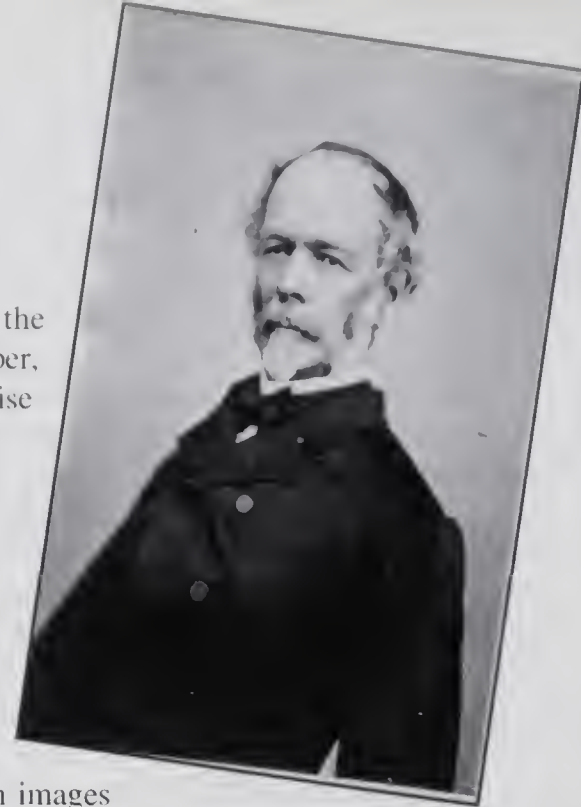


Confederate general from Virginia; resigned his Federal commission just after the firing on Fort Sumter and was immediately named Major General of Virginia troops, and Brigadier General in the Confederate Army; a commander in the Atlanta Campaign and the Carolina Campaign; surrendered on April 26, 1865. Rare oval albumen portrait **Photograph** of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. A distinguished bust-length pose of Johnston in Confederate uniform, attributed to Vannerson and Jones of Richmond, image area ca. 7-3/8" x 5-5/16" on original photographer's mount [trimmed], ca. 8-1/8" x 6" overall. Ex-Ambrose Lee Collection, as stamped on verso. Mount age-stained and corners chipped. Image somewhat soft, otherwise a rare image.

285 PHOTOGRAPHY: JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

(\$1200-Up)

Unusual, full-plate albumen **Photograph**. An austere waist-length postwar pose of the General in civilian clothes. Image area 13-3/8" x 9-2/8" mounted to stiffened uneven paper, overall ca. 14" x 10-3/4". Photograph's touch-up ink splatter sprinkled on image, otherwise very good, and a perfect large display image. Photographer anonymous.



286 PHOTOGRAPHY: NATIVE AMERICANS [7]

(\$1500-Up)

Scarce gathering of seven Carte-de-Visite **Photographs** of Native Americans. All seven images are by "Jackson Bro's Photographers" of Omaha, Nebraska and bear their printed logo on verso. All but one image with manuscript titles on verso, including "Pawnee Chief," "Arapahoas," "Black Foot," "Spotted Tail," "Cheyenne Chief," and

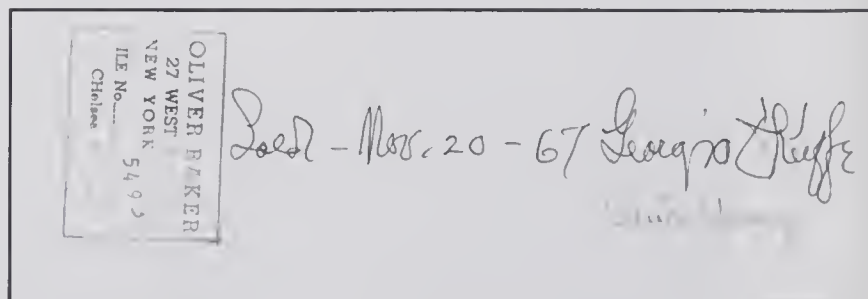


[although doubtful] "Red Cloud." The only image not identified is the woman with papoose. All are age-toned and stained. Image of Black Foot has albumen tear in blank margin above head. Pawnee Chief has lower right corner chipped away. Red Cloud has 2/8" chip in right margin, with scuffing along face, otherwise a choice group of Native Americans, collected in the 19th century by a former railroad worker.

287 PHOTOGRAPHY: GEORGIA O'KEEFFE

(\$450-Up)

American muralist and landscape painter; the celebrated portrayer of the natural beauty of New Mexico, her adopted home state; was married to noted photographer Alfred Steiglitz. Uncommon **Photograph** of O'Keeffe's painting *Black Hollyhock & Blue Larkspur*, by Oliver Baker of New York City. A black and white silver print, ca. 7-5/8" x 10", bearing the photographer's handstamp credit on verso along with the **Autograph Note** Signed "Georgia O'Keeffe," relating "Sold - Nov. 20 - 67." Immediately beneath O'Keeffe's signature appears the corroborating signature "Anita Young." A scarce opportunity to own a quasi-O'Keeffe painting. In fine condition.



American army officer; General in Chief of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, served under Wade Hampton in New Orleans, and under Henry Dearborn, executing the attack on Fort George; his heroics in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 made him a military legend; as General in



Chief, he commanded the U.S. forces in the Mexican War; captured Vera Cruz; defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec, and occupied Mexico City; presidential candidate in 1840 and 1852; although 75 years old when the Civil War broke out, and unable to mount a horse, he supervised the recruiting and training of the Union soldiers defending the capital; personally commanded President Lincoln's bodyguard at the inauguration; although a confidante of the President, he was unseated as Commander in Chief by the boy wonder George B. McClellan. Rare, early oval salt-print **Photograph**. A strong bust-length pose of the General, with his trade-mark handkerchief tucked into his unbuttoned jacket. Image area ca. 7-1/2" x 5-1/2" on original photographer's mount, bearing the gilt letter-press legend "Gen. Winfield Scott," and decorative borders. Photographer anonymous [probably Whitehurst Gallery, Washington, D.C.]. Mount scruffy and age-spotted. Image contains a 1/2" mended tear, age-stained and a little light, however a scarce and desirable photograph, and considered quite good.

**YOUR COLLECTION
SHOULD BE HERE!**



American naval officer; distinguished himself in the war of 1812, for which he received a medal from Congress; commanded the Pacific Squadron during the Mexican War; although born in South Carolina, he refused to support the Confederacy, and placed himself on the retired list in 1861, however he was promoted Rear Admiral in July 1862. Scarce oval salt-print **Photograph**. A pensive waist-length pose, by Whitehurst Gallery, Washington, D.C., as described on the mount below his image. Image area ca. 7-1/2" x 5-3/16" on original photographer's mount, bearing decorative gilt borders, overall 11-5/8" x 9-5/8". Image somewhat soft, with heavy streaking from finishing process, otherwise in good condition. A full signature of the Captain "W. Branford Shubrick" has been affixed to the lower blank portion of the mount. Unusual.

Interesting board-mounted albumen **Photograph** depicting



the "Frame of Soldiers Rest Barracks City Point / Built by Construction Corps U.S. M.R. Rds of Va. December 1864," as detailed in an unknown hand on mount below image. Image area ca. 5-14/16" x 9-5/8" on mount 11" x 13-5/8" overall. Mount age-toned and stained, with corners chipped. Image has slight age-toning and spotting, otherwise very good. Photographer anonymous.

291 **PHOTOGRAPHY: STEAMERS ON THE JAMES RIVER**
(\$300-Up)



Board-mounted albumen **Photograph**, depicting activity aboard river steamers. Identified on verso, in pencil as "Steamers on James River." Image area ca. 6-1/2" x 8-3/4" on mount 10-3/8" x 13-7/8" overall. Mount age-toned, with one corner bumped. Image slightly light, possibly a copy-print. Photographer unidentified.

292 **PHOTOGRAPHY: CHARLES SUMNER** (\$200-Up)

Prominent American lawyer, lecturer and U.S. Senator; leading opponent of slavery and one of the first to urge

*Ever yours,
Charles Sumner*

emancipation; chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; active in impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed** "Charles Sumner," 2 pages, 8vo, Boston, June 11, 1865. Writing to a Mr. Johnson in Washington, D.C., Sumner hastily pens "*Just before leaving Washington I sat to Brady for a Carte. I think he took 2 or 3 different ones. I have never*



seen them. If there is a good one among them I should like some of them - to supply the beggars. Perhaps you will send me specimens, or, if there is one which is tolerable send me a dozen or so. I hear it is very hot in Washington." Brady was the premier portrait photographer in Washington at the close of the Civil War. His notoriety grew out of the many sittings with President Lincoln, and his sensational coverage of the armies and battlefields during the conflict. Usual fold creases, with some parting at folds. Evidence of old clip stain on otherwise blank verso of last page. An unusual content letter.

293 **PHOTOGRAPHY: PETER ILICH TCHAIKOVSKY** [2]
(\$350-Up)

Scarce gathering of 2 **Cabinet Photographs** of Russian composer Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky, by Russian photographers. A: 3/4 length seated pose. B: pensive bust-length portrait. Both mounts have suffered trim



ming, but images are strong, with minor foxing and staining, otherwise choice. Either would be ideal for display.

THE GENERALS VISIT THE POINT

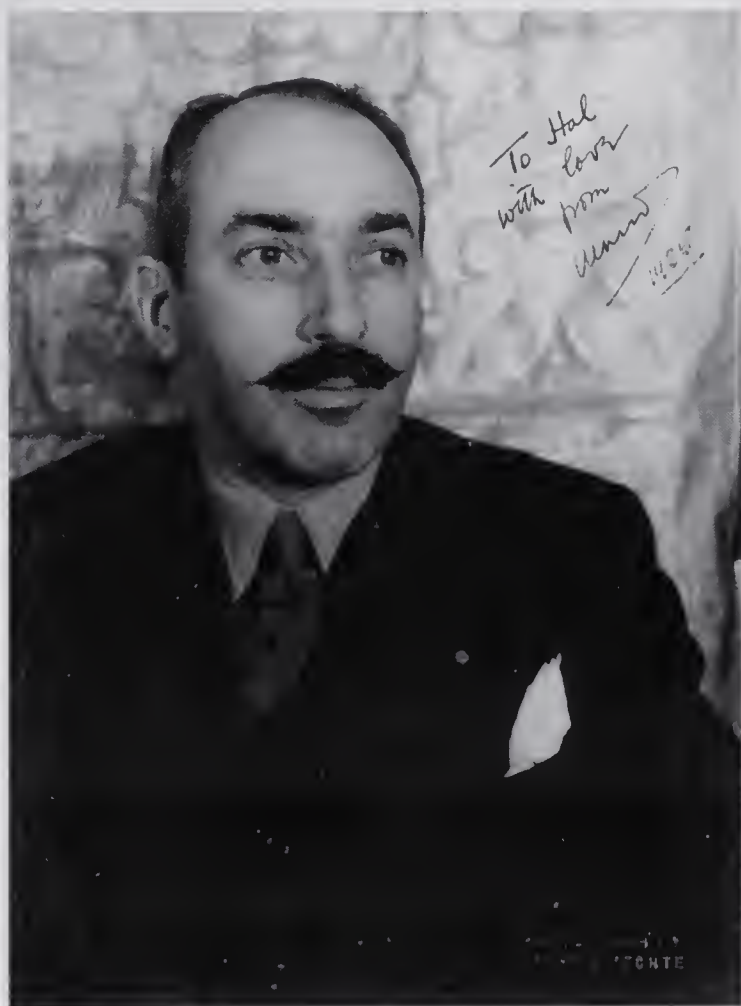


294 PHOTOGRAPHY: UNION GENERALS (\$1250-Up)

Choice war-date albumen **Photograph**, image area 5-1/4" x 7-1/2" mounted to stiffened paper, 8" x 10-3/4" overall, bearing the manuscript notation, in an unknown hand, on mount below image "Generals Burnside & Anderson / opposite West Point N.Y. 1864." Photographer unidentified. Mount somewhat stained, otherwise in very good condition.

295 PHOTOGRAPHY: CARL VAN VECHTEN (\$250-Up)

American photographer; critic; author; crime reporter; one of New York's foremost music critic; retired from the news



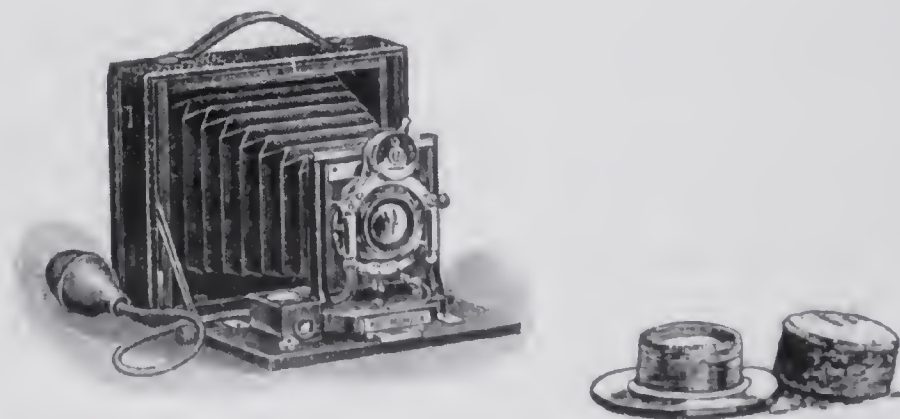
business and began writing to avoid the pitfalls of sedentary sameness; quit writing to become a successful portrait photographer, capturing the noted celebrities of the day in a journalistic, uncompromising, dramatic fashion. Fine **Photographic Portrait** of noted American publisher Alfred Knopf. A pensive bust-length pose, in Van Vechten's usual black and white format, measuring 7" x 9-5/8" and bearing the photographer's blind-stamp credit at lower right. Boldly **Signed** by Knopf in blue ink, with an informal dedication: "To Hal / with love / from / Alfred / 1935." In very fine condition. Rare combination of one of America's leading publishers and the noted portrait photographer.



296 PHOTOGRAPHY: WILDERNESS TAVERN

(\$400-Up)

Fine albumen board-mounted albumen **Photograph**, with the gilt letterpress caption below "Wilderness Tavern. Gen. Grant's Headquarters, 1864." Image area ca. 7-2/16" x 9", on original photographer's mount, edged in gilt, 7-15/16" x 9-15/16" overall. A postwar view of the tavern where Grant directed the bloody three-day battle. Photographer anonymous.



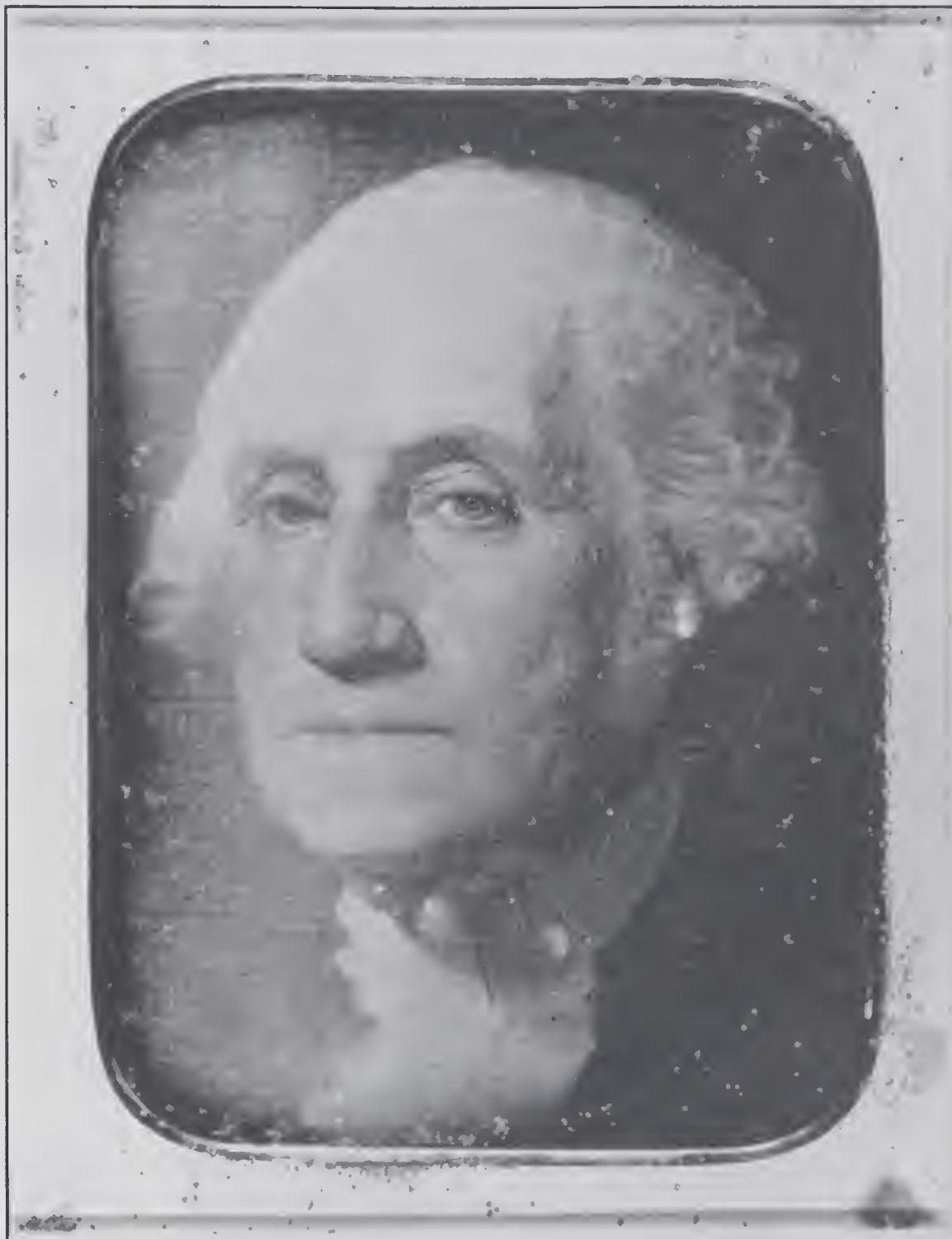
THE FINANCIAL FACE OF THE FATHER OF AMERICA

297

PHOTOGRAPHY: GEORGE WASHINGTON

(\$7500-Up)

Very rare 1/2 plate Daguerreotype of George Washington from the celebrated 1796 unfinished painting by Gilbert Stuart, believed to be the inspiration for the engraved portrait of the First President which appears on the U.S. \$1.00 bill. Attributed to Josiah Hawes of the noted photographic firm of Southworth & Hawes. Clip markings on verso are consistent with Hawes unusual plate holder. It is documented that Southworth and Hawes went to the Boston Athenaeum in 1853 to photograph the now famous painting being displayed there. Several full-plate images, at different angles, were produced at that session, but the smaller, less noteworthy, 1/2 plate size was not recorded. The image was originally owned by Alfred Sealey, a skilled line engraver in New York City, and for a while in the employ of both the American Bank Note Company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Its journey to the present begins when Alfred passed the Daguerreotype to his brother William Sealey. William gave it to his cousin George Sealey of Philadelphia in 1879. George in turn passed it to his cousins William and Sarah Asherton who resided in Chester County, Pa. In 1925, Sarah Asherton Mendenhall now married, gave it to her niece Virginia Duval Hensley, who passed it to her nephew Charles Edward Lindsey IV in 1994, who finally gave it to his brother Jack Lee Lindsey, the last direct member of the family to own the Washington portrait [who had the plate archivally re-sealed and cased]. Our research discovered that G.F.C. Smillie, former employee of the American Bank Note Company, and early 20th century director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, relates in Altman's *U.S. Designers & Engravers of Banknotes* that Sealey was employed by the Bureau, and documents that he produced numerous vignettes, including Benjamin Franklin, Queen Victoria, Paul Revere, Richard Yates [Governor of Illinois], Edward Everett, etc., and especially for use on U.S. banknotes in 1869, engravings of: Daniel Webster used on \$10.00 legal tender; Henry Clay on the \$50.00 legal tender, and a portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON, then used on the \$1.00 legal tender notes, fourth issue, as well as on the \$20.00 Gold Certificates [but ultimately used again and again]. So we are assured that there is the threaded connection between the Daguerreotype, the engraver, and the national currency. Note: one of Sealey's early signed engravings, in the possession of the New York Public Library, that of Henry Clay, copyright 1856, clearly states "From a Daguerrotype by Root," confirming that the practice of using photography as a model for engraving was not alien to Sealey. An unusual aspect of this image, and perhaps made this way solely for the purposes of the engraver, is that the face of Washington fills the entire plate, almost from border to border, unlike the full-plate examples which include the blank background of the surrounding the portrait. Local lore suggests that an early premium contest was held to determine the best likeness of Washington to grace American paper currency, and that this particular Dageurreotype was submitted and was judged the winning entry. Slight mat abrasions and tiny scratches are almost invisible on the plate. Vintage patina. Mold stains along the outer borders, however none detract from the overpowering historic image contained thereon. Overall condition very good.



THE PRESIDENTS



Whole no. 10000 Boston

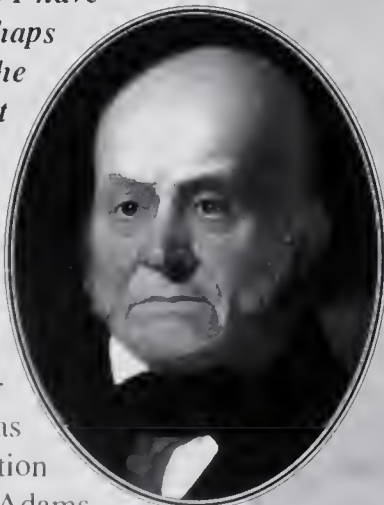
To the Hon. J. Q. Adams 1832

and my anxiety for Dermot has been that you should be able to dispose of the Edition which you have published, and my only hope of that has been from the expectation that a momentary curiosity would be excited by the name of the author, and the singularity of the subject. I am unwilling that you should take the risk of a Second Edition, without very sure indications that it will not be left upon your hands. And this apprehension has been increased since the proposal which I forwarded to you the other day, from Mr. Sloan, of Sloansville, to contract for ten or twenty thousand copies. If therefore you determine to issue a Second Edition, you will please to have it printed exactly like the first, only correcting the Errors which I noticed in the first copy that you sent me: and also in the 44th Stanza of the first canto, line first, for abound, read 'a bound.' There are many other minor errors, and I have a number of additional Stanzas, which I may perhaps insert hereafter. But I will change nothing till the Poem shall have had a fair trial in its present shape.

I understand that Messrs. Thompson and Homans have received 75 copies, and I shall apply to them for any copies that I may need. It will probably be easier for me to put off mine, than for them to find purchasers for theirs.

I am very respectfully your friend J. Q. Adams

Sixth President of the United States [1825-29]; son of John Adams; served as Minister to the Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain and Russia; appointed justice of the Supreme Court, but declined; a negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812; Secretary of State under Monroe; largely formulated the Monroe Doctrine. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "J.Q. Adams," 1 page, small 4to, Washington, D.C., November 27, 1832. Writing to Melvin Lord, at Boston, Adams, the poet, pens: "All my anxiety for Dermot has been that you should be able to dispose of the Edition which you have published, and my only hope of that has been from the expectation that a momentary curiosity would be excited by the name of the author, and the singularity of the subject. I am unwilling that you should take the risk of a Second Edition, without very sure indications that it will not be left upon your hands. And this apprehension has been increased since the proposal which I forwarded to you the other day, from Mr. Sloan, of Sloansville, to contract for ten or twenty thousand copies. If therefore you determine to issue a Second Edition, you will please to have it printed exactly like the first, only correcting the Errors which I noticed in the first copy that you sent me: and also in the 44th Stanza of the first canto, line first, for abound, read 'a bound.' There are many other minor errors, and I have a number of additional Stanzas, which I may perhaps insert hereafter. But I will change nothing till the Poem shall have had a fair trial in its present shape. I understand that Messrs. Thompson and Homans have received 75 copies, and I shall apply to them for any copies that I may need. It will probably be easier for me to put off mine, than for them to find purchasers for theirs." Mounting traces and minor glassine tape repair on verso, otherwise fine. Less than two years after leaving the presidency, John Quincy Adams was elected to Congress, where he served with distinction until his death in 1848. Always an intellectual, Adams



remains the only published poet among the presidents. He writes here regarding the first edition of *Dermot MacMorrogh*, his epic poem about England's conquest of Ireland during the twelfth century. MacMorrogh [1110-1171] had been King of Leinster, one of Ireland's five principal sovereignties, until his expulsion in 1166 for "insupportable tyranny over his subjects and the seduction of another man's wife."

Embittered against his countrymen, he allied with England's ambitious King Henry II, who masterminded the annexation of Ireland in 1171. Adams memorialized his story of treason and adventure in a monumental work of 2,128 lines. The poem was completed in April, 1831, after two months of constant effort. According to Adams' memoirs, much of it was composed while walking to and from the Capitol for the daily sessions of Congress. Melvin Lord [1792-1876] was a prominent Boston bookseller and publisher whose firm, Lord & Holbrook, published *Dermot MacMorrogh* in 1832. Great content demonstrating the multifaceted abilities of an American politician and scholar.

J. Q. Adams

302 PRESIDENTS: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (\$750-Up)

your obedt. and
Very humble Servt.
John Quincy Adams.

Choice Letter Signed "John Quincy Adams" as Secretary of State, 2/3 page, 4to, "Department of State," [Washington, D.C.], April 20, 1818. Writing to New York Democrat John Herkimer, at the House of Representatives, Adams relates: "I have the honour to send you the Translation enclosed, of a letter just received from the Minister of France in relation to the claim of Mr. Joseph Emerson, upon the French Government, communicated in yours of the 8th of last month to this Department." Light age-toning and wear at folds, otherwise very good.

303 PRESIDENTS: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [2] (\$350-Up)

Choice Free Frank Signed "J.Q. Adams," on the upper right corner of an address leaf, 1 page, 4to folded to 12mo,

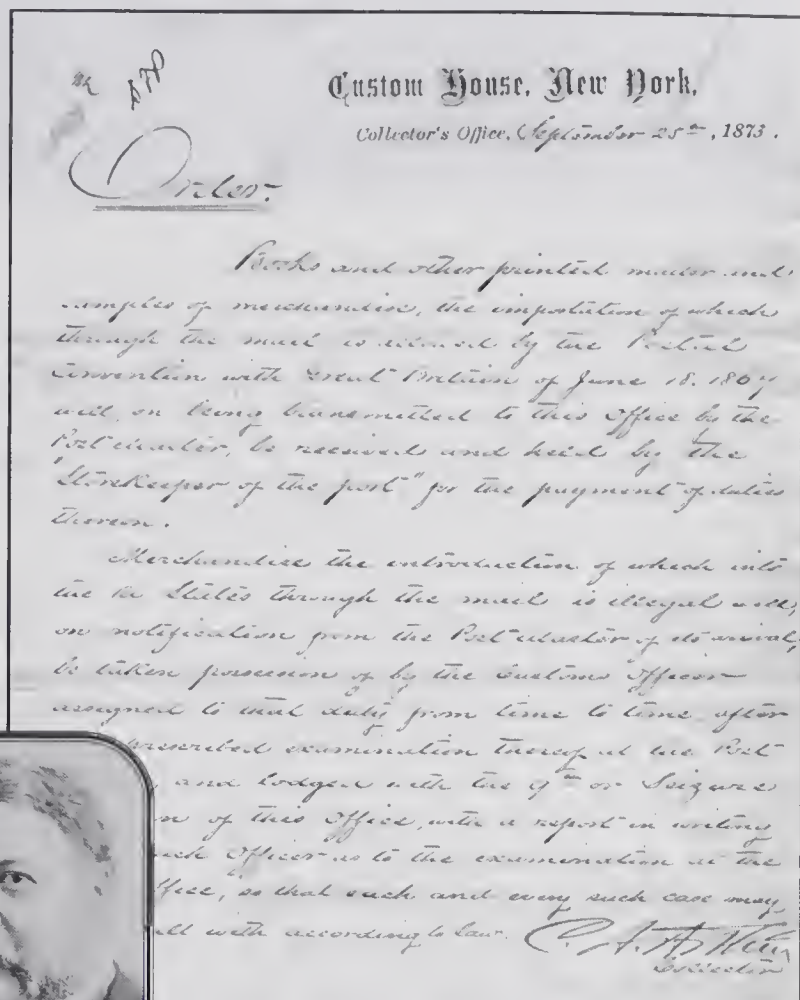
J. Q. Adams

J. L. Hodge Esq

Plymouth

Quincy, Mass., October 15, no year. Written out entirely in Adams' hand to "J.L. Hedge Esqr. / Plymouth." Almost invisible postal marking denote origin and date. Unevenly age-toned and stained, otherwise good. Included is a full-color postcard-reproduction of George C. Bingham's 1844 portrait of Adams. An ideal combination for display.

304 **PRESIDENTS: CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR (\$550-Up)**

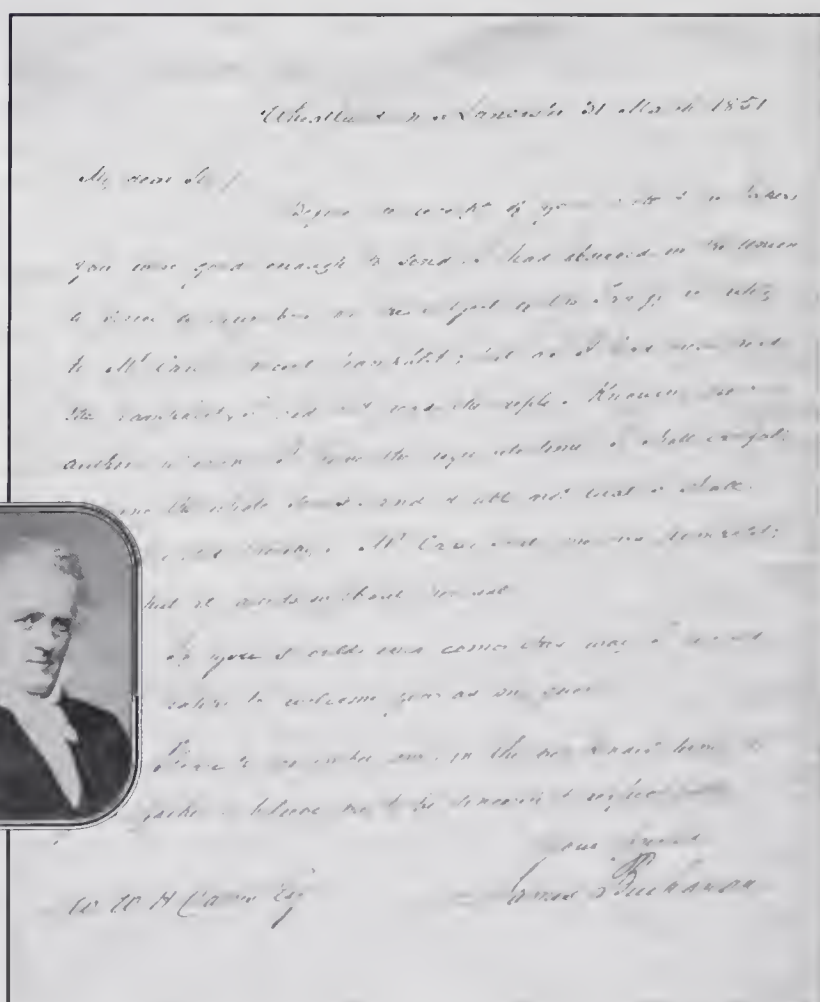


Twenty-first President of the United States [1881-85], succeeding to that office on the death of Garfield under whom he had served as Vice President [March-Sept., 1881]; previously a lawyer in New York City from 1854, winning notoriety in two cases - one in which he secured the freedom of Negro slaves; appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of New York by President U.S. Grant; as Vice President, he openly opposed Garfield on several issues, especially the New York patronage reform. Interesting **Manuscript Order Signed "C.A. Arthur"** as Collector, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted "Custom House, New York" stationery, September 25, 1873. An unusual circular letter, marked "Order," for the purpose of delineating the proper duties on U.S. Mail. Arthur orders that "**Books and other printed matter and samples of merchandise, the importation of which through the mail, is allowed by the Postal convention with Great Britain of June 18, 1867 will, on being transmitted to this office by the Post Master, be received and held by the 'Storekeeper of the port,' for the payment of duties thereon. Merchandise the introduction of which into the U. States through the mail is illegal will, on notification from the Post Master of its arrival, be taken possession of by the Customs Officer assigned to that duty from time to time, after the prescribed examination thereof...and lodged with the 9th or Seizure Division of this Office, with a report in writing from such Officer as to the examina-**

tion...so that each and every such case may be dealt with according to law." Throughout the Civil War, Arthur, although without direct service to the troops, performed administrative duties as Quartermaster General of New York State. U.S. Grant recognized Arthur's loyal service to the war effort, and sought to repay him. When elected President, Grant appointed Arthur Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, where Arthur served from 1873 through 1879, running a clean, honest department, free from corruption. In choice condition, ideal for display.

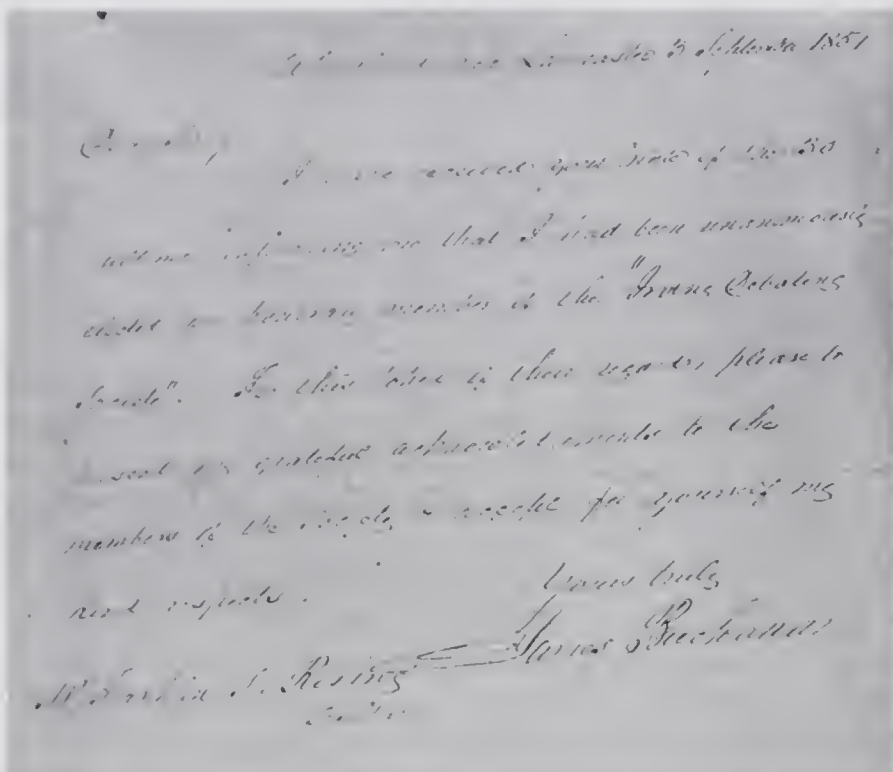
305 **PRESIDENTS: JAMES BUCHANAN (\$550-Up)**

Fifteenth President of the United States [1857-61], failed to stem abolitionism, to settle the Kansas question, or to meet the challenge of South Carolina's secession [December 20, 1860], and endeavored to avoid the issue of civil conflict; U.S. Senator; Secretary of State. Fine **Autograph Letter Signed "James Buchanan,"** 1 page, 4to, "**Wheatland, near Lancaster**" [Pa.], March 31, 1851. Writing to "**W.W.H. Davis Esq.,**" in the short period between serving as President Polk's Secretary of State, and his ministerial appointment to Great Britain, Buchanan casually pens "**Before the receipt of your note & the Papers you were good enough to send, I had observed in the Union a series of numbers on the snbject of the Tariff, in reply to Mr. [probably Henry Charles] Carey's recent pamphlet; but as I had never read the pamphlet, I did not read the reply. Knowing now the author, whenever I have the requisite time, I shall carefully examine the whole series: and doubt not that I shall be instructed thereby. Mr. Carey sent me his pamphlet; but I put it aside without perusal. If you should ever come this way, I would be very happy to welcome you as my gnest. Please remember me, in the very kindest terms, to your father & believe me to be sincerely & respectfully...**" This very year, Henry C. Carey, the noted Pennsylvania-born economist and publisher, released his book *Harmony of Interests: Manufacturing and Commercial*. In 1853, he took on the



controversial subject *Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign*, and during Buchanan's term as Chief Executive of the U.S., published his *Letters to the President* in 1858. Buchanan, for his part, never took the thought of a tariff too seriously. During his presidency, he avoided the subjects of finance and the tariff almost completely, proclaiming it was business for the Congress. Howell Cobb, at the time Secretary of the Treasury, accepted the leadership on the tariff matter, and in fact, in 1857, pushed the disastrous tariff bill through Congress. Far left margin somewhat ragged, otherwise near fine. A rare example when Buchanan was not in public service.

306 PRESIDENTS: JAMES BUCHANAN (\$450-Up)



Autograph Letter Signed "James Buchanan," 1 page, small 4to, "*Wheatland, near Lancaster,*" Pennsylvania, September 3, 1851. Writing to Franklin Rising, Buchanan acknowledges an honor recently bestowed upon him: "*I have received your note of the 30 ultimo, informing me that I have been unanimously elected an honorary member of the 'Irving Debaters Society.'* For this token of their regard, please to present my grateful acknowledgements to the members of the society & accept for yourself my kind respects." Top blank margin slightly trimmed. Encapsulated in protective mylar [easily removable]. Minor chipping and slight age-toning, otherwise very good. Written only two years after leaving office as Secretary of State under Polk. Buchanan spent much of his time during this period raising his orphan niece, Harriet Lane, whose upbringing he took entire charge. Ms. Lane eventually served as First Lady to her bachelor uncle during his presidency.

307 PRESIDENTS: GEORGE BUSH (\$200-Up)

Forty-first President of the United States [1989-1993]; Vice President under Ronald Reagan; Commander in Chief of "Desert Storm," a war for the independence of Kuwait, and the superiority of the West in the Middle East. Unusual oblong 4to color **Photograph Signed "George Bush,"** on the wide white margin below the image. Inscribed by a secretary in calligraphy "To Don & Ron East / with best wishes." An unusual photograph capturing a rare meeting between the sitting President and two of professional baseball's best, Ted Williams, and Joe DiMaggio.



At this outdoor White House reception, the President stands behind a lectern speaking, while his guests of honor, Williams and DiMaggio stand at his side looking on and smiling. In fine condition. A great association between the President who played first base for Yale and two of the legendary players of baseball. Perfect for display.

308 PRESIDENTS: GEORGE BUSH [2] (\$1000-Up)

Autograph Letter Signed "George Bush" while Vice President, 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Aboard Air Force Two" stationery, somewhere in the sky, March 24, 1987. Written in response to a query regarding his ancestry, the soon to be president pens: "*Dear Mr. Wright / Betty Monkman passed along your note and the engraving of Rev. George Bush. Fine looking guy, but I can't claim*



ABOARD AIR FORCE TWO

3-24-87

Dear Mr. Wright
Betty Monkman
passed along your
note and the engraving
of Rev. George Bush.
Fine looking guy, but I
can't claim him as kin.
Thanks for your
thoughtfulness
Sincerely,
G. Bush

him as kin. Thanks for your thoughtfulness." With imprinted Vice Presidential Seal at upper left and vignette of Air Force Two at upper right. Accompanied by original envelope, postmarked Washington D.C., March 26, 1987. Both in fine condition.

*I have long taught Congress
Came for the future.*

*Yours very sincerely
Grover Cleveland*

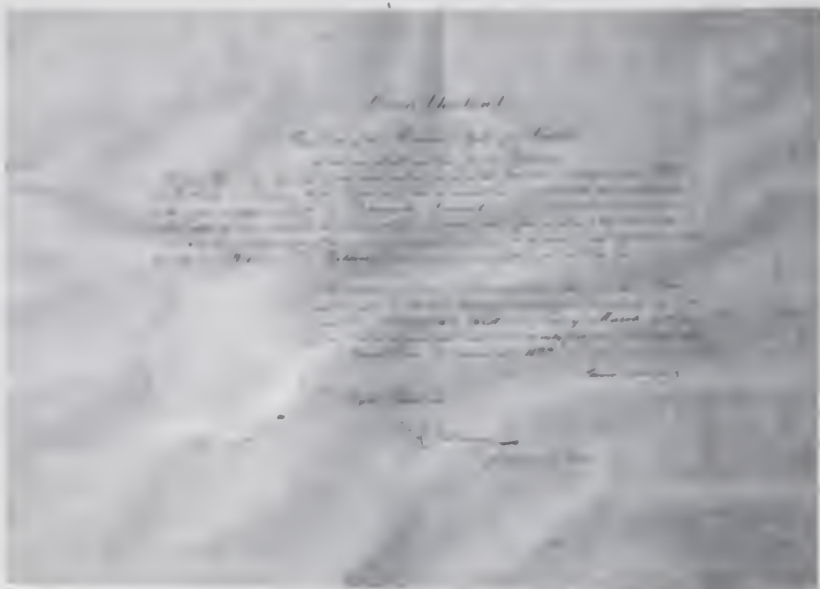


Twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States [1885-89 & 1893-97]; active in government reforms; earlier Mayor of Buffalo, and Governor of New York. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed "Grover Cleveland,"** 2 pages, 8vo, on imprinted "Westland, Princeton, New Jersey" stationery, March 22, 1897. Three weeks after leaving the White House for the second time, Cleveland pens a social note to "**My dear Mr. Parkinson,**" but in closing, remarks on how history will judge his administration. He hastily pens "**Owing to my absence your letter of the 6th instant came under my notice early on four days ago. I now enclose you my check [no longer present] for \$44-72/100 my Share of the expense of filling the ice house as per your statement. We were indeed very much surprised and very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Parkinson's mother knowing how much it meant to the daughter especially. Mrs. Cleveland has written to Mrs. Parkinson and you and she may be sure that we sympathize Sincerely with you both. I thank you for the Kind words contained in your letter concerning my performance of public duty. Such expressions go very far towards compensating for much that is said and written of a totally different character. I am very much concerned for the future.**" Cleveland was criticized for many of his missteps including the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, especially by his Republican rival William McKinley, but he became widely unpopular when he ordered out U.S. troops to intervene in the Pullman strike in Chicago, claiming strikers interfered with delivery of the U.S. mail. In the end, Cleveland regained his stature, and became an elder statesman of the Democratic party. Included is the original holograph transmittal envelope, docketed by Parkinson. Both in very good condition. An unusual period for Cleveland, fresh from leading the country, now just another American citizen.

A RARE CABINET APPOINTMENT

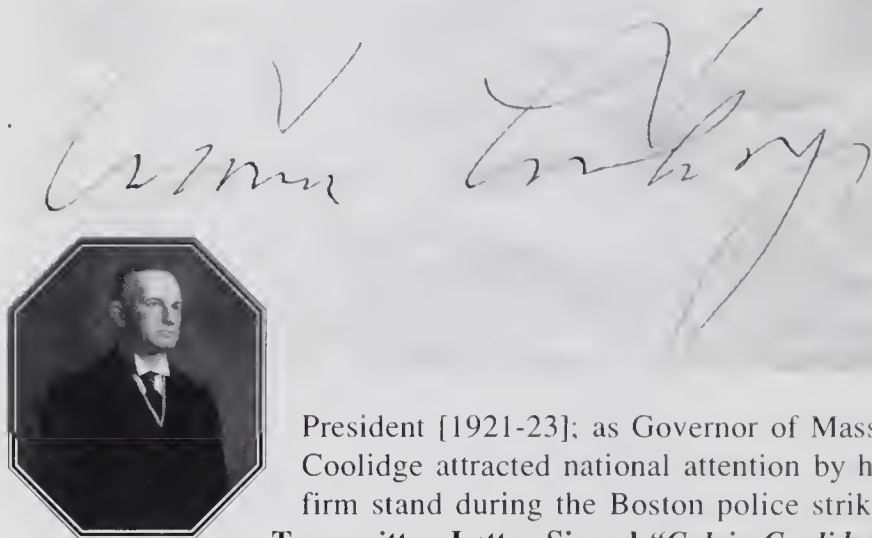
Grover Cleveland

310 PRESIDENTS: GROVER CLEVELAND (\$350-Up)
Partly-printed **Document Signed "Grover Cleveland"** as President, 1 page, oblong folio [ca. 19" x 22-3/4"], March 1, 1895. Countersigned by Secretary of State "**W[alter] Q.**



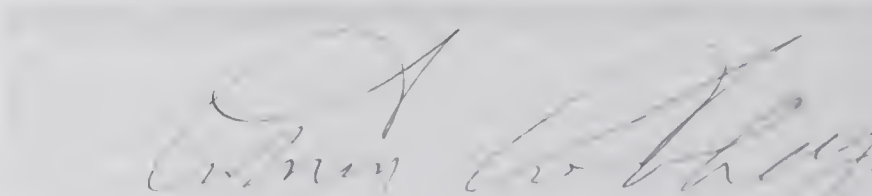
Gresham." Handsome embossed white paper and wax State Department Seal. President Cleveland appoints **WILLIAM L. WILSON** to the Cabinet position of Postmaster General. Uniform age-toning, foxing, and waterstains at bottom edge, otherwise in good condition. Appointments of Cabinet members are rarely encountered.

311 PRESIDENTS: CALVIN COOLIDGE (\$350-Up)
Thirtieth President of the United States [1923-29], succeeding to the presidency upon the death of Harding; Vice



President [1921-23]; as Governor of Mass., Coolidge attracted national attention by his firm stand during the Boston police strike. **Typewritten Letter Signed "Calvin Coolidge"** as President, 1/2 page, small 4to, on imprinted White House stationery, January 8, 1926. To U.S. Senator Tasker L. Oddie. "**I want to thank you for your letter of January seventh, in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Philip S. Teller as a member of the Shipping Board. I am glad to know your high opinion of Mr. Teller's qualifications and shall give your endorsement very careful consideration.**" Orange pencil docket "**Positions.**" with Teller's name underlined. Light wear at folds, with some soiling, otherwise very good.

312 PRESIDENTS: CALVIN COOLIDGE [2] (\$450-Up)

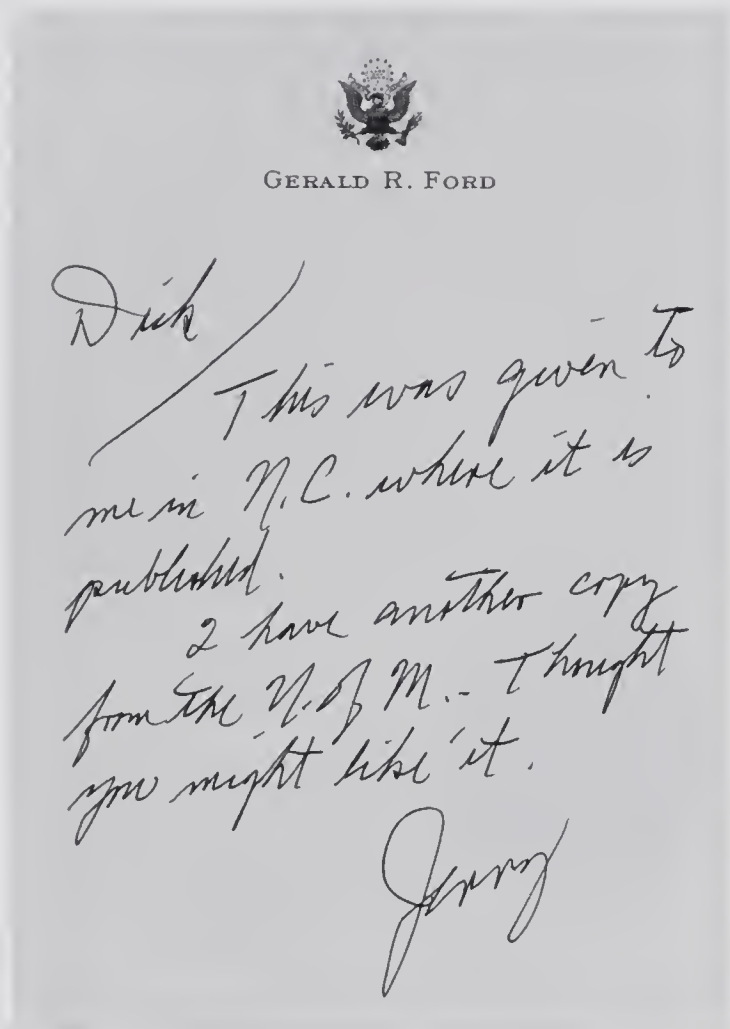


Mr. S. O. Bigney,
Attleboro,
Massachusetts.

Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Calvin Coolidge" as President, 1/2 page, small 4to, on imprinted White House stationery, November 6, 1924. Two days after being elected President for a second term, he writes S.O. Bigney in Attleboro, Mass.: "My thanks for your generous measure of congratulations and felicitations. It is certainly fine to know how pleased the old friends back home have been with the election results." Slight age-toning at edges and some stains, otherwise in very good condition. With original White House envelope. A scarce content letter of Coolidge. Bears a large bold signature.



313 PRESIDENTS: GERALD R. FORD (\$375-Up)

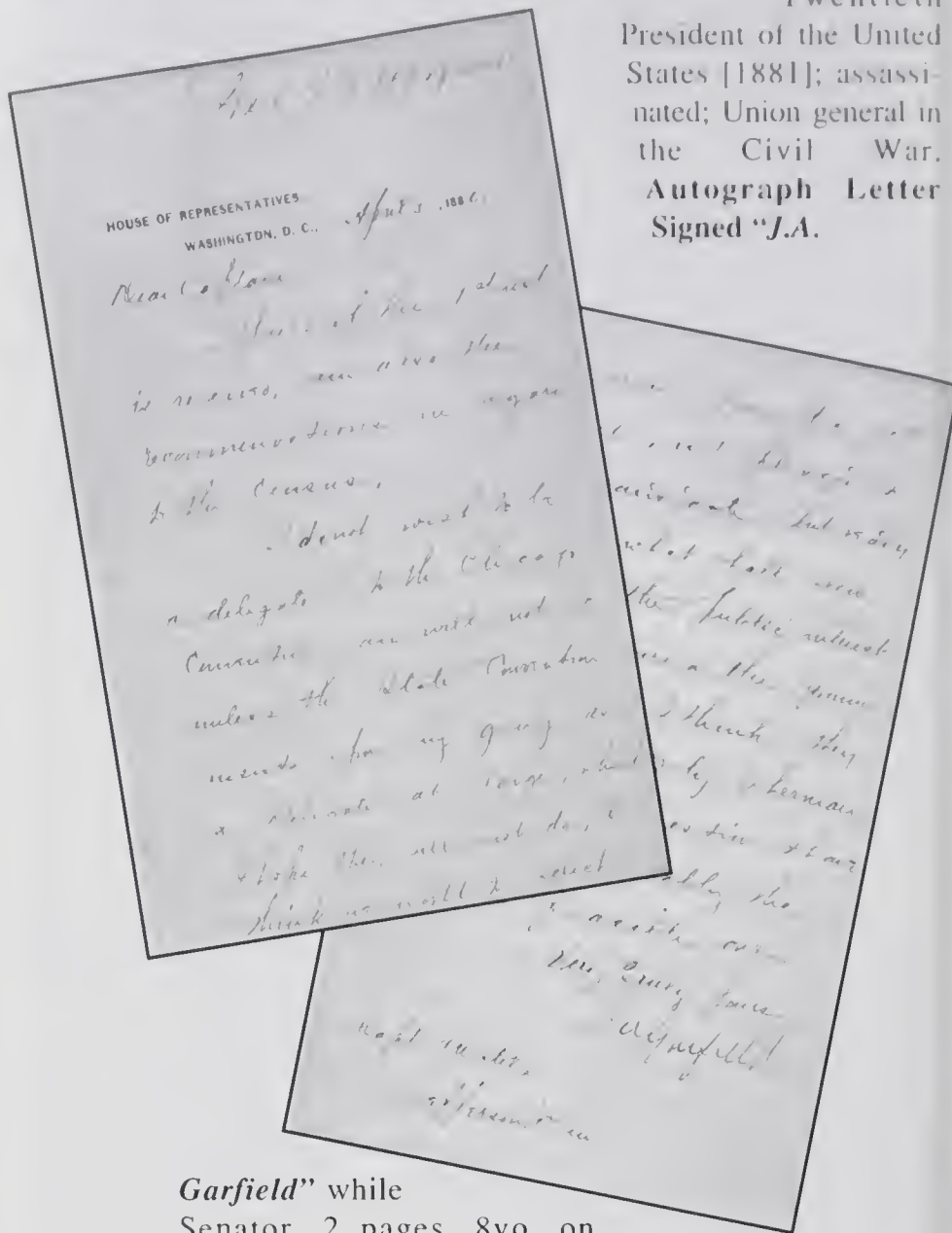


Thirty-eighth President of the United States [1974-77], succeeding to that office upon the resignation of Richard Nixon; became Nixon's Vice President when Spiro Agnew was forced to resign; the first V.P. to come into office under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Autograph Letter Signed "Jerry," 1 page, 8vo, on his personal stationery emblazoned at head with embossed gilt Presidential Seal, n.p., undated. Addressed to "Dick" [probably his brother] with regard to the transmittal of a book that is not included, he pens: "This was given to me in N.C. where it is published. I have another copy from the U. of M. Thought you might like it." In fine condition, with a bold signature.

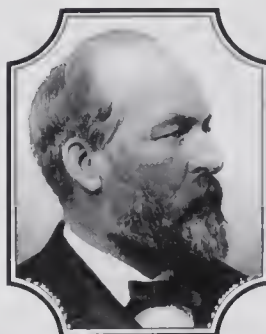


314 PRESIDENTS: JAMES A. GARFIELD (\$950-Up)

Twentieth President of the United States [1881]; assassinated; Union general in the Civil War. Autograph Letter Signed "J.A."

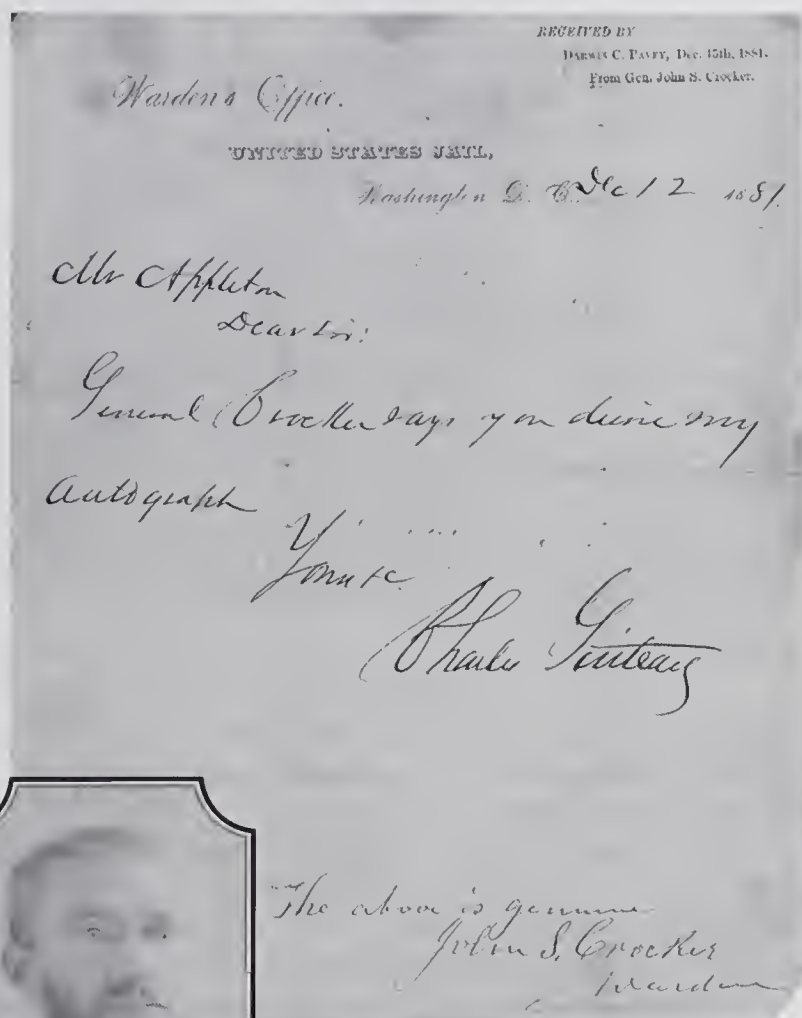


Garfield" while Senator, 2 pages, 8vo, on imprinted "House of Representatives" stationery, Washington, D.C., April 3, 1880. Though Garfield had pledged to support fellow Ohioan John Sherman for the presidency, he had also been approached as a candidate for the office, and behind the scenes moves were being made on his behalf which he allowed to continue. Writing to Captain A.W. Stiles [one of Garfield's major supporters], the future President expresses apprehension concerning his selection as a delegate to the upcoming political convention, and pens: "I do not wish to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention and will not be unless the State Convention insists upon me going as a Delegate at large, which I hope they will not do, I think we ought to select good men from the 19th district, not pledged to any candidate but ready to do what shall seem best for the public interest when they are on the ground. Of course I think they ought to stand by Sherman but the suggestion I have made is probably the most feasible one." Minor age-toning and fold wear, slightly affecting text, otherwise in very good condition. At the time of this letter, Garfield qualified for two Federal positions simultaneously. He was a Congressman from Ohio having taken the office in the House of Representatives on March 4, 1863, and having served in the 38th Congress and the eight succeeding Congresses. On January 13, 1880, while he was serving in the House of Representatives, he was elected by the legislature of Ohio to serve in the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1881.



(\$1000-Up)

Assassin of President Garfield; lawyer; originally a supporter for the election of Garfield for President, Guiteau went to Washington to secure for himself a Federal office, supposedly that of U.S. consul to Marseilles, France; disappointed when he did not receive the appointment; further incensed at the President's support of Civil Service reform and his stand against the stalwart wing of the Republican Party; shot Garfield in the waiting room of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad on July 2, 1881; his trial, even by today's standards, was long and sensational, lasting almost a year; in the end, Guiteau was found guilty, and hanged on June 30, 1882. Extremely rare **Autograph Letter Signed "Charles Guiteau"** while in prison, 1/2 page, 4to, on "Warden's Office / United States Jail" stationery, Washington, D.C., December 12, 1881. While on trial for the assassination of President Garfield, Guiteau satisfies a request for his autograph. Writing to "Mr. Appleton," he pens: "General Crueller says you desire my autograph." At the bottom, in another hand, is written: "The above is genuine / John S. Crocker / Warden." Bears handstamp at top right "Received By / Darwin C. Pavey, Dec. 15th,



The above is genuine
John S. Crocker
Warden

1881 / From Gen. John S. Crocker." Uneven browning, some splitting at center horizontal fold, and silked, otherwise in good condition.

Bears a bold signature. Though eventually hanged, Guiteau's plea of not guilty by reason of insanity caused the case to become a protracted affair, thus buying him time. As the court case lurched on for months, Guiteau was able to bask in his own morbid celebrity and correspond with curious citizens. A very uncommon and desirable item.

(\$2000-Up)

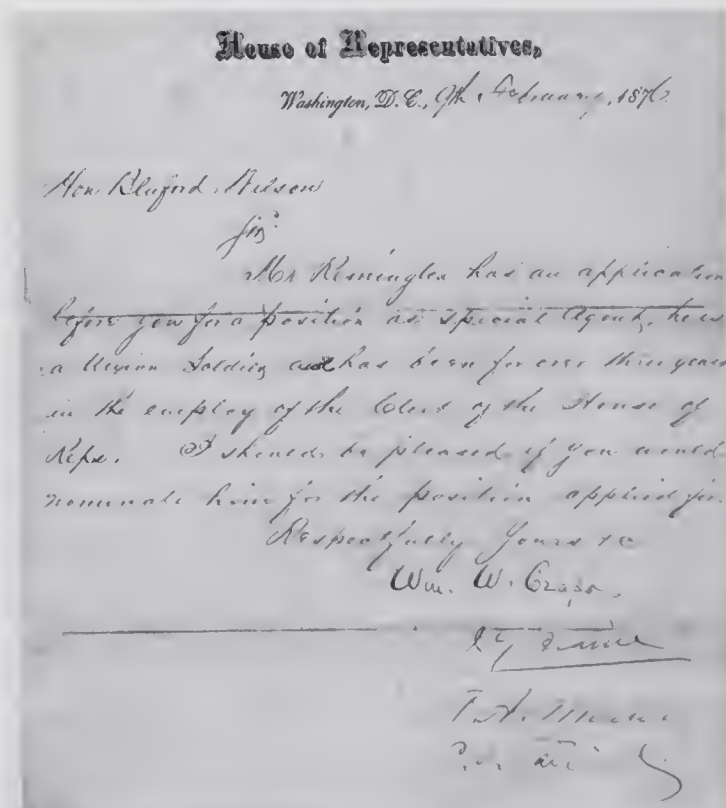


Bureau Engraving & Printing

U. S. Grant

Eighteenth President of the United States [1869-77]; Commander of all the Armies of the U.S. during the Civil War, receiving Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Especially choice **Presidential Engraving Signed "U.S. Grant,"** 1 page, large 8vo, no place, [Washington], undated. The official portrait of President Grant, issued by the U.S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Circa 8-5/16" x 6" overall, the center bears a distinguished likeness of Grant, placed within an oval frame and decorated with floral garlands. Some minor foxing, otherwise very good. Encapsulated in [easily removable] mylar. An ideal example Grant's huge signature.

SIGNED BY TWO PRESIDENTS



Uncommon Autograph Document Signed "U.S. Grant" on verso, while President, 1-1/3 pages, 4to, on imprinted "House of Representatives" stationery, Washington D.C., February 9, 1876. Written to the Honorable Bluford Wilson, Grant has signed and endorsed a petition for the nomination of a former soldier to the position of Special Agent. The petition, written in another hand,

follows: "Mr. Remington

has an application before you for a position as Special Agent, he is a Union Soldier and has been for over three years in the employ of the Clerk of the House of Reps. I should be pleased if you would nominate him for the position applied for." At the conclusion, the document has been signed by an impressive array of Washington personalities including: "Wm. W. Crapo," Republican Representative from Massachusetts; "J[ames] G[illespie] Blaine," Senator, and Secretary of State under Garfield and Harrison; W[illiam] A[lman] Wheeler," Vice President under Hayes; "J[ames] A. Garfield," twentieth President of the United States. Perhaps in an effort to further disseminate Remington's application throughout his administration, President Grant has penned on the verso: "Referred [sic] to the Sec. of the Treas. [Benjamin Helm Bristow]. This applicant is a discharged soldier who has been dismissed from a place in the Capital. I hope a place may be made for him. / U.S. Grant / May 31 [18]76." Uneven browning, expertly repaired by a conservator at folds, otherwise in good condition. A highly uncommon and desirable assemblage of signatures.

318 PRESIDENTS: WARREN G. HARDING (\$350-Up)

Twenty-ninth President of the United States [1921-23], favoring protective tariffs and "return to normalcy," and opposing the League of Nations and high taxes on war profits; his administration suffered from corruption of offi-

cials appointed by him, notably Harry M. Dougherty, Edwin N. Denby, and Albert B. Fall; died mysteriously while on a speaking tour; earlier owner/editor of Marion [Ohio] Star, and U.S. Senator. Fine partly-printed Document Signed "W.G. Harding" while editor and owner of the Marion Star, oblong 8vo, [Marion, Ohio], January 19, 1895. Proof of Publication document, completed in ink by Harding, with his Signature "W.G. Harding" appearing twice. Countersigned by Probate Court clerk M. Waddel. The published item, a Notice of Appointment of an estate administrator, clipped from the newspaper, is affixed at top left corner of document. Lightly age-toned, otherwise very good, bearing two fine signatures of Harding.

319 PRESIDENTS: WARREN G. HARDING (\$450-Up)

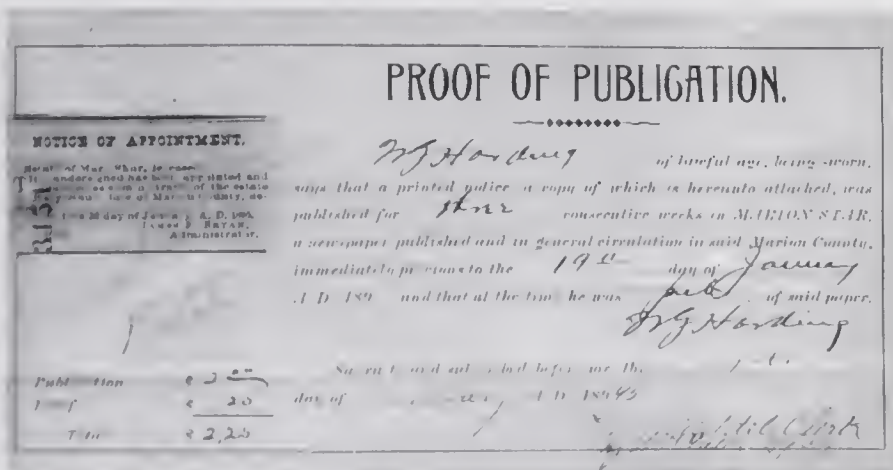


Striking 4to Photograph Signed "William Hane Rapp / with neighborly greetings and / very good wishes / Sincerely Warren G. Harding." A studio pose by David B. Edmonton, Washington D.C. Image size 6-7/16" x 4-1/2", overall size 10-7/16" x 6-14/16". A pensive bust-length portrait of Harding in 3/4 profile. Signed on wide bottom margin. Slight age-toning and oxidation. Inscription slightly smudged. Bears a bold signature. Ideal for display.

320 PRESIDENTS: WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

(\$1200-Up)

Ninth President of the United States [March 4, 1841 - April 4, 1841], dying of pneumonia after one month in office; son of Signer Benjamin Harrison; commanded Army of the Northwest, with rank of Brigadier General; Governor of Territory of Indiana. Choice, early Autograph Letter Signed "W.H. Harrison" as a private citizen, 1-3/4 pages, 4to,



show the price of Kiln dried meal at Orleans
 \$2.50 per 100 lbs. I have long
 been in New York \$3.37 per 100 lbs.
 I have long
 meditated the erection of Machinery for drying
 corn & brought with me the two kilns used in the Brandy wine
 Mills. I am going to work immediately to erect one altho
 the cost is considerable \$12 or \$1400. My crop of Corn
 for one year in the [stalk] or kiln dried meal would bring a
 tolerable fortune.
 Dear friend to Mr. Burnett
 Your family
 Wm. Harrison

My dear Sir North Bend 2nd May 1831.
 I have been waiting for
 the return of my son Scott who went down the
 river 8 weeks ago with three boat loads of our
 produce in order to determine whether I
 could appropriate the money to be paid by
 Ewing to the payment of the money you
 were good enough to advance for me to
 the bank. Scott has not yet returned but
 3 of his hands have just landed who left him
 at N. Orleans. He had sold the greater part
 of his cargo, but the corn (3000 bushels) lower
 than he could have got at home for it).
 Having calculated upon the net proceeds of this
 property at upwards of \$3000 when it will
 only bring a little upwards of \$2000 I am
 obliged to ask for a continuance of the loan
 from the Bank. I have on the other side of
 this sheet written a note for the purpose.
 When I come up which will be in 8 or 10 days
 I will with many thanks for y[ou]r friendship
 pay you the interest on the money
 advanced. The note now lent is of course to go
 to your credit.
 Scott took down with him
 250 barrels of Indian Meal. It was not
 kiln dried he could only get \$1.25 per barrel

North Bend [Indiana], May 2, 1831. In the lean years, after his controversial term as U.S. Minister to Columbia, out of the public eye, and before any thought of presidential aspirations, Harrison, the once hard fighting American soldier, now has only his meager crops to support his troubled family and himself. Writing to his friend "Jas. Burnet Esqr.," the frontiersman pens "I have been waiting for the return of my son Scott who went down the river 8 weeks ago with three boat loads of our produce in order to determine whether I could appropriate the money to be paid by Ewing to the payment of the money you were good enough to advance for me to the bank. Scott has not yet returned but 3 of his hands have just landed who left him at N. Orleans. He had sold the greater part of his cargos [sic], but the corn (3000 bushels) lower than he could have got at home for it). Having calculated upon the net proceeds of this property at upwards of \$3000 when it will only bring a little upwards of \$2000 I am obliged to ask for a continuance of the loan from the Bank, & have on the other side of the sheet written a note for the purpose. When I come up which will be in 8 or 10 days I will with many thanks for y[ou]r friendship pay you the interest on the money advanced. The note now lent is of course to go

to your credit. Scott took down with him 250 barrels of Indian Meal as it was not Kiln dried he could only get \$1.25/100 per barrel. When the price of Kiln dried Meal at Orleans is \$2.50/100 & in New York \$3.37/100. I have long meditated the erection of Machinery for drying corn & brought with me the two kilns used in the Brandy wine Mills. I am going to work immediately to erect one altho the cost is considerable \$12 or \$1400. My crop of Corn for one year in the [stalk] or kiln dried meal would bring a tolerable fortune." Harrison would struggle with his crops for the next four years before he would again be in the public domain. Through the auspices of dissident Whigs, he was presented in 1835 as a presidential candidate in opposition to Martin Van Buren. He lost that election, but immediately began to campaign in earnest for the next and very successful election of 1840, which put the log cabin general into the White House. Unevenly age-toned, worn at folds, with fold breaks tissue mended. Outer blank margins somewhat chipped, otherwise very good.

"...MR. BOWEN'S EXCELLENT AND ENJOYABLE WOODSTOCK AFFAIR..."

321 PRESIDENTS: RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (\$450-Up)
 Nineteenth President of the United States [1877-1881], opposed Democrat Samuel J. Tilden in the 1876 presidential elections, with the contest decided by Electoral Commission; in the Union Army throughout the Civil War; brigadier general in 1864; brevetted major general in 1865; lawyer; Governor of Ohio. Interesting personal Autograph Letter Signed "R.B. Hayes," 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, Fremont, [Ohio], August 28, 1883. Writing to the noted editor and author "Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward" in New York City, the former President, seemingly well adjusted after his long years as the leader of the nation, casually relates
 "The beautiful and interesting book on the butterfly for Scott [Hayes' 6th son Scott Russell Hayes] and your letter came duly. Mrs. Hayes would have acknowledged this receipt before, but she has had a return of Her rheumatic attacks, and is but just getting well rid of them. As to the writing you suggest I must quote a favorite saying of [Ralph Waldo] Emerson. 'The thing done avails, not what is said about it.' Besides other and far pleasan-

My dear Sir
 The beautiful and interesting book on the butterfly for Scott and your letter came duly. Mrs. Hayes would have acknowledged this receipt before, but she has had a return of Her rheumatic attacks, and is but just getting well rid of them. As to the writing you suggest I must quote a favorite saying of [Ralph Waldo] Emerson. 'The thing done avails, not what is said about it.' Besides other and far pleasan-

ter duties and occupations are before us awaiting for recognition and attention. Mrs. Hayes and I feel as you do about Mr. Bowen's excellent and enjoyable Woodstock affair. We shall be happier always for the recollection of it.



Mr. & Mrs.

Bowen and all of their family Circle, and the friends they gathered, will be remembered in the most agreeable way - associated with so much that is charming and good. Please remember us to Mr. and Mrs. B. With our thanks best wishes for yourself." At the time of this letter, Ward was on the staff of *The Independent*, and in 1896 would become editor. Usual mailing folds, with mounting strip on verso of last page, otherwise near fine.

322 PRESIDENTS: RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (\$425-Up)

5 Spiegel
11 May 1891

My Dear Colonel:

I refer to you
the enclosed letter from the
new territory regarding
the attention.

Ruth B. Hayes

Interesting Autograph Letter Signed "Rutherford B. Hayes," 1 page, 8vo, Spiegel [Grove, Ohio], May 11, 1891. Concerning the "new territory," Hayes writes Colonel Nicholson, remarking: "I refer you to the enclosed letter from the new territory. Please give it due attention." The "new territory" Hayes mentions is probably the Oklahoma Territory, created by Congress on May 2, 1890. In fine condition.



Thirty-first President of the United States [1929-33] as the country was overtaken by the great Depression; overwhelmingly defeated for reelection; a mining engineer, he earlier served as U.S. Food Administrator and Secretary of Commerce. Distinguished Photograph Signed "Herbert Hoover." A full-length standing outdoor pose. Handsome smiling portrait of the statesman among potted plants on a garden patio. A black and white image 7-3/4" x 5-1/2" affixed to mount, overall size 10-1/2" x 8-5/8". Signed on brick walkway beneath his feet. In fine condition. Perfect for display.

324 PRESIDENTS: ANDREW JACKSON (\$500-Up)

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed
GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington this 10th day
of November in the year first past one thousand eight hundred
and twenty nine and of the Independence of the United States of America
the forty seventh

Andrew Jackson

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Seventh President of the United States [1829-37]; Major General, U.S. Army, capturing Pensacola, Florida, and defending New Orleans; became a national hero; added to



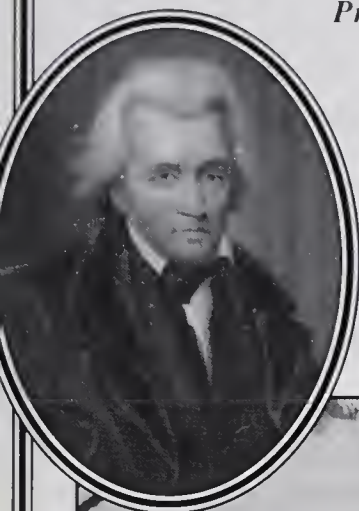
fame by operations against Seminole Indians; Governor of Florida Territory [1821]. Choice, bold Signature "Andrew Jackson" as President, on an oblong narrow 4to strip cut from a partly-printed vellum document, dated November 10, 1829. Overall age-toning, with slight fading, otherwise very good.

TREATMENT DURING HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW'S INCURABLE DISEASE

325 PRESIDENTS: ANDREW JACKSON

(\$3000-Up)

Scarce content Autograph Letter Signed "A.J." as President, with his third person signature "The President" appearing four times in the text, 1 full page, 4to, Washington City, January 21, 1835. Integral address leaf to "Doctor Bohrer / George Town / D. Columbia," penned in Jackson's hand but without postal markings or free frank as the letter was delivered in person. Emily Donelson, wife of Jackson's adopted son and secretary Andrew Jackson Donelson as well as the niece of Rachel Jackson and mistress of the White House after Rachel's death, had contracted tuberculosis. In this letter, written a little over a year before her return to Tennessee where she died, Jackson writes a disarmingly personal message to a doctor treating her, not only displaying his concern for her welfare as her father-in-law, but accentuating the fact that the doctor is dealing with the President of the United States in the matter of an unpaid bill. Jackson writes: "The President of the U. States with his respectful compliments to Doctor Bohrer, informs him that his son [Andrew Jackson Donelson] reached this City yesterday morning when the inclosed account was handed to him for payment, and this morning presented to me by my son - the object of this note is to be informed by Doctor Bohrer whether this is done by his knowlege, that if it is, the President will send him a check for the amount on the Doctor inclosing him the account receipted. The President regrets exceedingly that this charge had not been made known sooner as Dr. Bohrer must recollect the President extending him my thanks for his kind attention & skilful treatment of his daughter & a request for his bill - it is this circumstance & the bill being handed without any note accompanying it, that makes this explanation necessary - my boy will bring the answer." Emily and husband Andrew Jackson Donelson had only recently been recalled to the White House and restored to favor by President Jackson. The President had sent the couple and their four children packing, back to Tennessee, after the stormy disagreement involving Emily refusing to bow to Jackson's mandate that she receive the scandalous Peggy O'Neill socially. Jackson was midway through his second term at this time, and would be the target of an assassin's bullet only nine days after penning this letter, the first attempt made upon the life of a president. A boldly penned example, the letter has faint foxing and light age-stains, otherwise is in very good condition. A most scarce association letter of Jackson.



Washington City
January 21st 1835
The President of the U. States with his respectful compliments to Doctor Bohrer, informs him that his son reached this City yesterday morning when the inclosed ^{account} bill was handed to him for payment, and this morning presented to me by my son - The object of this note is to be informed by Doctor Bohrer whether this is done by his knowlege, that if it is, the President will send him a check for the amount on the Doctor inclosing him the account receipted. The President regrets exceedingly that this charge had not been made known sooner as Dr. Bohrer must recollect the President extending him my thanks for his kind attention & skilful treatment of his daughter & a request for his bill - it is this circumstance & the bill being handed without any note accompanying it, that makes this explanation necessary - my boy will bring the answer A.J.

ing Emily refusing to bow to Jackson's mandate that she receive the scandalous Peggy O'Neill socially. Jackson was midway through his second term at this time, and would be the target of an assassin's bullet only nine days after penning this letter, the first attempt made upon the life of a president. A boldly penned example, the letter has faint foxing and light age-stains, otherwise is in very good condition. A most scarce association letter of Jackson.

326 PRESIDENTS: ANDREW JACKSON

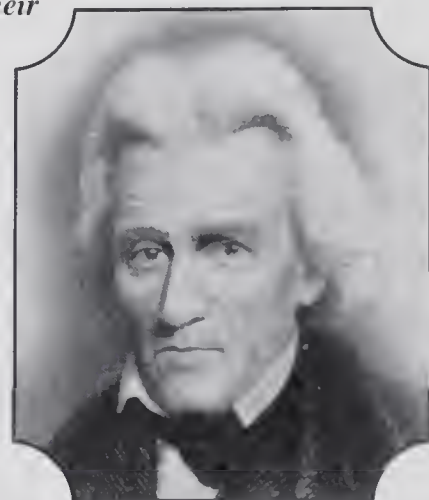
(\$1350-Up)

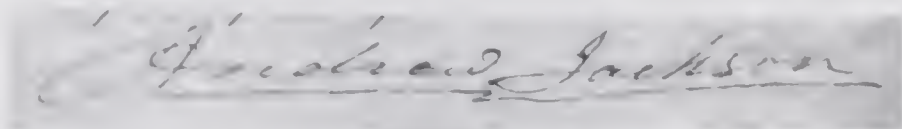
Unusual and extremely early Autograph Endorsement Signed "A. Jackson / Atty pro M.D." on verso, 1 page, 4to, Western District of North Carolina, "May Term, 1792." An indictment for rape against Benjamin Wallace. Written in a clerical hand with Jackson inserting in his own hand the words "third," "April," and "of the Government" before "the Territory of the United States of America" followed by "South of the Ohio River." He has written the names of the participants in the case on the verso above his signature. The indictment announces "Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio, Mero District...The Jurors for the Territory upon their oaths present - and say that Benjamin Wallace...not having the fear of God before his eyes but being moved

and seduced by the instigation of the Devil did on the third day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety one with force and arms at the County and District aforesaid in and upon one Lucy Hopkins Spinster in the peace of God...violently and feloniously did make an assault...against the will of her the said Lucy then and ther[e] feloniously did ravish and carnally know, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Government of the Territory of the United States of

America South of the River Ohio." Age-toning, spitting at folds, margins chipped and frayed, bottom margin uneven, with minor glassine tape repair on verso. Smudge affecting "on" portion of "Jackson." When his hand crossed this document, Jackson had just recently been appointed Judge-Advocate of the Davidson County militia regiment. Strangely enough this was the only military office which Jackson held until he became a major general of the Tennessee Militia in 1802. The region where Jackson served as Judge was known as the Southwest Territory from 1790 to 1796 and was actually part of Carolina until it became the eastern end of Tennessee. An extremely early Jackson autograph when he was but twenty-five years old and acting as a prosecuting attorney. A scarce early Jackson document.

A Jackson
atty pro M.D.



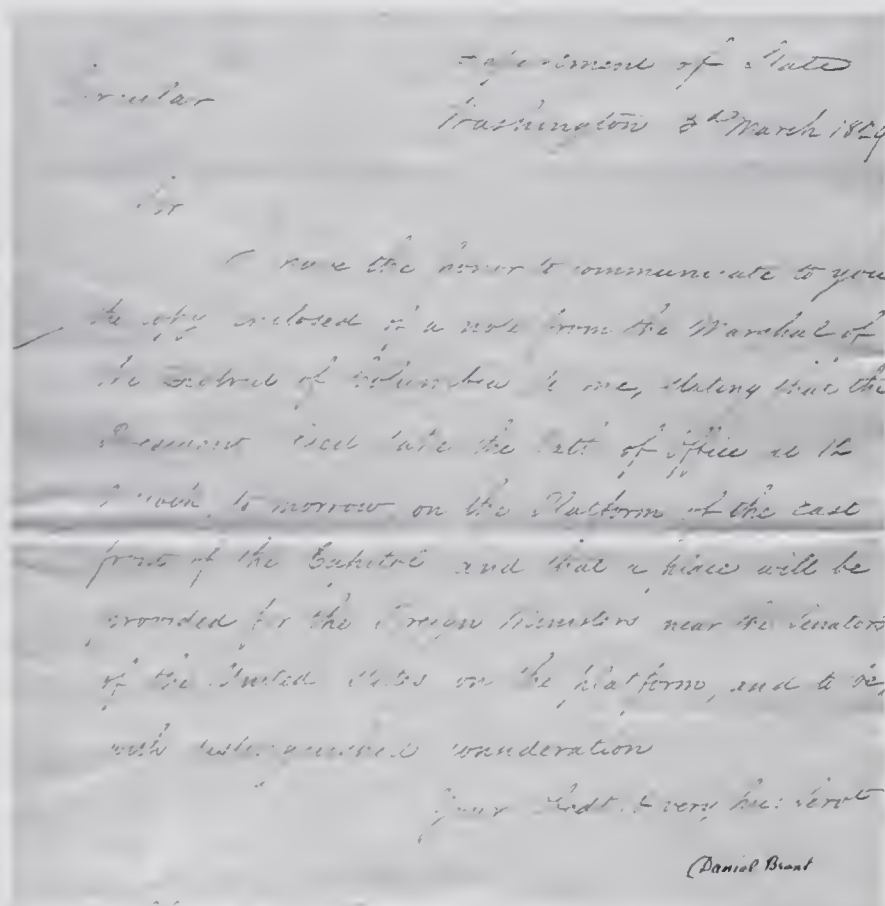


Fine partly-printed vellum Document Signed "Andrew Jackson" as President, 1 page, oblong folio [9-3/4" x 15-3/4"], Washington, June 1, 1831. Countersigned by Elijah Hayward, Comm. of the General Land Office, and bearing white paper and wax Land Office Seal. Land grant at "Tuskaloosa" of 85+ acres to David Morrow of Pickens County, "according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of 24th of April 1820, entitled 'An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands'..." Normal folds. In unusually fine condition, bearing a large bold signature of Jackson. Ideal for display.

INVITATION TO JACKSON'S INAUGURATION

328 PRESIDENTS: [JACKSON] - DANIEL BRENT (\$250-Up)

Choice Manuscript Letter Signed "Daniel Brent," 1 page, 4to, Department of State, Washington D.C., March 3,



1829. A circular letter to Chevalier Pacon, plenipotentiary to the United States from the Kingdom of Spain. Brent, an official within the U.S. Department of the State, announces the pending inauguration of President-elect Jackson: "I have the honor to communicate to you the copy, enclosed, of a note from Marshall of the District of Columbia to me, stating that the President, elect, takes the oath of office, at 12 O'clock, tomorrow, on the Platform of the East front of the Capital; and that a place will be provided for the Foreign Ministers, near the senators of the United States on the platform, and to be, with distinguished consideration." On Wednesday, March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson was sworn in as the seventh U.S. President by Chief Justice John Marshall. Invitations to the inaugurations of early U.S. presidents rarely come on the market. Slight toning at right edge and minor splitting at fold, otherwise in fine condition.

Third

President of the United States [1801-1809]; Vice President under John Adams; member, Continental Congress and



By the President,

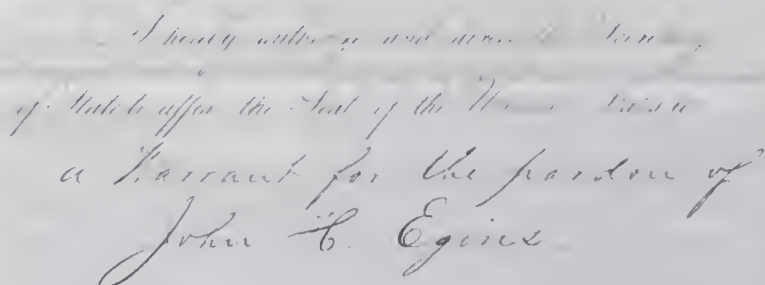
James Madison, Secretary of State

Signed by David Gelston Collector

chairman of committee that prepared the Declaration of Independence; wrote and presented first draft of the Declaration to Congress on July 2, 1776, and was a Signer of the document; Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet. Uncommon Signature "Th: Jefferson" as President, 1 page, 12mo, vellum, no place, [Washington], undated [ca. 1802]. The concluding portion of what appears to be a "Ship's Passport." Endorsed by future President "James Madison" as Secretary of State, and countersigned by "David Gelston Collector." Age-toned, and stained, with creases, not uncommon to vellum, otherwise a good example for display.

330 PRESIDENTS: ANDREW JOHNSON (\$750-Up)

Seventeenth President of the United States [1865-69], succeeding to the presidency upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; differences between Johnson and the Congress with regard to presidential powers, led to impeachment proceedings in 1868; Vice President for less



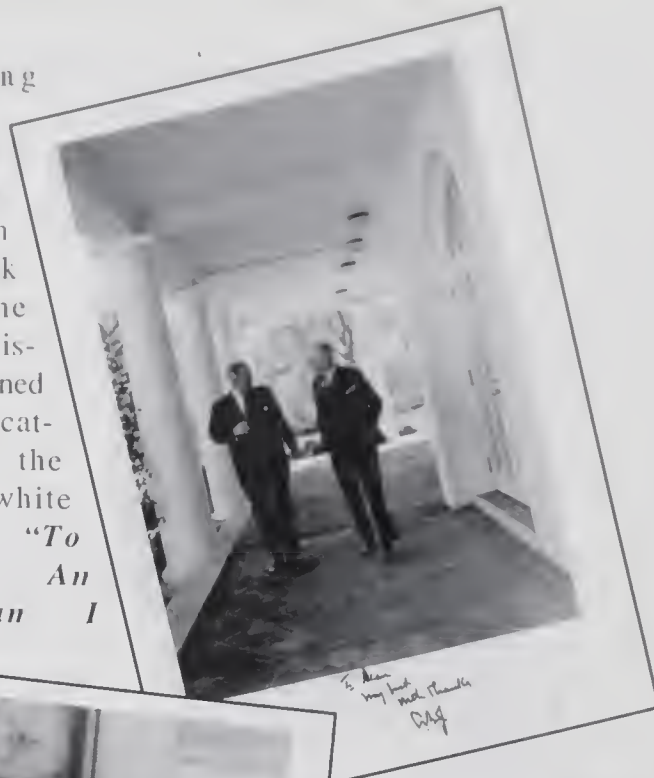
Washington 16th Feb. 1869

than two months [March 4 - April 15, 1865]; Military Governor of Tennessee, with the honorary rank of Brigadier General [1862-64]; U.S. Senator from the State of Tennessee. Choice partly-printed **Document Signed "Andrew Johnson"** as President, 1 page, 4to, Washington, February 16, 1869.



Just over two weeks before Johnson vacated the office of President, he directs "...the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a warrant for the pardon of John H. Egins..." Boldly signed by Johnson at the conclusion. The practice of issuing pardons to unpopular offenders was common place at the end of a presidential term. No longer bound by popular opinion, these patronage-pardons now could be freely doled-out without recrimination. Far outer margins show evidence of prior framing, otherwise in excellent condition.

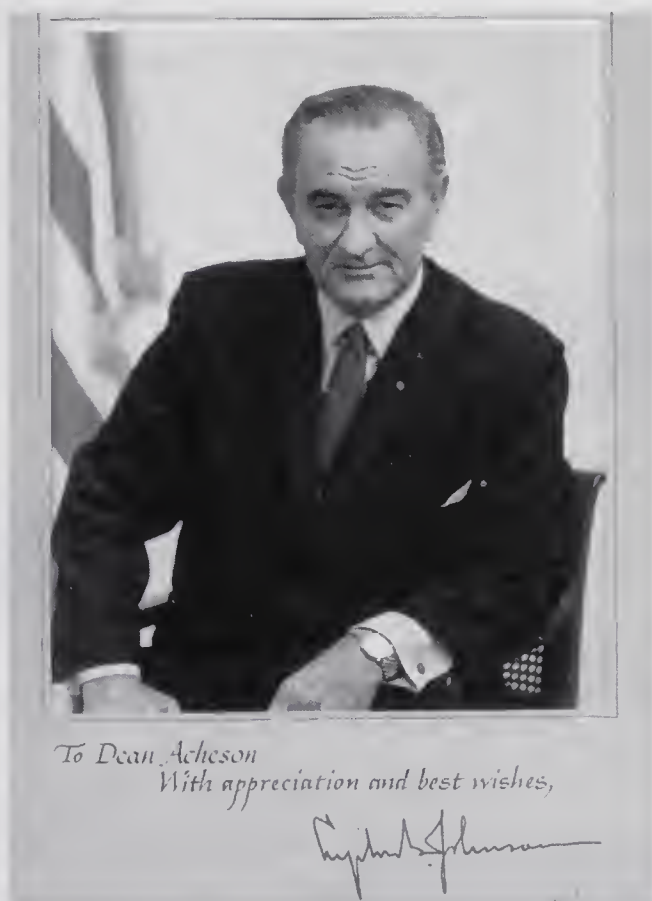
gesturing his hands while Johnson [his back to the viewer] listens. Signed and dedicated on the lower white border "To Dean, An American I



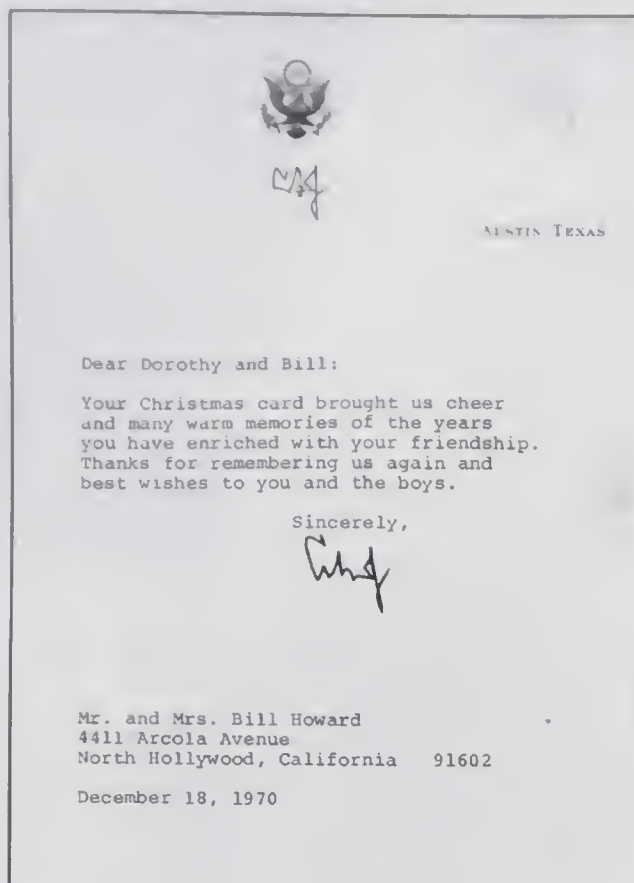
admire most / L.B.J." Image size 11-3/16" x 8-5/8", overall size 14" x 11". Accompanied by an informal smiling portrait of Johnson and Acheson strolling on the porch of the White House on a sunny spring day, signed in bottom wide white margin "To Dean / my best with thanks / L.B.J." Image size 11" x 7-3/4", overall size

14" x 11". With a triple image montage unsigned depicting senior statesmen Acheson and Omar Bradley in a conference with L.B.J.'s Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Deputy Secretary of State George W. Ball. Image area ca. 8-1/4" x 11-3/8", overall size 11" x 14". With a handsome waist-length portrait of President Johnson seated in a cane armchair. Matted in photographer's blue window mount. Signed "Lyndon B. Johnson on wide bottom margin of the mount bearing the calligraphic inscription "To Dean Acheson / With appreciation and best wishes." Image size 9-1/16" x 7-3/16", overall size 14" x 11". Minor surface crack affecting Johnson's right arm, otherwise fine. Photographer unidentified but most likely a staffer from the White House press corps. As Secretary of State under Truman, Acheson played a major role in virtually all post war alliances promulgated by the U.S. He was closely involved with the Marshall Aid plan for Europe and the formation of NATO. In addition to his diplomatic endeavors, Acheson authored several books including *Power and Diplomacy*, *Morning and Noon*, and *Present at the Creation* [for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1969]. His meetings with President Johnson and Secretary Rusk undoubtedly concerned the escalating war effort in Vietnam and the impact of sustained presence in that theater of operation. An outstanding collection illustrating the beleaguered Chief Executive with ranking members of his Cabinet seeking direction from prominent distinguished elder statesmen.

331 PRESIDENTS: LYNDON B. JOHNSON [4] (\$650-Up)



Thirty-sixth President of the United States [1963-69], succeeding to that office on the assassination of Kennedy; noted as a persuasive and effective legislator, however his administration became bogged down in escalating U.S. involvement in the war with Vietnam; Vice President under Kennedy; powerful Democratic leader in the U.S. Senate for over ten years. Fine and wonderful collection of color **Photographs Signed "L.B.J." or "Lyndon B. Johnson"** as President. Includes a casual seated pose in the Oval Office of the White House with Dean Acheson

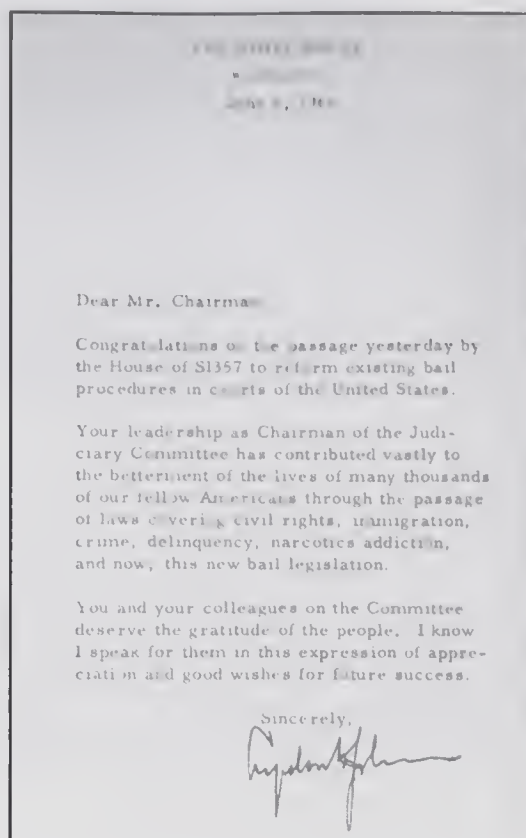


Autograph Letter Signed "L.B.J.," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted stationery bearing a gilt embossed Presidential Seal and his monogram, Austin, Texas, December 18, 1970. Writing to Bill and Dorothy Howard, the former President pens: *"Your Christmas card brought us cheer and many warm memories of the years you have enriched [us] with your friendship. Thanks for remembering us again and best wishes to you and the boys."* Residue at head from plastic tape and a small nick at top left edge, otherwise in very good condition. Accompanied by an



impressive oblong 4to **Photograph Signed "Lyndon B. Johnson."** Depicting the battleship, U.S.S. Wisconsin, the photo bears additional signatures of Congressmen *"Carl Vinson," "L.C. Arends," "Emmanuel Celler,"* and *"Mike Mansfield."* Official U.S. Navy photograph with handstamped credit on verso. Penned below the handstamp are the birth and death dates of each of the five signers on recto. In fine condition.

333 PRESIDENTS: LYNDON B. JOHNSON (\$1350-Up)
Unusual Typewritten Letter Signed *"Lyndon B. Johnson,"*
1 page, small 4to, on imprinted White House stationery,



Washington, June 8, 1966. To *"Honorable Emanuel Celler,"* the U.S. Congressman from New York. President Johnson writes: *"Congratulations on the passage yesterday by the House of S1357 to reform existing bail procedures in courts of the United States. Your leadership as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has contributed vastly to the betterment of the*

sands of our fellow Americans through the passage of laws covering civil rights, immigration, crime delinquency, narcotics addiction, and now, this new bail legislation. You and your colleagues on the Committee deserve the gratitude of the people. I know I speak for them in this expression of appreciation and good wishes for future success." Matted in an attractive ensemble including: a printed final copy of the enacted *Bail Reform Act of 1966*; with an oblong 4to photograph of a seated LBJ surrounded by Congressmen, after signing the bill, as he shakes hands with Emanuel

Celler to whom he gives a pen used to sign the Act; with the actual pen given to Celler [imprinted with LBJ's facsimile signature]. The four items are matted together and contained under glass in a simple black wooden frame. Overall size 20-1/4" x 14-7/8". Not examined outside of the frame, but apparently in very good condition. A rare opportunity to own a pen actually used by a president to sign a bill.



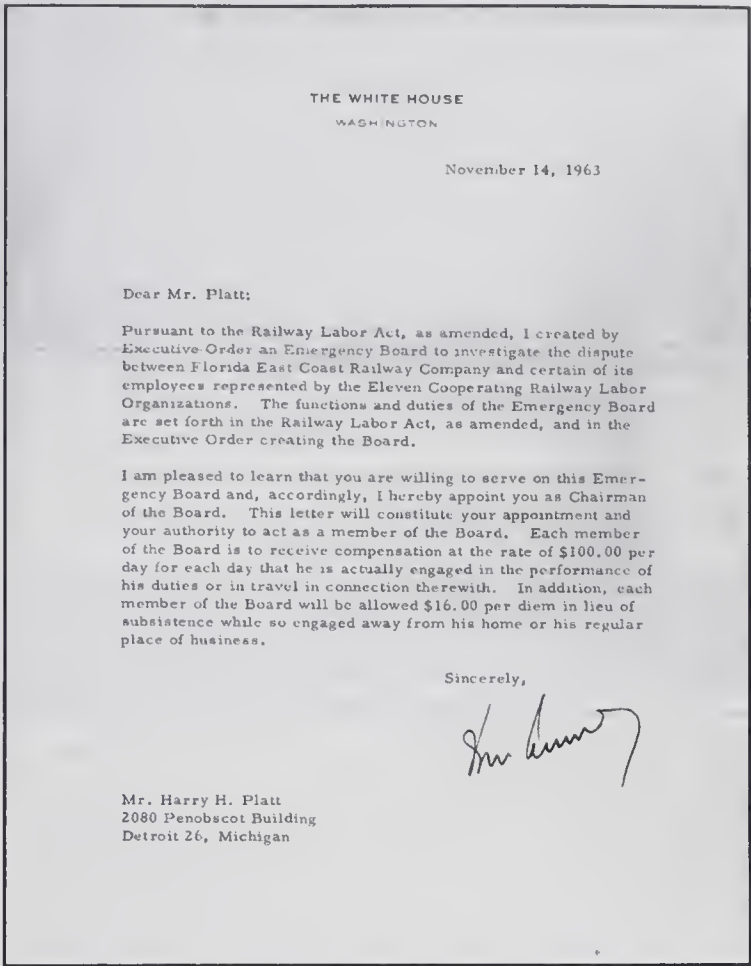
RARE LETTER, WRITTEN ONLY EIGHT DAYS BEFORE HIS ASSASSINATION,
ABOUT SETTLING A RAILWAY LABOR DISPUTE

334 PRESIDENTS: JOHN F. KENNEDY [2]

(\$1500-Up)

Thirty-fifth President of the United States [1961-63], the first Roman Catholic elected to that office; assassinated at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963; U.S. Senator; awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1956 for his book *Profiles in Courage*. Extraordinary Typewritten Letter Signed "John Kennedy" as President, 3/4 page, unusual 4to size, on imprinted White House stationery, November 14, 1963. To Harry H. Platt in Detroit, Michigan. President Kennedy advises:

"Pursuant to the Railway Labor Act, as amended, I created by Executive Order an Emergency Board to investigate the dispute between Florida East Coast Railway Company and certain of its employees represented by the Eleven Cooperating Railway Labor Organizations. The function and duties of the Emergency Board are set forth in the Railway Labor Act, as amended, and in the Executive Order creating the Board. I am pleased to learn that you are willing to serve on this Emergency Board and, accordingly, I hereby appoint you as Chairman of the Board. This letter will constitute your appointment and your authority to act as a member of the Board. Each member of the Board is to receive compensation at the rate of \$100.00 per day for each day that he is actually engaged in the performance of his duties or in travel in connection therewith. In addition, each member of the Board will be allowed \$16.00 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so engaged away from his home or his regular place of business." The letter has been

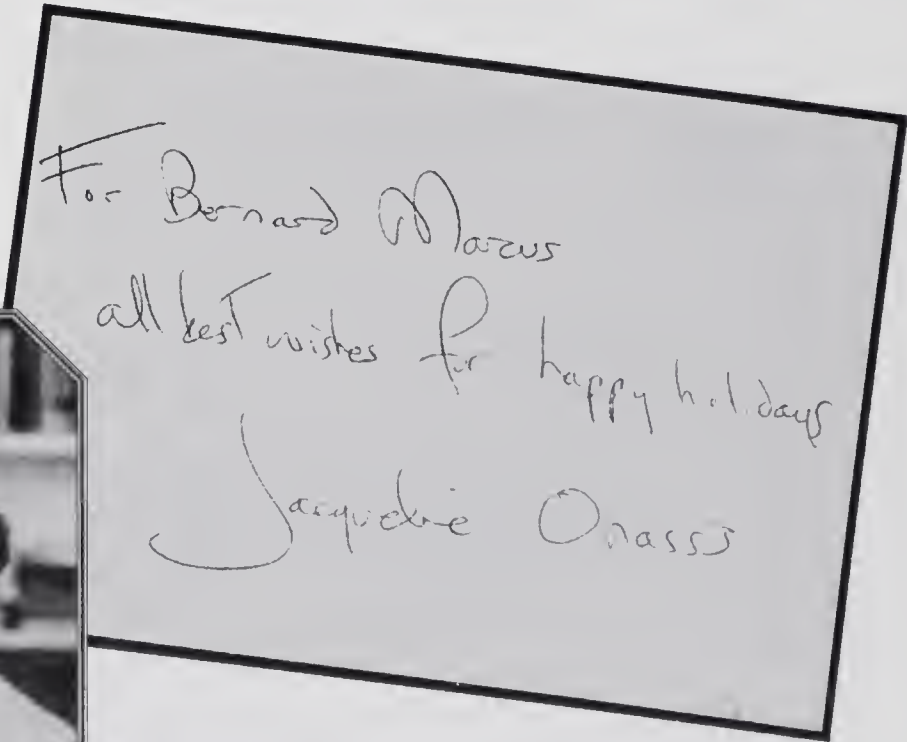


mounted on matboard, however is in otherwise fine condition. The original envelope is present, but has masking tape along all four borders. Two days after this letter, Kennedy became the first President to witness the firing of a Polaris missile, aboard the U.S.S. *Observation Island*, 32 miles off Cape Canaveral, Florida. Eight days after this letter, in Dallas, Texas, Kennedy became the fourth U.S. President to be assassinated. His assassination and the events that followed have been described by a historian of the assassination as "the greatest simultaneous experience in American history." Letters dated this close to the day of Kennedy's assassination are rarely encountered.

335 PRESIDENTS: [KENNEDY] JACQUELINE KENNEDY

(\$450-Up)

Autograph Note Signed "Jacqueline Onassis," 1 page, 12mo, n.p., undated. A card, bearing red borders, upon which the former First Lady has penned in red ink: "For Bernard Marcus / all best wishes for happy holidays." In fine condition. A fine substitute for a Christmas card.



A TOY RIFLE FOR "MASTER ROBIN CRAMER"

336 PRESIDENTS: [KENNEDY] JACQUELINE KENNEDY (\$800-Up)

First Lady - Partly-printed Document Signed "J. Kennedy," 1

F. A. O. SCHWARZ		73	
749 FIFTH AVE. N.Y. 22, N.Y.		BRANCHES - L.A.	
ARDMORE PA		BOSTON MASS	
SEND TO MASTER ROBIN CRAMER			
STREET			
CITY			
ZONE NO. STATE			
Do NOT OPEN TILL XMAS			
CHARGE TO OR PAID BY			
MRS JOHN F KENNEDY			
230 PARK AVE N.Y.C.			
DATE PAID FOR			
ADDRESS			
C6-142 RIFLE			
XMAS WRAP			
DATE WRAP			
CARD ENCLOSED			
XMAS WRAP			
5.87			
OCT 13 1959			
PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE Kennedy			
DATE 10/13			
SOLD BY 73			
AMOUNT RECEIVED			

Not Open Till XMAS." The gift was charged to "Mrs. John F. Kennedy / 230 Park Ave. N.Y.C." The recipient, Master Cramer, would receive for Christmas 1959, stock number "C6-142," a toy rifle, gift wrapped with a card for \$5.87. Handstamp over "nnedy" portion of signature, not affecting legibility. A scarce and ironic form of Jackie Kennedy. In fine condition.

337 PRESIDENTS: [KENNEDY] ROBERT KENNEDY (\$350-Up)



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.
OCT 22 1963

Honorable Abraham Ribicoff
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Thank you for your recent letter with which you enclosed a resume on behalf of Joseph Di Leo who is interested in being considered for appointment to the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

You may be sure that Mr. Di Leo will receive our careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

Kennedy," 1 page, 8vo, New York City, October 13, 1959. A purchase receipt for a Christmas present to be sent to "Master Robin Cramer," issued by F.A.O. Schwarz to the future First Lady just nine months prior to her husband's nomination for the presidency. The department store clerk has included special instructions "Do

American political leader; as Attorney General during his brother's [JFK] term, he became chief strategist in promoting civil rights and in litigation concerning trusts and rack-ets; while campaigning for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination, he was fatally shot in Los Angeles. Typewritten Letter Signed "Robert Kennedy" as Attorney General, 1/2 page, 4to, on imprinted "Office of the Attorney General" stationery bearing Dept. of Justice Seal, Washington, D.C., hand-stamped twice October 22, 1963. Writing to Senator Abraham Ribicoff [former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare], Kennedy relates: "Thank you for your recent letter with which you enclosed a resume on behalf of Joseph Di Leo who is interested in being considered for appointment to the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. You may be sure that Mr. Di Leo will receive our careful consideration." Subtle uneven browning and two small staple holes at upper left, otherwise in very good condition. Composed exactly one month prior to the tragic assassination of his brother, the sitting President.



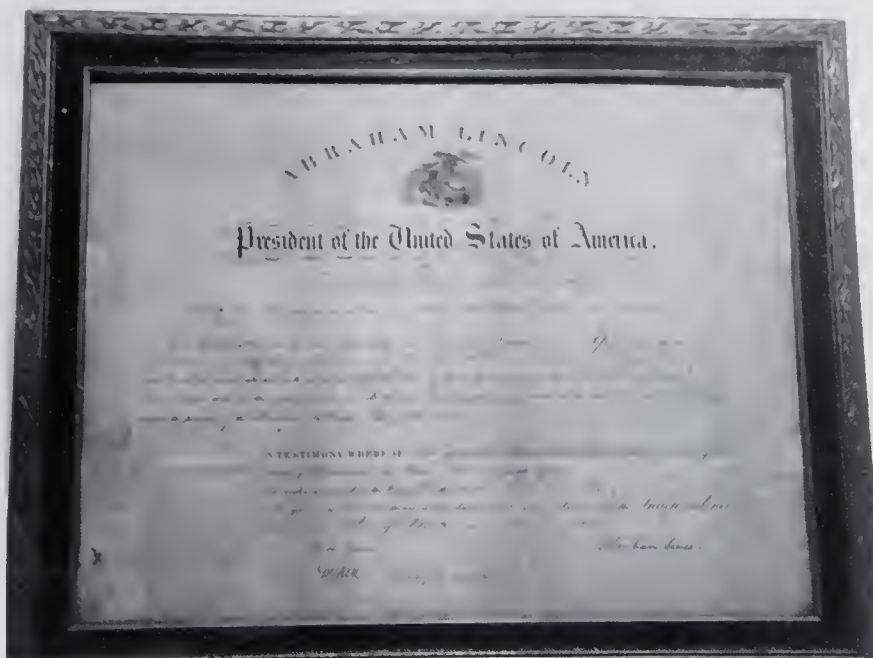
338 PRESIDENTS: [KENNEDY] ROBERT KENNEDY

(\$900-Up)

Fine Typewritten Letter Signed three times "Bob," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "The Attorney General" stationery bearing embossed Dept. of Justice Seal, Washington, D.C., July 17, 1964. Writing to Robert Troutman, Jr., at Atlanta, Georgia, Kennedy expresses regret over Troutman's

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON	
July 17, 1964	
Dear Bob:	
I was of course sorry to learn that you are unable to continue as Chairman of the Library Drive in Georgia and as a Trustee. However, I do understand the reasons and appreciate your bringing them to my attention. As you know, I have always valued your friendship and the help which you have given so unselfishly during the past few years, and I'm looking forward to working with you again on some future project.	
Again, my sincere thanks and my best to you. Keep in touch and let me know how it goes with you.	
Sincerely,	
Robert F. Kennedy	
Mr. Robert Troutman, Jr. 939 Fifteen Peachtree Building Atlanta 3, Georgia	

recent departure from the Chairmanship of the Library Drive: "...I do understand the reasons and appreciate your bringing them to my attention. As you know, I have always valued your friendship and the help which you have given so unselfishly during the past few years, and I'm looking forward to working with you again on some future project. Again, my sincere thanks and my best to you. Keep in touch and let me know how it goes with you." Following his signed salutation, Kennedy adds two holograph postscripts "My best - and thanks / Bob," and "This coming convention is going to be more different than the last - / Bob." Two file holes at top not affecting text. A unique triple signed letter, perfect for display.



Sixteenth President of the United States [1861-65]; assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Choice partly-printed Document Signed "Abraham Lincoln" as President, 1

Abraham Lincoln

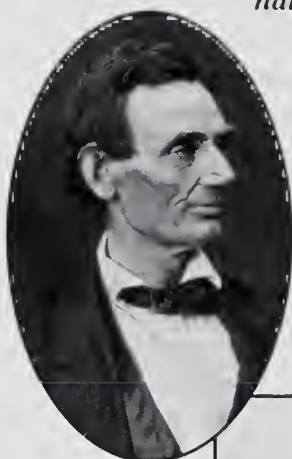
page, large folio, Washington, D.C., February 5, 1863. In a calculated move to insure Union sentiments continuing in the largely divided state of Tennessee, Lincoln appoints "...Halsey F. Cooper of Tennessee...Assessor of Internal Revenue for the first collection district of Tennessee...to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him..." Offset staining, age-toned and browned, otherwise good. With successes at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and the installation of Military Governor Andrew Johnson, the Confederate military occupation of Tennessee ended. A hotly contested battleground, the state suffered long campaigns, maneuvers, counter maneuvers, Union foraging, and Guerrilla raids that spread devastation and destruction. Contained under glass in an old wooden frame.

"...A BOUNDLESS CHARITY FOR, AND DEEP SYMPATHY WITH, THE SUFFERING AND OPPRESSED..."

American author and War Department employee; during the Civil War, 1861-65, employed at the Department's telegraph office; while Chief Executive, President Lincoln visited Bates daily, sometimes two or three times a day, wanting to get the latest updates from his generals in the field; Bates established a relationship with the President, and long after Lincoln's assassination, in 1909, wrote a widely popular book about his memories of the visits titled *Lincoln in the Telegraph Office*. Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "David Homer Bates," 3/4 page, 4to, New York, March 18, 1909. Written to Mr. James R.B. McCleave, Secretary of the Lincoln Centennial Association

in Springfield, Illinois. McCleave asked Bates for a personal opinion about the martyred President, and Bates generously replies "The writer esteems it an honor to respond to your request for 'an opinion of Abraham Lincoln as a man, politician, lawyer, statesman or president.' Although I met Mr. Lincoln in the War Department Telegraph Office almost daily from April 1861 to April 1865, I was too young at the time to form a very intelligent opinion of his character, except perhaps as a man. The following extract from my war diary under date of April 15, 1865, the day of his death, is the best expression in few words of what I then believed, - 'First pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.' James 3 - 17. A careful study of his published speeches and writings...has only served to confirm my youthful estimate of his simple and altogether lovely character, which has now become the object of wonder and admiration of the civilized world - combining with its innate gentleness, a marvelous tact in the handling of men and the settlement of complex questions of national importance, a faculty of leading public opinion into broader channels and thus aiding in the formation of righteous judgments, a skillful control of great events, an ability to gather up the useful fruits of political conflict and above all these material qualities, and toning them for more effective service to mankind, a boundless charity for, and deep sympathy with, the suffering and oppressed. All this indeed in spite of envy, jealousy, malice and political and personal hatred, in the midst of the greatest civil war of history.

Surely like the Saviour 'he endured the contradiction of sinners' and the mantle of his own charity covered not only the downtrodden everywhere but his own enemies as well, and if he could have spoken after the fatal bullet entered his brain, he would no doubt have said 'Forgive them, they know not what they do'." Although Bates was too young to form an educated opinion of President Lincoln, the long years afterward cer-



656 Broadway,
New York, March 18th, 1909.

Mr. James R. B. McCleave,
Secretary Lincoln Centennial Association,
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir,-

The writer esteems it an honor to respond to your request for "an opinion of Abraham Lincoln as a man, politician, lawyer, statesman or president".

Although I met Mr. Lincoln in the War Department Telegraph Office almost daily from April 1861 to April 1865, I was too young at the time to form a very intelligent opinion of his character, except perhaps as a man.

The following extract from my war diary under date of April 15, 1865, the day of his death, is the best expression in few words of what I then believed,-

"First pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy". James 3 - 17.

A careful study of his numerous biographies, since that brief record was made, has only served to confirm my youthful estimate of his simple and altogether lovely character, which has now become the object of wonder and admiration of the civilized world - combining with its innate gentleness, a marvelous tact in the handling of men and the settlement of complex questions of national importance, a faculty of leading public opinion into broader channels and thus aiding in the formation of righteous judgments, a skillful control of great events, an ability to gather up the useful fruits of political conflict and above all these material qualities, and toning them for more effective service to mankind, a boundless charity for, and deep sympathy with, the suffering and oppressed. All this indeed in spite of envy, jealousy, malice and political and personal hatred, in the midst of the greatest civil war of history. Surely like the Saviour "he endured the contradiction of sinners" and the mantle of his charity covered not only the downtrodden everywhere but his own enemies as well, and if he could have spoken after the fatal bullet entered his brain, he would no doubt have said "Forgive them, they know not what they do".

Yours very truly,

David Homer Bates
Author of "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office"

tainly seasoned this young man into a poignant and vocal spokesman of the virtues of the beloved martyr.



American politician, editor, jurist; in 1835, edited the *Norwich Republican*, a Whig newspaper; elected to the Conn. House of Representatives, serving four times as Speaker; later, Mayor of Norwich; elected to the U.S. House of Representatives; selected as president pro tempore of the U.S. Senate on March 7, 1865; at death of President Lincoln, became presiding officer, and acting Vice President of the United States until he resigned on March 2, 1867; named professor of law at Yale College; a Conservative Republican in politics, he opposed the repeal of Fugitive Slave Act, of the Missouri Compromise and of the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas; named Associate Justice of Connecticut Superior Court; supported Horace Greeley for President. Scarce Carte-de-Visite **Photograph Signed "L.F.S. Foster."** A serious 3/4 length seated pose, by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C. Boldly signed on the mount below his image. Minor age-staining, with top margin slightly reduced, otherwise very good. Included is a choice financial **Autograph Document Signed "L.F.S. Foster,"** 1 page, oblong 8vo, Norwich, April 2, 1853. Being one of Foster's partly-printed bank checks, made out to "Mrs. E.H. Strong" for "Three hundred & ten" dollars and 72/100, signed at the conclusion. In very good condition. A nice grouping. Should something tragic have happened to President Andrew Johnson, Foster would have been sworn in as President of the United States!

342 PRESIDENTS: [LINCOLN] HORACE GREELEY

(\$400-Up)

American journalist, publisher, author and political leader; used his powerful newspaper, the *New York Tribune* to influence thought of Northerners during the Civil War, encouraging antislavery sentiments; sought an early end to

Horace Greeley

the war; believed imprisonment of Jefferson Davis without trial was unconstitutional, so defied public opinion in the North by signing a bail bond for Davis' release; presidential candidate in 1872, losing to U. S.

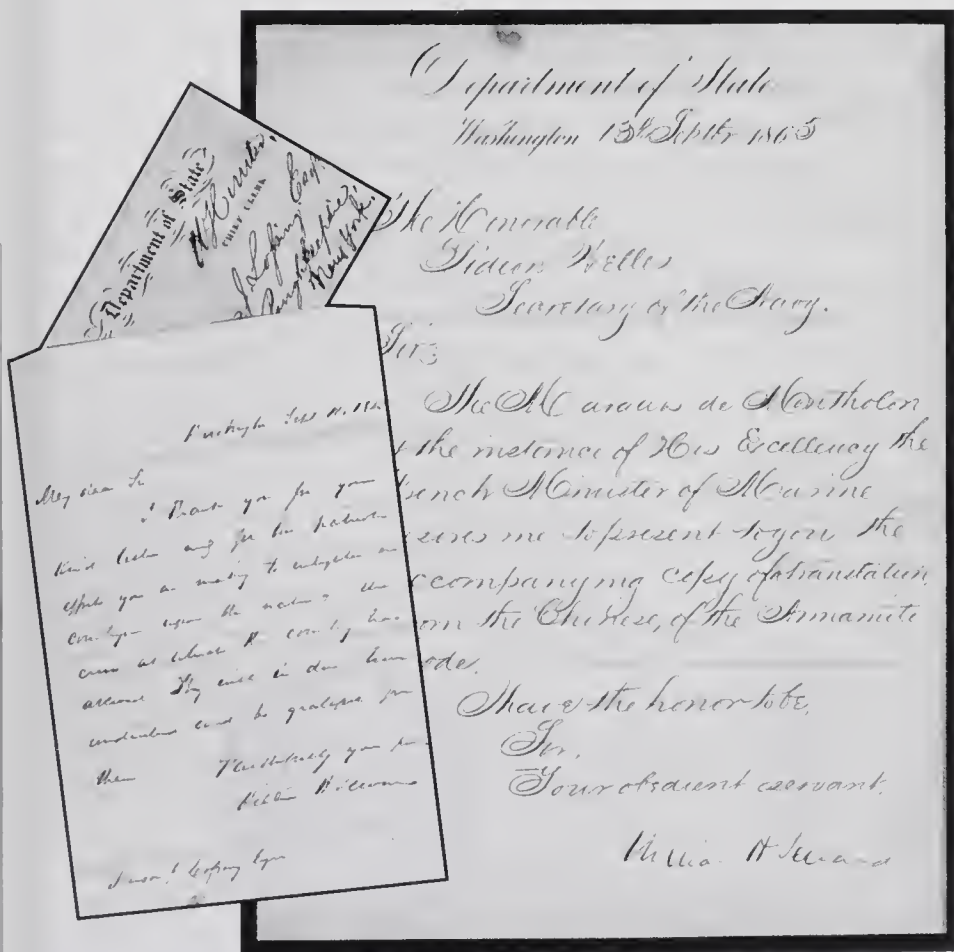
Grant. **Choice Autograph Letter Signed "Horace Greeley,"** 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Office of The Tribune" stationery, New York, February 24, 1865. While President Lincoln is preparing for his second inauguration, to take place in about a week, on March 4, Greeley, not to be outdone, quickly writes to "*Hon. A. Lincoln, Washing.,*" hastily penning "*I do not know who are candidates for the new U.S. Judgeship just created here and I fear somebody was measured for the place before it was created; but I desire to commend to your favorable regard my (and your) friend William E. Robinson Esq. as a good and true man, who has won his way by industry and assiduity from obscurity and need to an enviable position - for whose perfect integrity I can vouch - whose popularity is inferior to that of no rival whatever. Should you appoint Mr. Robinson, I am confident that you will secure a good judge and advance a devoted and efficient friend.*" Friends



for over two decades, Lincoln respected and trusted Greeley, and on one occasion Lincoln proclaimed that Greeley was "incapable of corruption, or falsehood." But the passage of time would see the President and the powerful editor at desperate odds with each other, especially over and including the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. Greeley would not and could not be ignored, and some now-famous heated correspondence passed between the two. But eventually, Greeley saw that Lincoln was a great President and an even greater man, and avidly campaigned for his reelection. Minor erimp marks in blank margin at head of letter, with mounting traces on verso, otherwise in very good condition.

Office of The Tribune,
New York Feb 24 1865
Hon. A. Lincoln
Washington
I do not know who are candidates for the new U.S. Judgeship just created here and I fear somebody was measured for the place before it was created; but I desire to commend to your favorable regard my (and your) friend William E. Robinson Esq. as a good and true man, who has won his way by industry and assiduity from obscurity and need to an enviable position - for whose perfect integrity I can vouch - whose popularity is inferior to that of no rival whatever. Should you appoint Mr. Robinson, I am confident that you will secure a good judge and advance a devoted and efficient friend.
Yours truly
Horace Greeley

American career politician; Governor of New York; prominent antislavery advocate; Secretary of State for Lincoln and Johnson; distinguished lawyer. Scarce gathering of 3 **Autograph Letters Signed**, and 1 **Manuscript Letter**, either written by or for William H. Seward, during his official term as U.S. Secretary of State. The first is an important **Autograph Letter Signed "William H. Seward"** as Secretary of State, 1 page, 8vo, no place, [Washington], April 2, 1863. Writing to "*The Hon. Gideon Welles*," Seward, professionally, albeit not officially, responds to Welles' war policy regarding the use of privateers during the war. He hastily pens "*I have received and read with care your very interesting and able paper concerning the issue of Letters of Marque and reprisal. I will trust you can place it in the hands of the President and I shall endeavour to have the action of the Govnt. in our present critical position as*

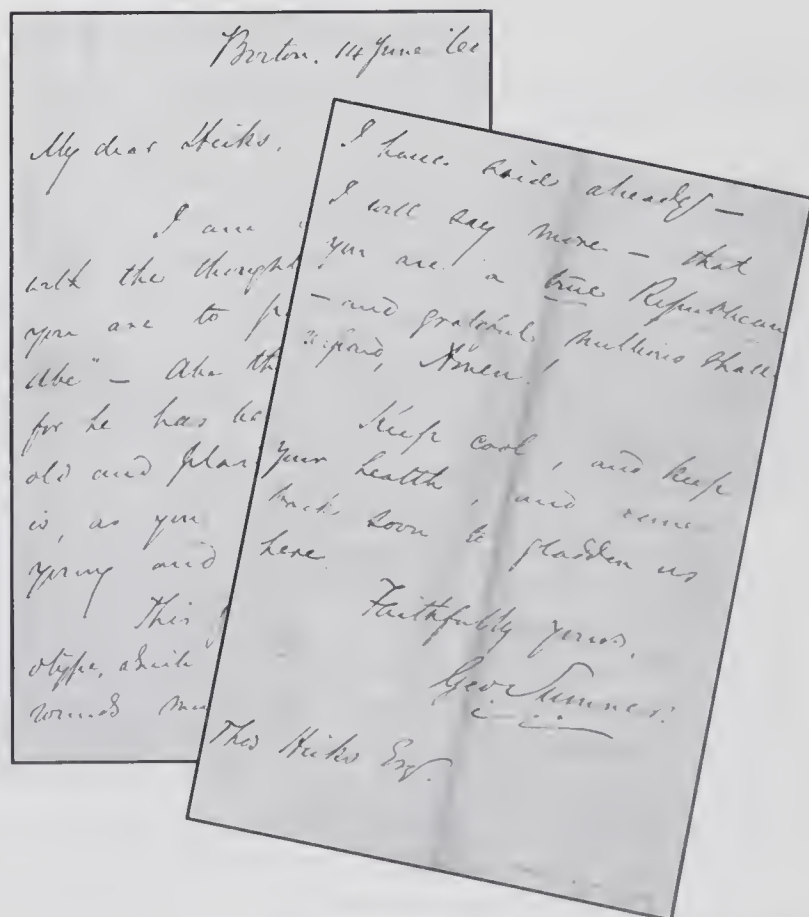


carefully considered as possible, before any definite means are adopted under the law to which you refer." Unevenly age-toned, otherwise very good. The second, a choice **Autograph Letter Signed "William H. Seward"** while Secretary of State, 1 page, 8vo, no place [Washington], September 11, 1863. Writing to the noted journalist and historian, Benson J. Lossing, Seward graciously relates "*I thank you for your kind letter and for the patriot efforts you are making to enlighten our countrymen upon the nature of the crisis at which the country has arrived. They will in due time understand and be*

grateful for them." Included is the original transmittal envelope, **Franked** by "*W. Hunter*," Chief Clerk of the State Department. Both in very good condition. The third an official **Manuscript Letter Signed "William H. Seward"**, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted "Department of State" black-bordered stationery, Washington, D.C., September 13, 1865. While the country and official Washington is still in mourning for the martyr President, Seward writes to "*The Honorable Gideon Welles Secretary of the Navy*" informing him that "*The Marquis de Montholon at the instance of His Excellency the French Minister of Marine desires me to present to you the accompanying copy of a translation, from the Chinese, of the Armamite Code [?].*" Alas life and business goes on. One age-blemish at the head of the letter, and minor scuffing to the black borders, otherwise in very good condition. And finally an interdepartmental **Manuscript Circular Letter unsigned**, 1 page, 4to, Washington, July 3, 1861. "*The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the respective Heads of Departments, and has the honor to inform them that the several Regiments of the New York State Militia, in this vicinity, will pass in review before the President's Mansion to-morrow morning, the 4th. instant, at eight o'clock.*" Off-set staining throughout letter. Condition about good. An official non-binding invitation to be present at a war-time 4th of July celebration. Not written or signed by Seward, but undoubtedly issued by his office. An unusual and important gathering.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:
"...YOUNG AND HANDSOME..."

Massachusetts-born American patriot and political economist. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed "Geo. Sumner"**, 4 pages, 8vo, Boston, June 14, 1860. Writing to the renowned artist and portrait painter "*Thos. Hicks*



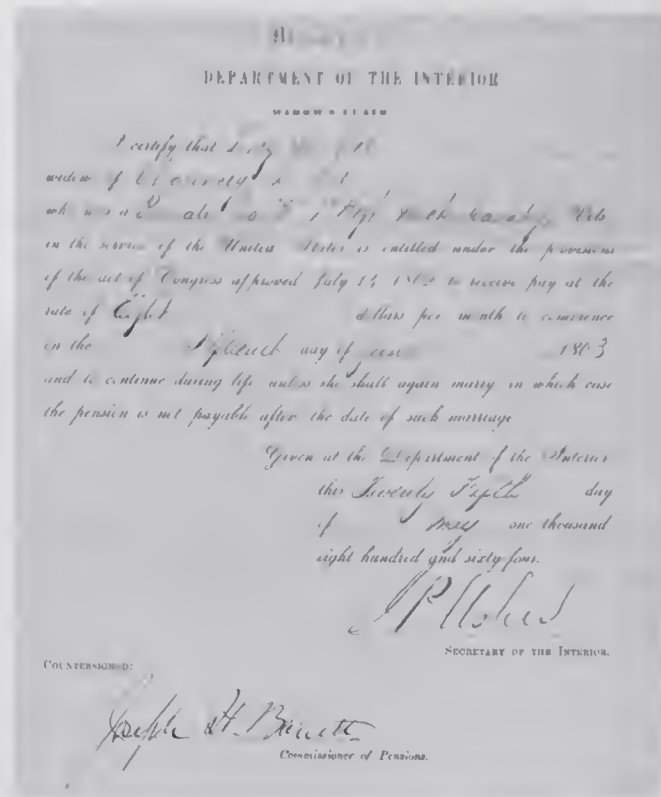
Exq.," Sumner, an in-person eye-witness to one of candidate Abraham Lincoln's speeches in Jacksonville, Illinois, sings the praises of the entrancing young politician from Springfield. Sumner pens "I am delighted with the thought that you are to paint 'Old Abe' - Abe the calumniated for he has been called old and plain, when he is, as you will find, young and handsome. This frightful daguereotype, which is now going the rounds, must have been taken in a moment of fatigue, when all that which gives character to the face, was in repose. I wish you could have seen him, as I saw him last February in Jacksonville, when his large, liquid eye, slowly moving in its orbit, suddenly lighted up, in response to a bright thought in his brain, and gave a flash which, had I been a woman, would have transfierced(?) me. Now, my dear fellow, can you not combine those two expressions - the one of thoughtful sadness, the other of brilliancy and force? It is a hard task I know, for only a large soul can catch the fugitive flash of another, but I will answer for you, that you can do it. And if you do it I will say - what? - that you are a great artist. I have said already - I will say more - that you are a true Republican - and grateful millions shall respond, Amen! Keep cool, and keep your health, and come back soon to gladden us here."

Thomas Hicks was the first artist to travel to Springfield to paint the Republican candidate's portrait, and make him familiar to the voting multitudes. Ironically Hicks began his portrait on June 12th, two days before Sumner's letter of congratulations and encouragement. Hicks's depiction of Abraham Lincoln was well accepted by his many admirers and the general public at large. The life-like painting of the beardless young politician also delighted Mrs. Lincoln, and she remarked "Yes, that is Mr. Lincoln. It is exactly like him, and his friends in New York will see him as he looks here at home." Lincoln himself thought the painting showed a correct idea of himself, but added "I think the picture has a somewhat pleasanter expression than I usually have..." Final page age-stained, especially at the fold, otherwise in good condition. An unusual personal observation of the beloved future president.



345 PRESIDENTS: [LINCOLN] JOHN P. USHER (\$350-Up)

American lawyer and Cabinet member; an Indiana circuit lawyer whose practice occasionally brought him in professional contact with Abraham Lincoln, arguing cases together; elected to the Indiana legislature in 1850; an active supporter of the Republican Party and its principles from the onset; appointed Attorney General of Indiana in November 1861, but four months later he resigned to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington; upon the resignation of Caleb Blood Smith from the Secretarialship, President Lincoln appointed his old friend to head that department, naming Usher as U.S. Secretary of the Interior; in his first year he reported the benefits of the new Homestead Law, recommended a small tax on the net profits of gold and silver mines, and larger reservations for the Native Americans, with a policy guided by justice and humanity for what he called the "wards of the nation"; with the



the rest of his life. Scarce partly-printed war-date Document Signed "J.P. Usher" as Secretary of the Interior, 1 page, 4to, on imprinted "Department of the Interior" stationery, no place, [Washington], May 25, 1864. A "Widow's Claim" for a husband/soldier killed in action. The claim relates, in part "I certify that Lucy H. Lee widow of Chauncey L. Lee who was a Private Co. 'E' 7th Regt. Mich. Cavalry Vols., in the service of the United States, is entitled...to receive pay at the rate of Eight dollars per month...and to continue during life, unless she shall again marry..." Countersigned by "Joseph H. Barnett" Commissioner of Pensions. Chauncey L Lee, a dedicated soldier, died from exposure on June 30, 1863, at Fairfax Court House, just one day before his regiment entered the glorious and deadly battle of Gettysburg. File holes at top blank margin and at far left blank margin. Some minor age-staining and splitting at one fold, otherwise very good. Usher is quite scarce in any form, but especially so while Secretary of the Interior.

SIGNED BY TWO PRESIDENTS

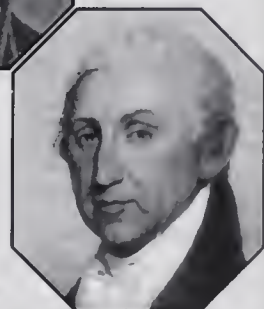
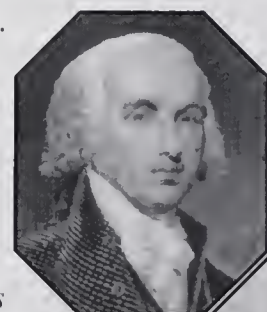
346 PRESIDENTS: JAMES MADISON (\$950-Up)

Fourth President of the United States [1809-1817]; his proposals at and management of the Constitutional Convention [1787] earned him the title

"father of the U.S. Constitution"; with Hamilton and Jay, wrote *The Federalist*; Secretary of State [1801-09]. Party-printed vellum Document Signed "James

Madison" as President, 1 page, folio [ca. 15-1/2" x 10-1/2"], n.p. [Washington], January 29, 1813. Countersigned by "Ja[me]s. Monroe" as Secretary of State. Ship's Passport for "Sch[oon]er Wm. Bayard of New

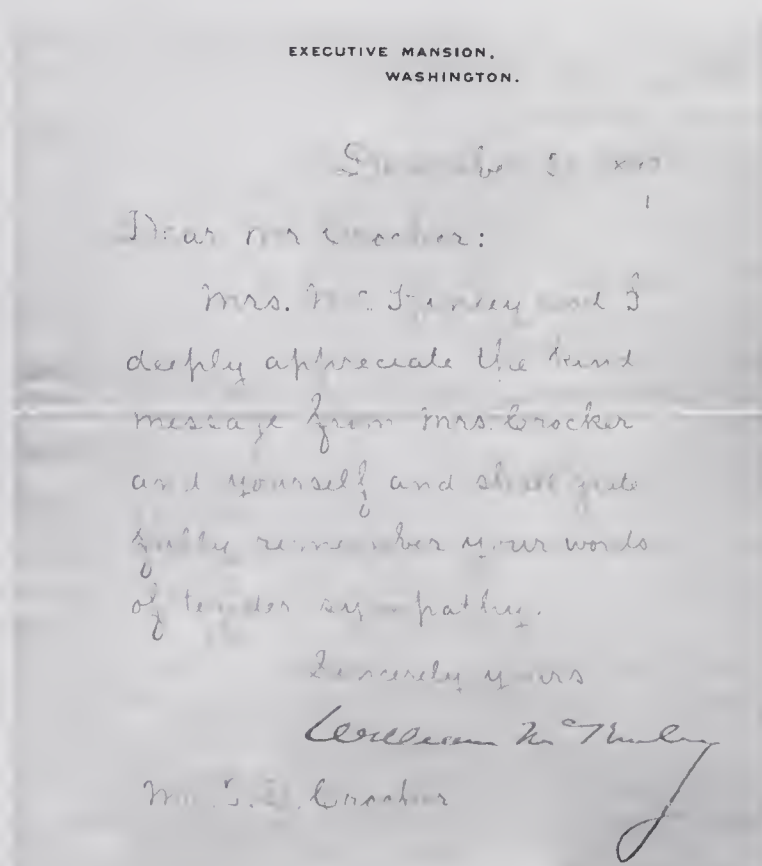
York - Allyn Mather master or commander of the burthen of Two hundred forty one tons or thereabouts mounted with four guns navigated with Thirty one men. TO PASS with her Company Passengers Goods and Merchandise without any hinderance seizure or molestation the said Schooner appearing by good testimony to





belong to one or more Citizens of the United States and to him or them only..." An engraved vignette at head depicts a sailing ship below which is a lighthouse and harbor scene. Normal scalloped top edge. Bears embossed white paper and wax State Department Seal. Vellum is lightly and uniformly age-toned, with one minor hole at top left not affecting printed area. Bears bold signatures of both Madison and Monroe.

- 347 **PRESIDENTS: WILLIAM McKINLEY [2] (\$500-Up)**
Twenty-fifth President of the United States [1897-1901]; assassinated by anarchist Leon Czolgosz; served throughout the Civil War; Governor of Ohio. Choice **Manuscript Letter Signed "William McKinley"** as President, 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Executive Mansion" stationery, Washington, December 21, 1897. A scarce letter of acknowledgment written to "Mr. T.D. Crocker" in



Cleveland, Ohio. The President generously relates "Mrs. McKinley and I deeply appreciate the kind message from Mrs. Crocker and yourself and shall gratefully remember your words of tender sympathy." At this time President McKinley was sincerely grieving over the death of his aged mother Nancy Campbell Allison McKinley, who had died at the age of 88 years, on December 12th, at Canton, Ohio. Fortunately she lived long enough to see her son in the White House. Light uneven off-set staining, otherwise very good. Also included in the original imprinted "Executive Mansion" transmittal envelope.

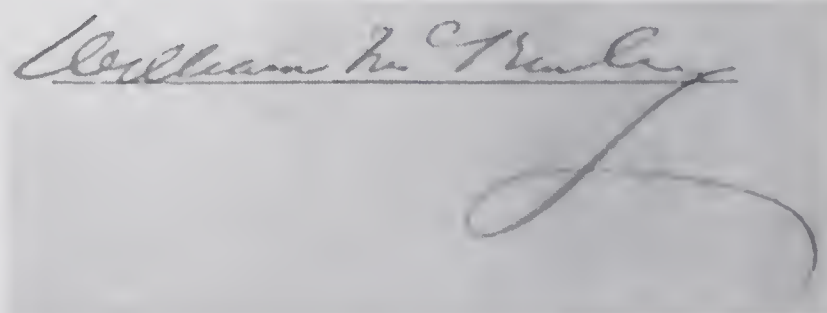
- 348 **PRESIDENTS: WILLIAM McKINLEY (\$375-Up)**
Interesting Typewritten Letter Signed "W. McKinley Jr.," 3/4 page, 4to, in imprinted "House of Representatives U.S." stationery, Washington, April 10, 1888. Writing to "Julius Whiting, Jr.," at Canton, Ohio, in gratitude, the Representative from Ohio relates "I received your favor yesterday, and am very much obliged to you for your action in the matter of the conven-

W. McKinley Jr.



tion. It will be very pleasing to me personally to have Mr. P.C. Young present my name. I do not know whether I will get out to the convention or not; it looks very doubtful at this time. I wanted to come. I hope your deliberations will be harmonious, and your action will be approved by the republicans." Of course McKinley was referring to his name being placed in nomination as a candidate for the upcoming presidential election. At the Republican Convention in June, candidate McKinley received only two complimentary votes. It would take a little longer for McKinley's nomination to carry any weight, not until November 1897 when he won the nomination, and won the presidency. Age-stained, with a mounting strip remnant in far left blank margin, otherwise very good. Although just a token nomination in 1888, it was undoubtedly the stepping stone down the path of becoming President of the United States.

- 349 **PRESIDENTS: WILLIAM McKINLEY (\$350-Up)**
Impressive partly-printed Document Signed "William McKinley" as President, 1 page, oblong folio, Washington,



January 10, 1898. Countersigned by Postmaster General "Jas. A. Gary." President McKinley appoints Samuel D. Harris Postmaster at Coon Rapids, Iowa. Handsome embossed gold Post Office Department Seal over red silk ribbon. Subtle fading and age-toning otherwise very good. With a striking 8vo, bust-length 3/4 profile portrait photograph of McKinley by Pach Bros. of New York. Double matted and contained under glass in a gilt wooden frame. Overall size 20-1/2" x 30."

Fifth President of the United States [1817-1825], served in American Revolution; member, Continental Congress [1783-86]; one of the negotiators of the Louisiana Purchase; twice Governor of Virginia; Secretary of State and War; promulgated the Monroe Doctrine. Official printed Document Signed "Jas. Monroe" as Secretary of State, 1



page, 4to, Washington City, August 28, 1812. A warning issued to the more tenacious American sea-going vessels titled "Additional Instruction to the public and private armed vessels of the United States." The future President relates: "The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British Merchandize, in consequence of the alledged repeal of the British Orders of Council, but are on the contrary to give aid and assistance to the same; in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent authorities. By command of the President of the United States of America." Small

tear in the "vate" portion of the word "private" on the first line. Ink erosion in the signature area, otherwise in very good condition. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, hostilities between France and Britain threatened to jeopardize American trade by sea. Napoleon's decree that France would expropriate ships of neutral countries engaged in trade with Britain was countered by British Orders in Council forbidding neutral ships from trading with France or its dependencies, except after first anchoring at British ports. Thus, American ships which conformed to the demands of either belligerent risked attack and confiscation by the other. The conflict came to a head with Madison's declaration of war against Britain, approved by Congress on June 18, 1812, two months before the instructions in this document were issued.

Additional Instruction to the public and private armed vessels of the United States

THE public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British merchandize, in consequence of the alledged repeal of the British Orders in Council, but are on the contrary to give aid and assistance to the same; in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent authorities.

By command of the President of the United States of America,

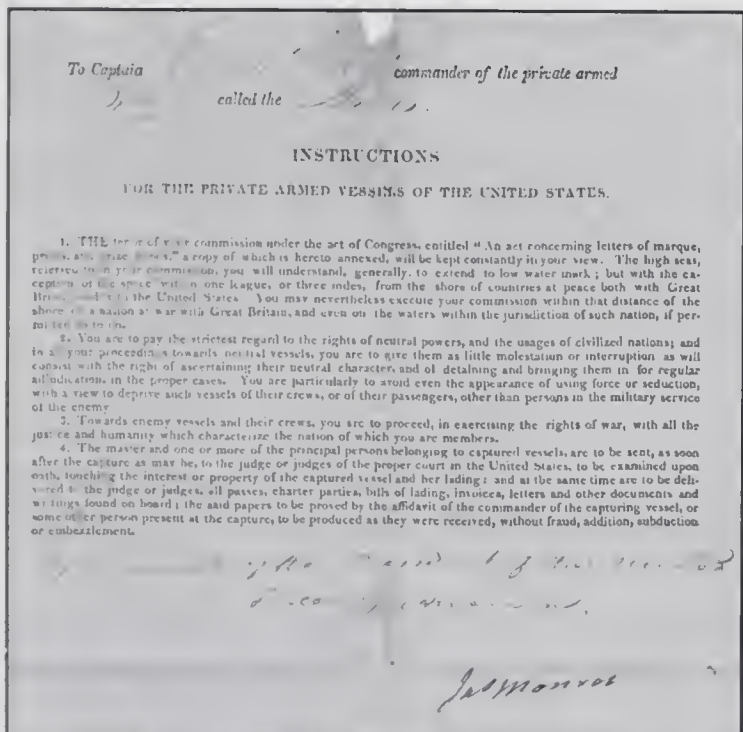
Jas. Monroe

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 28, 1812.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRIVATEERS DURING THE WAR OF 1812

Choice partly-printed Document Signed "Jas. Monroe" as Secretary of State, and signed in type by James Madison as President, legal folio [ca.



H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

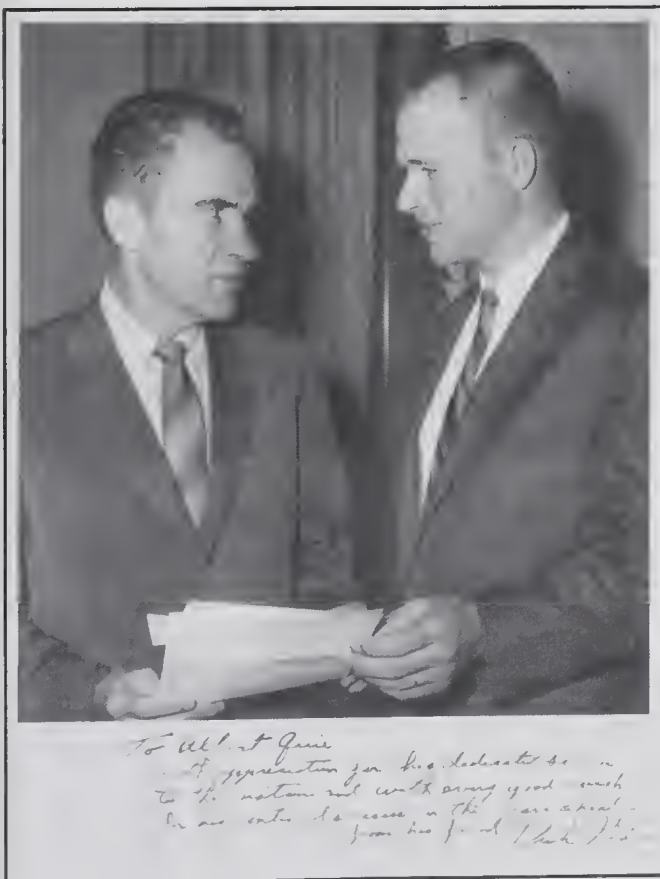
13-1/2" x 8-1/4"], n.p. [Washington], June 12, 1812. A proclamation entitled "AN ACT concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods" issued by Congress and the President to privateers and other armed vessels at the onset of the War of 1812. An Executive directive instructing that "...the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to revoke and annul, at pleasure, all letters of marque and reprisal which he shall or may at any time grant, pursuant to an act, entitled 'An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories'..." Followed by 17 sections further restricting and defining the Act with regard to the responsibilities of captains and crews upon encountering enemy vessels. On the integral leaf, issued "to Captain Edward Hawert commander of the private armed Brig called the Argus," is another proclamation, entitled "INSTRUCTIONS / FOR THE PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES" which defines "the high seas" and warns the privateers to "pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication, in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance

of using force or seduction, with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, you are to proceed, in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize the nation of which you are members...The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels, are to be sent, as soon after the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of the proper court in the United States, to be examined upon oath, touching

the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time are to be delivered to the judge or judges, all passes, charter parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters and other documents and writings found on board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement." Before the establishment of the world's great national navies, belligerent governments commonly authorized and outfitted private warships to prey upon enemy merchant shipping. The British first used privateers in the American Colonies during the colonial wars with France. New England crews and captains were allowed to split enemy prizes among themselves and often built great personal fortunes on privateering. During the War of 1812, American privateers took some 1700 enemy vessels. When the British fleet again tried to blockade the U.S. coast, a host of bold privateers established a "cross-blockade" of the British Isles, to the fury and frustration of the Admiralty. Age-toned mainly at folds, edges a bit frayed, and a gouge in blank margin at top of third page, otherwise in very good condition.



Thirty-seventh President of the United States [1969-1974]; during the Watergate scandal, resigned in disgrace from office, the first president to do so; administration noted for his remarkable personal handling of foreign affairs; twice Vice President under Eisenhower, but then unable to capture the presidency against Kennedy; while serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, a member of the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee. Wonderful **Photograph Signed "Richard Nixon"** while President, and by "**John Wayne / 1974,**" 6-1/2" x 9-1/4," n.p., [August 27, 1972]. An uncommon photograph in which Nixon shares a laugh with "The Duke." Possibly at Nixon's San Clemente residence, the two men stand facing each other in an outdoor pose. Official White House photograph, as noted on verso. In fine condition. Probably the first such signed photograph to appear at auction.



Attractive **Photograph Signed "To Albert Quie - with appreciation for his dedicated service to the nation and with every good wish for his continued success in the years ahead - from his friend Dick Nixon."** Bust-length portrait of Nixon and Quie, standing, in discussion. Image area 11-1/4" x 10-1/2"; overall size 14" x 11". Boldly signed on the wide white bottom margin. Quie served as Congressman from Minnesota from 1958 to 1973, and was later Governor. Nixon signed this

as a keepsake for Quie, possibly in late 1960, when Congress adjourned before the 1960 elections and Nixon ceased presiding over the Senate. Nixon inscriptions of this length are scarce. In very good condition.

as a keepsake for Quie, possibly in late 1960, when Congress adjourned before the 1960 elections and Nixon ceased presiding over the Senate. Nixon inscriptions of this length are scarce. In very good condition.

*To Anne Bush
with best wishes
from Richard Nixon*
Introduction

Signed Book, *The Inaugural Story / 1789-1969.* Created and produced by the Editors of American Heritage Magazine and the 1969 Inaugural Book Committee. American Heritage Publishing, [1969]. First edition, illustrated. Boldly signed at head of introduction page and opposite his portrait "**To Anne Bush / with best wishes from / Richard Nixon.**" In a slightly discolored dust jacket, otherwise a fine copy. Published on the occasion of Nixon's own inauguration, the book contains a printed excerpt from a speech he delivered while on the campaign trail in 1968: "...I must not be understood...as undervaluing the honor, dignity, and usefulness of the Presidential office. No American citizen can fail to regard that position as, in every respect, the most exalted as it is the most responsible public trust that can be conferred..." It was this "trust" to which he would again refer, six years later, on the evening of August 8, 1974, as he announced, in disgrace, his resignation from the Executive Office of the United States of America.

"...I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THE INCIDENT...REPORTED IN THE PRESS..."

October 6, 1980
Bob,
I know nothing about the incident which has been reported in the press.
I do know that you have been a loyal friend and one of the most courageous & effective spokesmen for the cause of responsible government ever to serve in the Congress.
For that, along with your other friends, I shall be grateful.
Sincerely,
RN

Rare **Autograph Letter Signed "Sincerely / RN,"** 1 page, small 4to, on personal stationery engraved with his name, n.p., October 6, 1980. To "**Dear Bob**" [Bauman]. Nixon writes: "**I know nothing about the incident which has been reported in the press. I do know that you have been a loyal friend and one of the most courageous & effective spokesmen for the cause of responsible government ever to serve in the**

Congress. For that, along with your other friends, I shall

always be grateful." This letter shows a caring side of the former President who has often been considered aloof. Bauman, the Republican Congressman from the 1st Congressional District of Maryland, a brilliant parliamentarian and acerbic critic of the House Democratic leadership, was considered a strong Conservative voice in the House for many years. In 1980, he was charged with soliciting sex from a sixteen year old male. Nixon, out of politics for six years at this time, proved that he did not turn his back on those who stood by him during his period of travail when he was forced out of office. With an oblong 4to color photograph of Nixon in a White House office shaking hands with Bauman. The letter and photograph, including a plaque describing Bauman's background, are elegantly matted in navy blue silk with gold insets and contained under glass in a stunning antiques wood frame. A dramatic presentation of an extraordinary association piece.

356 PRESIDENTS: RICHARD M. and PATRICIA NIXON [2] (\$450-Up)

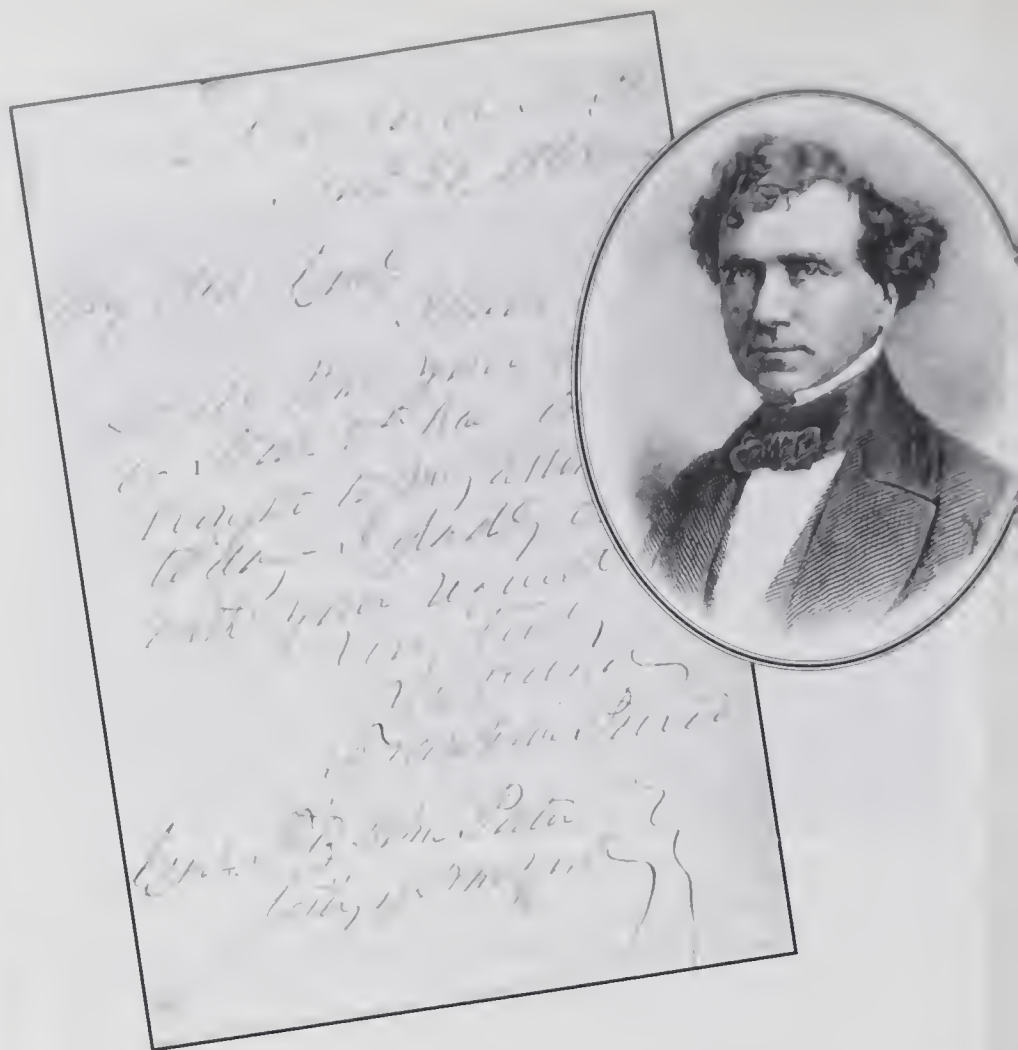
A choice gathering of two photographs signed by the former President and First Lady. A dramatic oblong 4to color



Photograph Signed "Richard Nixon" and "Henry A. Kissinger," both on the wide white bottom margin. An informal depiction of the President and his Secretary of State in discussion. Seated in the Oval Office, the two statesmen are gesturing with their hands. Nixon, with his feet on an ottoman, appears pensive as Kissinger makes a point. In fine condition. Accompanied by a stunning 4to matte-finish **Photograph Signed "63 / Patricia Nixon."** An early, smiling bust-length studio portrait of the future First Lady. Signed on the image above her left shoulder. Minor staple holes at top and left, not compromising its otherwise very good condition.

357 PRESIDENTS: FRANKLIN PIERCE (\$350-Up)

Fourteenth President of the United States [1853-57]; his administration marked the opening of the Northwest Territory for settlement, and the passage of the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854; earlier, he was in the Mexican War, advancing to Brigadier General in 1847; served in the U.S. House and U.S. Senate. Choice **Autograph Letter Signed "Franklin Pierce,"** 1 page, 8vo, Concord, New Hampshire, November 20, 1868. Writing to "**Genl. Fitz John Porter**" in New York City,

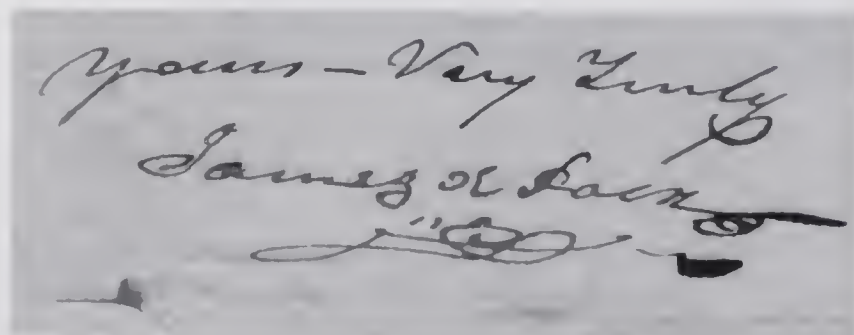


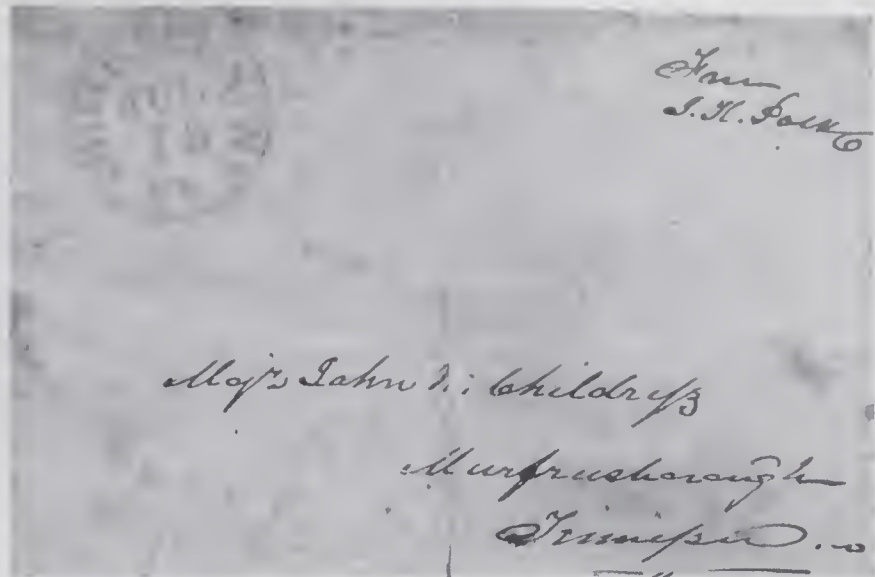
the former President cordially pens "*My dear Genl., I have been so ill that your note of Novr. 5th was only brought to my attention today. I gladly comply with your request. Very truly / yr. friend.*" After his single term as President, Pierce retired to his home in New Hampshire. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a lukewarm supporter of the administration, but in no time he was ardently opposed to Lincoln and his policies on the usurpations and destruction of personal and property rights. For this unpopular position, he was snubbed, dismissed from society and died in relative social and political obscurity. Pierce, an advocate of peace, curiously addresses this letter to another individual, a proponent of war, who at this time was also socially and politically snubbed. Inlaid, with several, almost invisible, shaved areas, otherwise very good. Ideal for display.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON "...WILL BE AT THE HERMITAGE, ABOUT THE TIME WE WILL GET TO NASHVILLE..."

358 PRESIDENTS: JAMES K. POLK (\$1500-Up)

Eleventh President of the United States [1845-49], the first "dark horse" candidate; during his administration, settled Oregon boundary with Great Britain and successfully conducted the Mexican War [1846-48], which resulted in annexation of California and most of the Southwest. Choice **Autograph Letter Signed "James K. Polk"** while





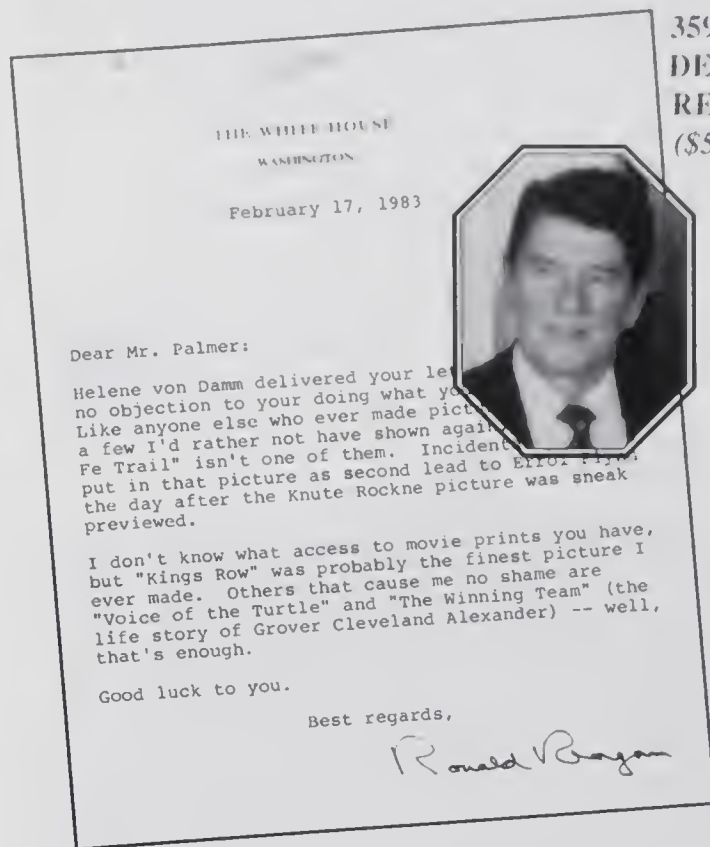
Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1-3/4 pages, 4to, White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 18, 1836. Writing to "Major John W. Childress," his wife's relative in "Murfreesborough [sic], Tennessee," Polk pens "We reached here four days ago on our way home, and concluded to spend a few days with the busy bustling fashionable throng - which at this season of the year augments this celebrated watering place. Finding the roads intolerably bad, from the long continued rains, and my horses being already much jaded, I sent Elias with the empty carriage, on to Guyandotte three days ago, where we will overtake him in the

stage. We will take the stage to day. From Guyandotte, we will take a Boat to Louisville, and go from there without unnecessary delays to Nashville. I hope to be at Nashville in the course of 10 or 12 days. Sarah is anxious to see her mother and friends at Murfreesboro, and if I reach Nashville in time, and shall ascertain (as my impression now is) that the court in Bedford sits on the 1st Monday in

August, we will go to Murfreesboro - before we return to Columbia - where Sarah will remain until I can pay a visit to my constituents at Shelbyville & return for her. This however is not certain, and if we do not come by, I will write you from Nashville. The President [Andrew Jackson] is on his way, and will be at the Hermitage, about the time we will get to Nashville." Polk, a longtime friend and ally of President Jackson, was unofficially known as the spokesman of the Jacksonian party in Congress. It was with Jackson's support that Polk first entered the House of Representatives, and then was elected Speaker. It was ultimately Jackson's backing that won Polk the nomination for the presidency. Once completely parted at folds, 20th century acid-free repairing tape has reassembled the letter, with some tape running through signature area. Foxed, and age-toned, principally on integral leaf, which is addressed entirely in Polk's hand and bears a bold frank "Free / J.K. Polk." An interesting and rather animated letter of Polk who tends to be unresponsive and abbreviated.



"... 'KINGS ROW' WAS PROBABLY THE FINEST PICTURE I EVER MADE..."



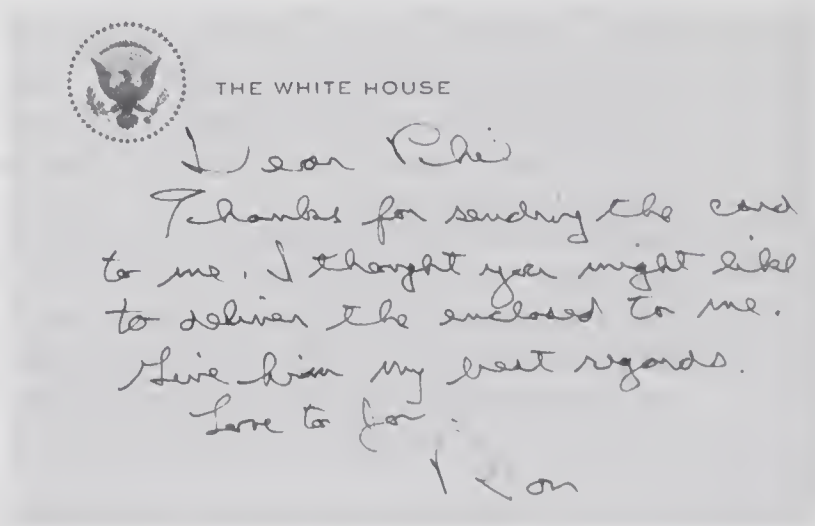
359 PRESIDENTS: RONALD REAGAN [2] (\$500-Up)

Fortieth President of the United States [1981-89]; throughout his term, he grappled with growing budget deficits, and was noted for his invasion of Grenada, and the Iran-Contra scandal; Governor of California;

an actor, he appeared in *Brother Rat*, *Knute Rockne - All American*, *Kings Row* and *Hasty Heart*; served as president of the Screen Actors Guild. Unusual content Typewritten Letter Signed "Ronald Reagan" as President, 3/4 page, small 4to, on imprinted White House stationery, Washington, February 17, 1983. To Michael Palmer, advising: "Helene von Damm delivered your letter. I have no objection to your doing what you proposed. Like anyone else who ever made pictures I made a few I'd rather not have shown again, but 'Santa Fe Trail' isn't one of them. Incidentally, I was put in that picture as second lead to Errol Flynn the day after the Knute Rockne picture was sneak previewed. I don't know what access to movie prints you have, but 'Kings Row' was probably the finest picture I ever made. Others that cause me no shame are 'Voice of the Turtle' and 'The Winning Team' (the life story of Grover Cleveland Alexander) — well, that's enough. Good luck to you." In fine condition. With original envelope. Reagan is seldom encountered in letters as President discussing his movie career.

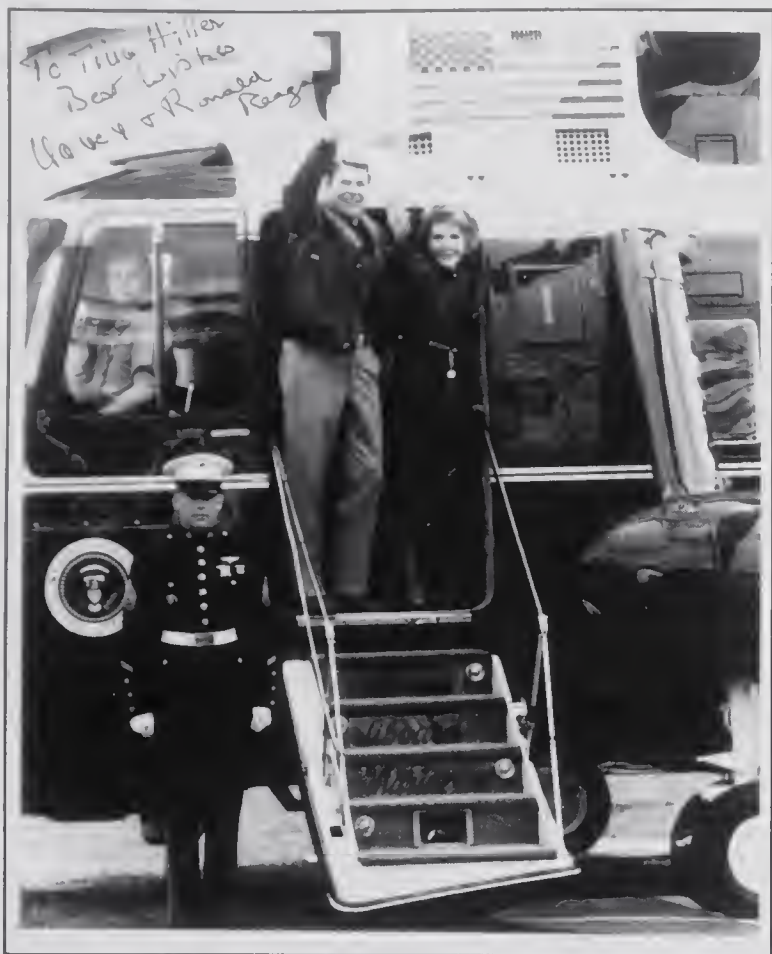
HANDWRITTEN PRESIDENTIAL LETTER

360 PRESIDENTS: RONALD REAGAN (\$1350-Up)
Scarce Autograph Letter Signed "Ron," 1 page, 12mo,



on imprinted "The White House" stationery, n.p. [Washington], undated. Writing "Phil" [possibly Phil Regan, a prominent Republican supporter] the "Gipper" pens: "Thanks for sending the card to me. I thought you might like to deliver the enclosed to me. Give him my best regards. Love to Jon." Gilt embossed Presidential Seal at upper left. In fine condition.

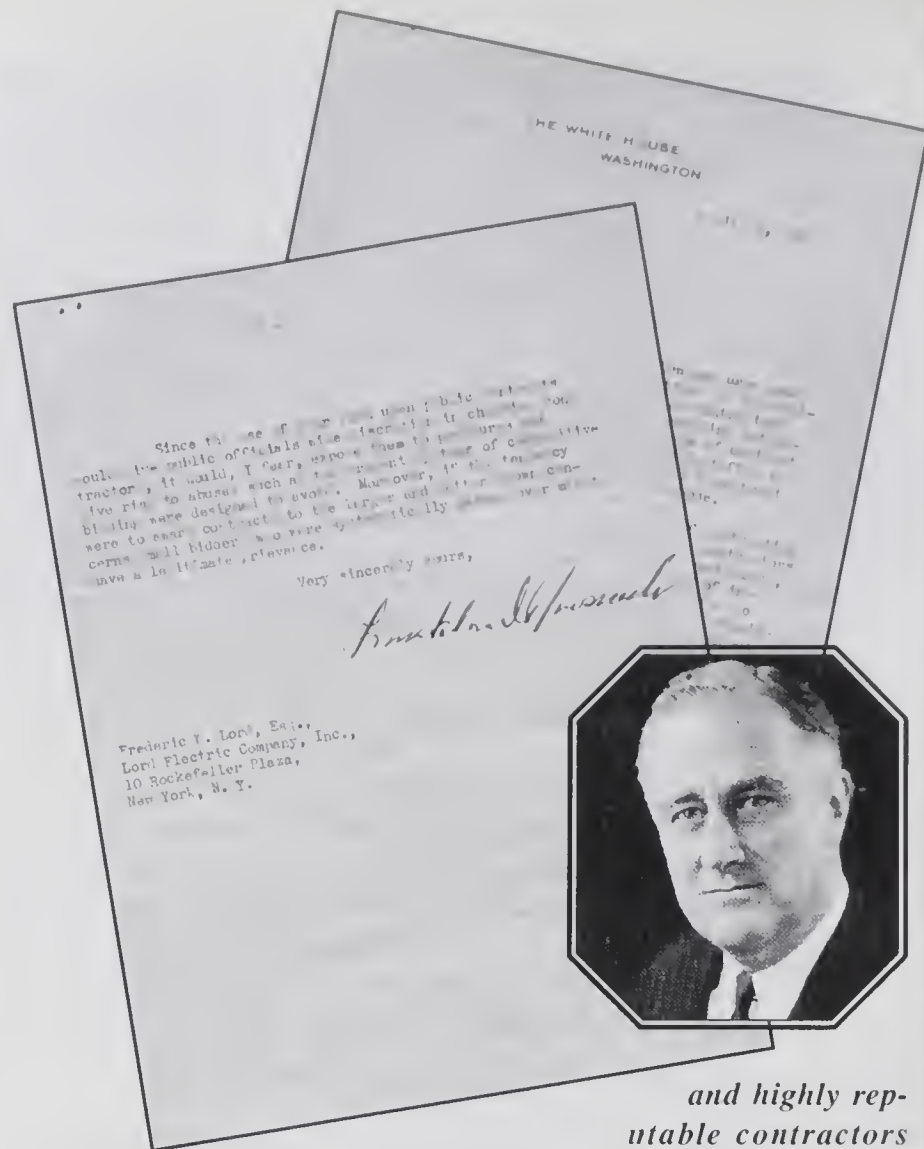
361 **PRESIDENTS: RONALD and NANCY REAGAN** (\$350-Up)



An impressive 4to color **Photograph Signed "Ronald Reagan,"** inscribed by the First Lady "To Tina Hiller / Best wishes / Nancy &." Undoubtedly taken by a White House staff photographer, the former President and First Lady are captured in a smiling pose at the door of the presidential aircraft Marine One, as they wave farewell. In fine condition.

362 **PRESIDENTS: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT** (\$1200-Up)

Thirty-second President of the United States [1933-45]; the only President to be elected for 3rd and 4th terms. Choice **Typewritten Letter Signed "Franklin D. Roosevelt"** as President, 1-1/3 pages, 4to, on imprinted "The White House" stationery, Washington D.C., April 18, 1940. Writing Frederic W. Lord of the Lord Electric Company IN New York, the President remarks upon suggestions Lord has put forth with regard to the awarding of government contracts, relating "I do not think the administration can urge upon the construction industry the form of contract so interestingly described in your booklet. Individual contractors are now free to recommend, and individual awarding authorities to use, the method of award and the type of contract which you advocate. The government would be justified in seeking to influence their choice only if such a contract would typically serve an important public purpose. No doubt certain experienced buyers of contracting services who deal with large



and highly reputable contractors find your method of award most satisfactory. Nevertheless, the plan appears to call for a very high standard of integrity on the part of the estimating contractor; for no contractor is disqualified from getting business by submission of a high estimate and if the estimates are generous the contract, based upon the average of the estimates, will necessarily be more attractive to the estimators. The bidder who now distorts competition by padding his extras probably would pad his estimates. In performing the work a contractor who did not take the long view might be unwilling to reduce his prospective profit by charging the customer less than the estimated cost. There might be a tendency for many estimators to urge the inclusion in the final construction budget of unduly generous and rigid allowances for overhead cost and profit, particularly since all expenditures in excess of the budget would be borne by the contractor. For reasons such as these it appears possible that a general adoption of the selective method of letting contracts would tend to raise rather than lower building costs and thus tend to retard construction activity. If, however, the plan's constructive possibilities are as great as you think and its dangers are actually negligible, private contractors should easily persuade awarding authorities to adopt it voluntarily. Since the use of your plan upon public contracts would give public officials wide discretion in choosing contractors, it would, I fear, expose them to pressures and give rise to abuses such as the present systems of competitive bidding were designed to avoid. Moreover, if the tendency were to award contracts to the larger and better known concerns small bidders who were systematically passed over might have a legitimate grievance." Minor fold wear and staple holes at top of each page, otherwise in very good condition. In the months leading up to World War II, an important statement on government's relationship to private business.



Twenty-sixth President of the United States [1901-09], succeeding to the presidency upon the death of McKinley; notable during his administration were the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone and the beginning of construction on the Panama Canal; instrumental in negotiating the treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War, for which he received the Nobel prize for peace; instituted aggressive policies in regulating business and curbing trusts, especially dissolution of Standard Oil Co.; active in efforts to conserve natural resources; in 1904, announced Roosevelt Corollary, making U.S. defender of Western Hemisphere. Choice sepia-tone **Photograph Signed** “*With regards of Theodore Roosevelt*” as President, with the holograph date “*Nov. 15th 1904.*” A distinguished bust-length pose, wearing his now-famous pince-nez glasses, by C.M. Bell, Washington, D.C. Image blind-stamped, and mount embossed with photographer’s credits. A toned silver print ca. 5-1/2” X 3-7/8”, on original photographer’s mount, 7-7/8” X 5-7/8” overall. A wonderful photograph for display.

364 PRESIDENTS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT (\$500-Up)
Choice Typewritten Letter Signed “*Theodore Roosevelt,*”



while President, 3/4 page, 4to, on imprinted “White House” stationery, Washington D.C., December 17, 1906. Writing to Lawrence Abbott editor of *The Outlook*, the “Rough Rider” praises a recent speech by Franklin Lane: “*Just a line to say how genuinely I appreciate your letter; and I am particularly pleased with*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1906.

My dear Abbott:

Just a line to say how genuinely I appreciate your letter; and I am particularly pleased with what you tell me of the reception accorded Lane’s speech. He is a fine fellow.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott,
The Outlook,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

what you tell me of the reception accorded Lane’s speech. He is a fine fellow.” Bears a large signature. In fine condition. Franklin K. Lane was an early conservationist like Roosevelt, who appointed him to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1905. In 1913, President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Secretary of the Interior, in which position he established the National Park Service. Good content letter reflecting the passions of an aggressive conservationist in the White House.

Join us on
February 26th, 1998
at our temporary location
the *St. Moritz*
Hotel for our
Winter Autograph Auction
(50 Central Park South)

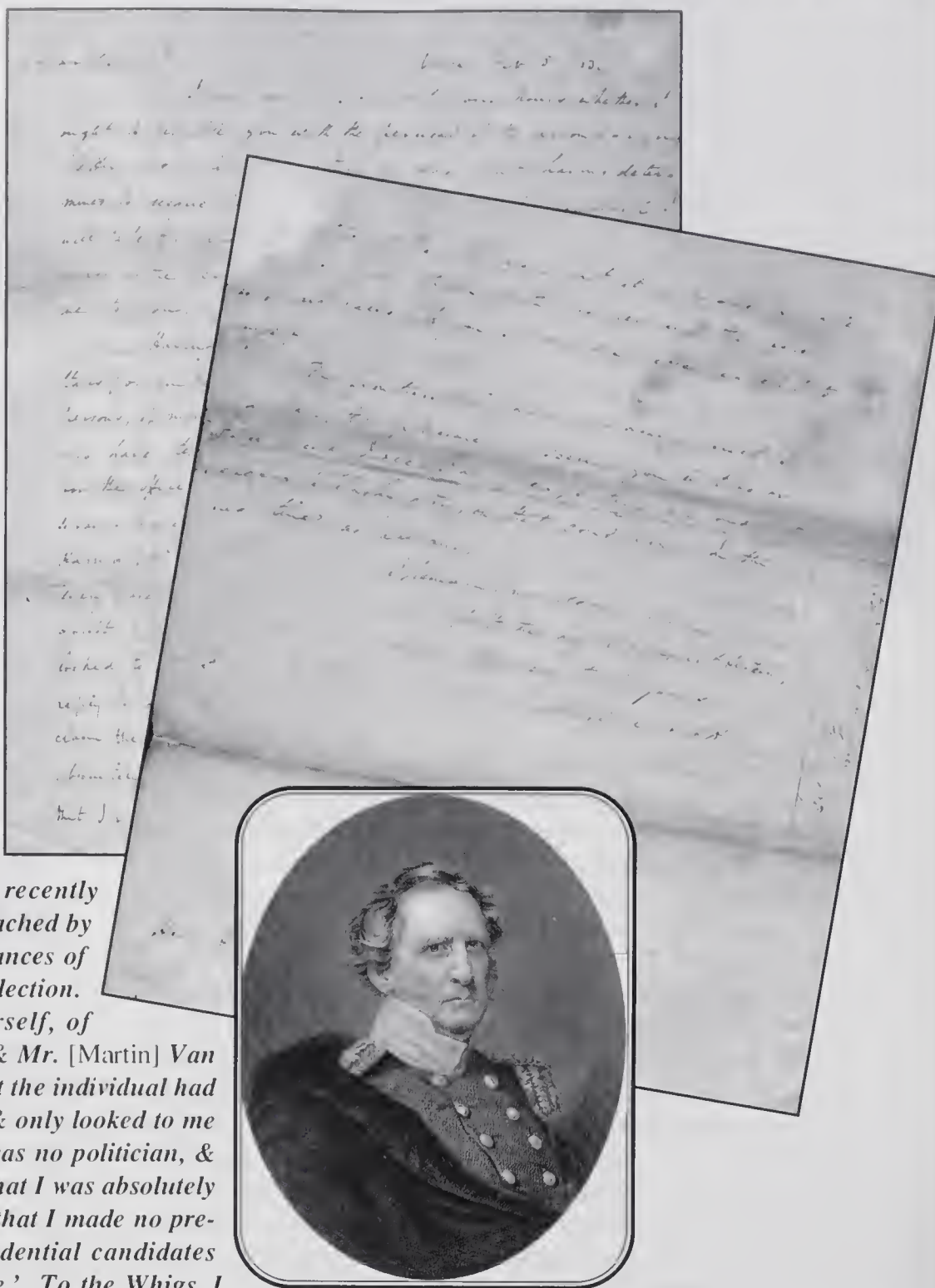
THE MAN WHO COULD BE PRESIDENT

365

PRESIDENTS: WINFIELD SCOTT

(\$550-Up)

American army officer; General in Chief of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, served under Wade Hampton in New Orleans, and under Henry Dearborn, executing the attack on Fort George; his heroics in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 made him a military legend; as General in Chief, he commanded the U.S. forces in the Mexican War; captured Vera Cruz; defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec, and occupied Mexico City; presidential candidate in 1840 and 1852; although 75 years old when the Civil War broke out, and unable to mount a horse, he supervised the recruiting and training of the Union soldiers defending the Capital; personally commanded President Lincoln's bodyguard at the inauguration; although a confidante of the President, he was unseated as Commander in Chief by the boy wonder George B. McClellan. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed "Winfield Scott,"** 3-1/3 pages, 4to, Utica, February 5, 1839. A lengthy letter written to his friend the Senator from Kentucky, HENRY CLAY. Scott discusses his aspirations to be President of the United States, the notable people who have suggested his run for that office, and his responses. Written from Utica, New York where Scott was on a mission for President Martin Van Buren for the second time in as many years to pacify the Maine-New Brunswick border, noted for the never-ending Aroostook War. In a moment of quiet solitude Scott candidly pens, in part: *"I have doubted, for twenty-four hours, whether I ought to trouble you with the perusal of the accompanying letter (copy) [no longer present] to the Secretary of War; but having determined to risque the trespass on your time & friendship...Having recently passed rapidly thro' many of the States...I have been approached by persons...almost every where, who have tendered me assurances of eventual support for the office of President at the next election. Those assurances have come from the friends of yourself, of General [William Henry] Harrison, Mr. [Daniel] Webster & Mr. [Martin] Van Buren, respectively. In almost every case it was evident that the individual had some doubt of the success of his own favourite candidate, & only looked to me as his Second choice. I made one general reply...that I was no politician, & could not claim the high distinction of being a statesman; that I was absolutely indifferent whether I ever reached the office of President; that I made no pretensions to it, whatever, & that there were already presidential candidates enough before the public without the addition of my name.' To the Whigs, I made the further declaration 'that it ought not to be doubted that the convention...would reduce the number of their candidates to one, whom all would cordially support,' & to the supporters of Mr. Van Buren, I further said 'that, in my bosom, I had had the misfortune to condemn almost every leading measure of the late & present administrations, & at least seven in every ten appointments which the two had made. Being more strongly urged by some leading Whigs...I replied 'you ought not to despair of success with the one candidate who may be duly nominated by the convention; should he, however, be defeated, I admit that your case will then become rather desperate; it will still be your duty to renew the contest, & should you then want a leader of the forlorn hope...you may reckon upon me for that service, with a possibility of success, upon the principle (the nation having been made rabid by one military chieftain) that the hair of the dog is good for the bite.' This may look like a...sent argument in faovur of my friend General Harris[son] who, no doubt, & perhaps with good reason, thinks himself superior to me in general soldiership & in conflicts of the field, as he is as a politician & statesman; but, in quoting the adage, I was thinking of his being probably excluded from the next contest...in the last, he was not accepted, which, perhaps, is a conclusive argument against my quack remedy. Be all this, as it may...I shall continue to observe the same course in the singleness of sincerity...I do not write in strict confidence, having no objection that you should show this communication to any discreet common friends - as Messrs. [J.J.] Crittenden & Preston...it is more probable that you will throw both papers into the fire, as of no value to you or any one else, except to myself. The frontiers of Canada remaining quiet, I may have the pleasure of seeing you in two or three weeks. Indeed I am expecting an order to return to Washington, on that condition..."* Scott would, in the end, make a run for the presidency in 1840. Ironically, so would his correspondent Henry Clay, as would William Henry Harrison. Curiously on the first ballot, Clay would receive most of the votes, although not quite enough to put him over the top, with Scott trailing last. But on the second ballot Harrison received the majority, and Clay's and Scott's names became only obscure footnotes to history. Evenly aged-toned, with one corner chipped away, but expertly repaired. Once completely parted at folds, however archivally restored, otherwise generally in very good condition.



366 **PRESIDENTS: HARRY S. TRUMAN** *(\$300-Up)*

Thirty-third President of the United States [1945-1953]; Vice President under F.D.R., succeeding to the presidency on his death; ordered atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki [1945]; promulgated Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan and N A T O; established CIA; initiated U.S. direct engagement in Korean War [1950]. Fine partly-printed **Document Signed** "*Harry S. Truman,*" 1 page, oblong 4to, New York City, June 28, 1956. An immigration form supplied by United States Lines. Though Truman was the former Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and the only President to command a nuclear attack, upon boarding this cruise ship he still had to stop, wife at his side, and fill-out this form! With German U-boats but a fading memory and troop carriers moth-balled, the trans-Atlantic shipping lanes were once again open to leisure cruises for those not in such a hurry to cross "the pond." Though most of the document bears Truman's holograph, a small portion has been penned in another hand. The former President

PRESIDENTS: HARRY S. TRUMAN [2] (\$850-1'p)

[illegible]

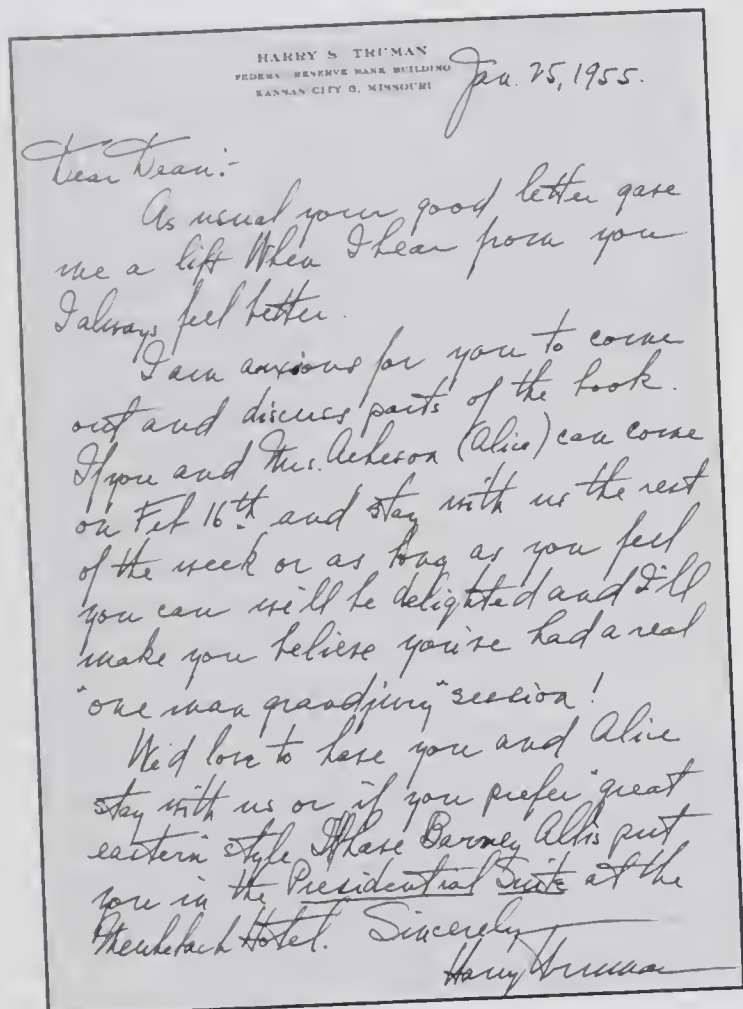
"Hope you have your commission by this time." Staple holes at upper left of each page, otherwise in fine condition. It was on this very day that F.D.R. appeared before a joint session of Congress to explain why he was vetoing the World War I soldiers' Bonus Bill. As a veteran himself, the veto was a disappointment to Truman, yet he understood why F.D.R. did it.

Autograph Letter Signed "Harry S. Truman," 1 page, small 4to, on his unprinted personal stationery, Kansas City, Missouri, January 25, 1955. Written two years after leaving the White House, Truman writes an elated letter to his former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson: "As usual your good letter gave me a lift. When I hear from you I always feel better. I am anxious for you to come out and discuss parts of the book. If you and Mrs. Acheson (Alice) can come on Feb. 16th and stay with us the rest of the week or as long as you feel you can we'll be delighted and I'll make you believe you've had a real 'one man grading' Session! We'd love to have you and Alice stay with us or if you prefer 'great eastern' style I'll have

Barney Allis
put you in

t h e
Presidential
Suite at the
Meulbach
Hotel."

The book to
w h i c h
T r u m a n
refers is
probably
Acheson's
memoirs
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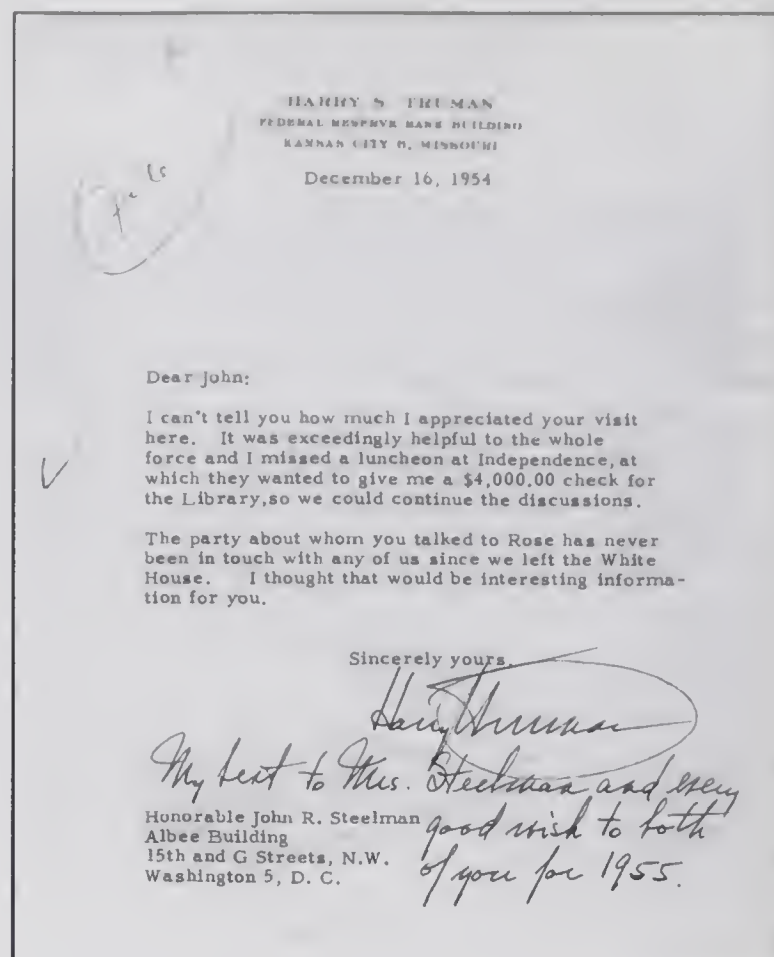


Scarce correspondence between the two term President and a ranking member of his Cabinet.

369 PRESIDENTS: HARRY S. TRUMAN

(\$400-Up)

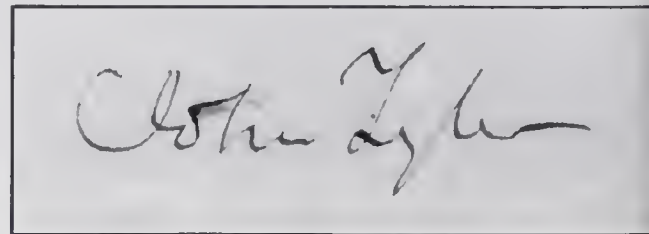
Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Harry S. Truman" as private citizen, 3/4 page, small 4to, on his personal imprinted stationery, Kansas City, December 16, 1954. Writing to "Hon. John R. Steelman" [the former economics professor and labor specialist who was appointed Special Assistant to Truman during his presidency], he graciously relates "I can't tell you how much I appreciated your visit here. It was exceedingly helpful to the whole force and I missed a luncheon at Independence, at which they wanted to give me a \$4,000.00 check for the Library, so we could continue the



discussions. The party about whom you talked to Rose has never been in touch with any of us since we left the White House. I thought that would be interesting information for you." In a personal postscript, the former President boldly pens "My best to Mrs. Steelman and every good wish to both of you for 1955." Bears Steelman's ink notation "File" in the middle of a circle, and one check mark in blank areas, otherwise very good. An old and trusted friend, Steelman was President Truman's Special Assistant from 1945 through 1952. He worked with the President on matters concerning national security, international and domestic affairs, foreign and domestic policies during the Cold War.

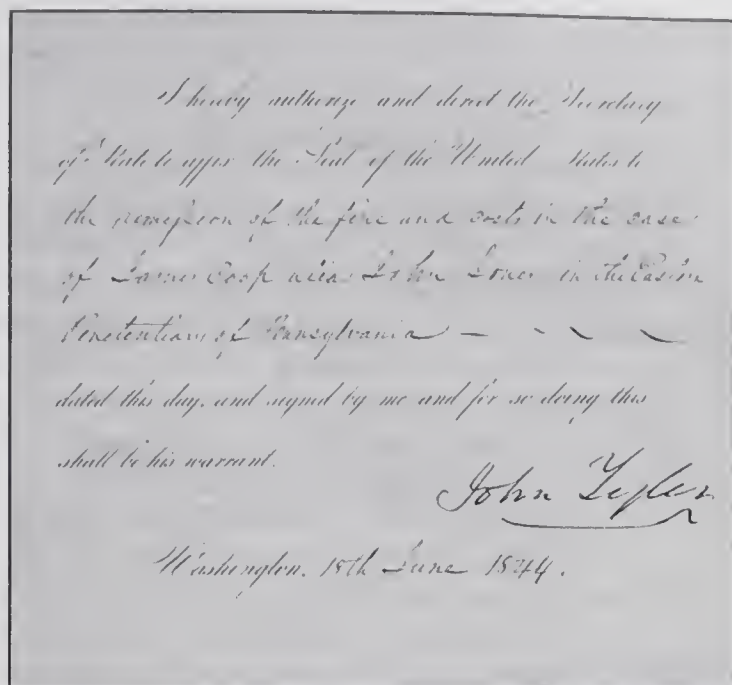
(\$450-Up)

Tenth President of the United States [1841-45]; Harrison's Vice President and his successor; Governor of Virginia;

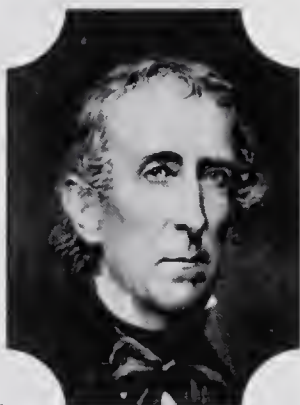


remained loyal to Virginia when it seceded at the outbreak of the Civil War. Early Autograph Letter Signed "John Tyler," 1/3 page, 4to, no place, "Senate Chamber," December 13, 1817. Writing to his fellow Senator "Hon. Mr. [Henry] Southard," the future President cordially pens "I take great pleasure in handing over to you the enclosed [no longer present] letters from two gentlemen of high standing and respectability. They are Members of the Genl. Assembly of Virginia, of influence, and this recommendation of Mr. Bentley may be entirely relied on." Slight age discoloration, otherwise very good. Encapsulated in, easily removable, protective mylar. A nice one-page example.

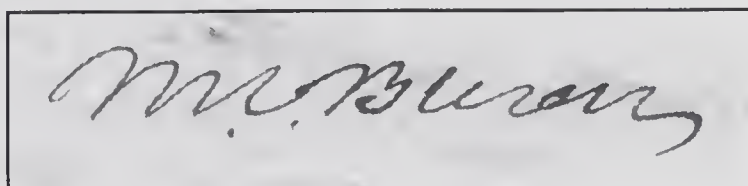
A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON



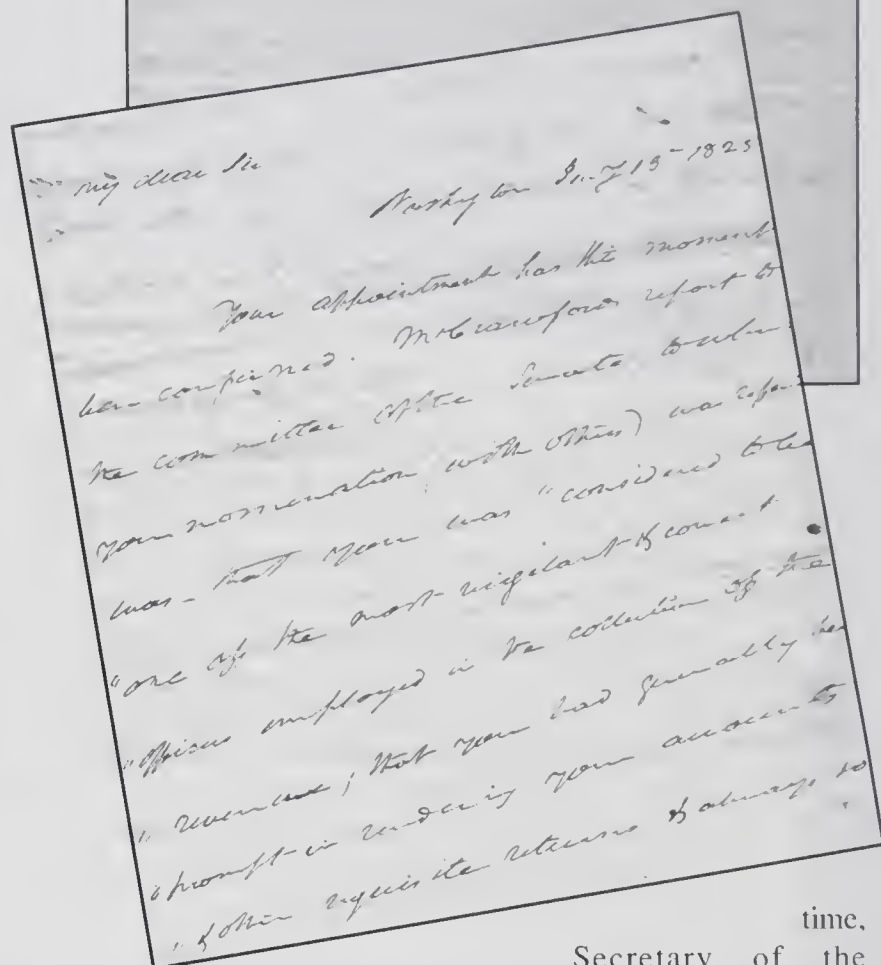
- 371 PRESIDENTS: JOHN TYLER (\$750-Up)**
Unusual partly-printed Document Signed "John Tyler" as President, 3/4 page, 4to, Washington, June 18, 1844. President Tyler authorizes and directs the Secretary of State [John C. Calhoun] to affix the Seal of the United States to "the remission of the fine and costs, in the case of James Coop alias John Jones in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania..." An unnoticeable fold passes through Tyler's large, bold signature. Light soiling and faint age-stains, with some wear at folds, otherwise in very good condition. An uncommon form of Tyler pardon, granting remission of the fine and costs.



- 372 PRESIDENTS: MARTIN VAN BUREN (\$750-Up)**
Eighth President of the United States [1837-41]; Secretary of State and Vice President under Jackson, becoming his close ally; powerful U.S. Senator from New York. Choice Autograph Letter Signed "M.V. Buren," as U.S. Senator, 1-1/2 pages, 4to, Washington, January 13, 1825. Writing to his friend "Jonathan Thompson Esq," the member of the Albany "Regency" gleefully advises "Your appoint-



ment has this moment been confirmed. Mr. [William H.] Crawford's report to the committee of the Senate, to which your nomination (with others) was referred was - that you was 'considered to be one of the most vigilant & correct officers employed in the collection of the revenue; that you had generally been prompt in rendering your accounts & other requisite returns & always so, in paying into bank the monies collected by you.' As this was under the Secretaries own hand & unusually full, I send it to you, in the belief that it will (as it ought) be highly gratifying to you. In haste your friend." Crawford was, at this

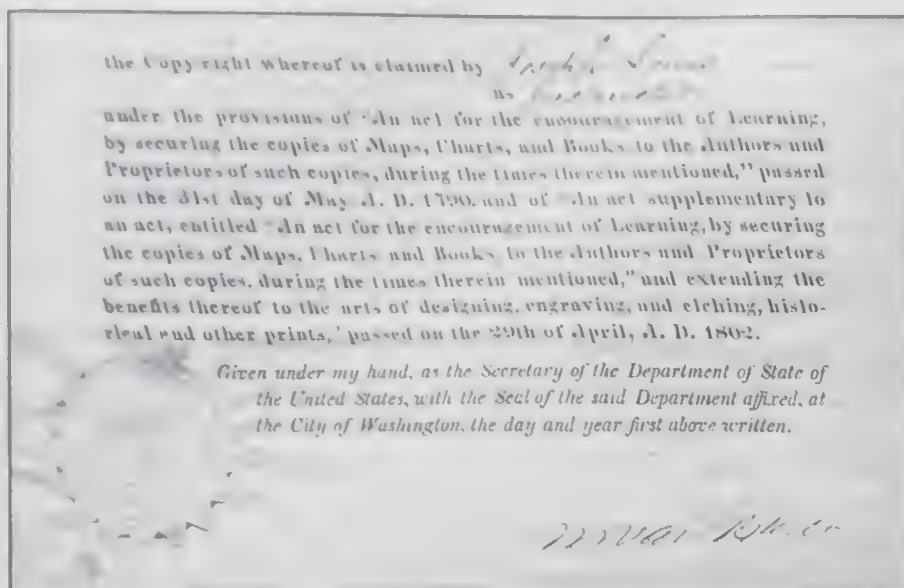


time, Secretary of the Treasury and Van Buren's hope for the candidacy of the Democratic Party in the upcoming presidential election in November. In Washington, he was considered the leader of the Crawford faction and was active in the last well-known congressional caucus, called to nominate his candidate. At this early date, Van Buren was convinced that Jackson was immobile and unpromising and tried to persuade either Henry Clay or Albert Gallatin to run as Vice President with Crawford. Fold starting at edges, otherwise in fine condition. An extremely scarce form of Van Buren's early signature.

EARLY AMERICAN COPYRIGHT DOCUMENT FOR A MUSIC BOOK

- 373 PRESIDENTS: MARTIN VAN BUREN (\$550-Up)**



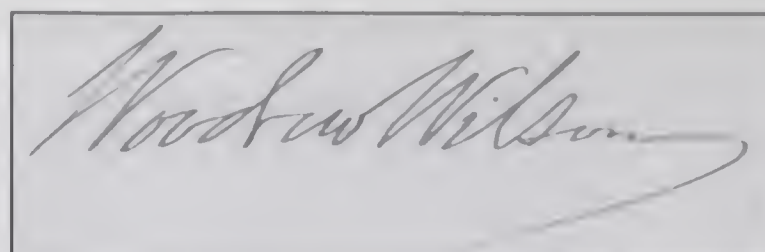


Choice partly-printed Document Signed "M. Van Buren" as Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson, 1 page, legal folio, Department of State, Washington, October 23, 1830. Bears handsome embossed white paper and red wax State Dept. Seal. Under the provisions, passed on May 31, 1790, of "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing [copyrighting] the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies," Joseph Lewis is issued an official copyright "Certificate of deposit" for "a certain Book consisting of three hundred and fifty seven pages entitled *The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a Selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes, anthems, Sentences, Chants, &c, together with many beautiful Extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent composers. Harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured base for the organ and Piano Forte...edited by Lowell Mason. Ninth Edition, with additions and improvements...*" A most unusual and scarce form of early music copyright document, in very good condition. Ideal for framing.

LONG, POIGNANT LETTER OF THE INVALID FORMER PRESIDENT

374 PRESIDENTS: WOODROW WILSON [2] (\$500-Up)

Twenty-eighth President of the United States [1913-21]; Governor of New Jersey; instrumental in the formation of the League of Nations following World War I; awarded Nobel peace prize for 1919. Unusual Typewritten Letter Signed "Woodrow Wilson," 1-1/2 pages, small 4to, on stationery imprinted with his name and S Street address in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1922. To Mrs. Louis Pennington in Lincolnville, Maine, wishing he could rise from his sickbed to again smell the Maine pine trees about which her sachet brought back memories. "That was a delightful whiff of forest air that you were kind enough to send to me in the balsam pillow, and with some special insight you divined one of my particular tastes. I have long loved to keep near me a bit of balsam to remind me of some of the woods that I have frequented and par-

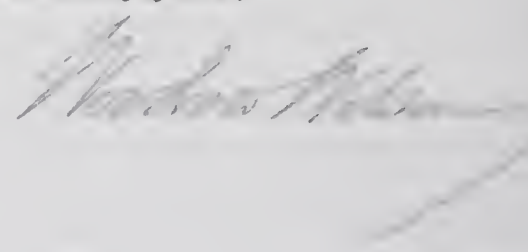


ticularly loved, and you may be sure that the pillow you have sent me will be one of my constant companions. We regret the decision which has kept us away from Maine and from the enjoyment of your companionship and kindness, but circumstances big and little have already proved to us that my wisest course was to remain at home. I shall look forward with zest to reading the book you have been thoughtful enough to send. I was just now wishing that I had something fresh to read for even in my weakness idleness becomes burdensome. We often think of you and always with much affection. Your thought of us is most gratifying to us and we join in the hope that both you and Mr. Pennington are inhaling ozone enough in Maine air to give you strength and elasticity throughout the time you must wait until you can return to the free haunts you love so well..." With original envelope. Wilson was virtually bedridden by this time, still suffering from the effects of the stroke he suffered in the White House, and would die less than a year and a half later, never again venturing out of his house. He was a warm human being, but that side of him was almost never made public. This is by far one of the most personal letters of his we can recall appearing on the market. In fine condition.

375 PRESIDENTS: WOODROW WILSON (\$350-Up)

Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "Woodrow Wilson" as President, 1/2 page, small 4to, on imprinted White House stationery, Washington, June 10, 1913. To Mrs. Henry

Cordially and faithfully yours,



Jones Ford in Princeton, New Jersey. In the early months of his first term, Wilson writes: "Thank you sincerely for your letter of the eighth and for its enclosure. You are most thoughtful to keep me so thoroughly informed. Please carry to your husband my warmest regard and appreciation for what he has done." Signature a little light, otherwise in fine condition.

All Autographs are
Unconditionally
Guaranteed Authentic.

376 PRESIDENTS: TWO (\$350-Up)

A striking oblong 4to color **Photograph Signed** "*Jimmy Carter*" and "*Gerald R. Ford*." A candid and informal standing waist-length depiction of the 38th and 39th Presidents in conversation, undoubtedly at a White House reception. In fine condition.



377 PRESIDENTS: THREE (\$650-Up)

Distinguished 8" x 10" color group **Photograph Signed** by three former Presidents [left to right] "*Gerald R. Ford*," "*George Bush*," and "*Jimmy Carter*," cumulatively representing three terms of Executive Office leadership. Boldly signed by each above respective 3/4 length image. In fine condition.

378 PRESIDENTS: FOUR (\$1500-Up)

Handsome oblong 4to color printed group **Photograph Signed** by the last four Republican Presidents, [left to right] "*Ronald Reagan*," "*Richard Nixon*," "*George Bush*," and "*Gerald Ford*," posed together at the dedication of the Richard Nixon Library on July 19, 1990. Boldly signed BY EACH above respective waist-length image. In fine condition.



379 - 380 - No Lots

American admiral, controversial father of the U.S. Nuclear Navy, his importance in U.S. naval history is analogous to that of 19th century naval pioneer George W. Melville; responsible for the overall design and development of the *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, launched in January 1954; thereafter, he established nuclear-power schools for the U.S. Navy; for his devotion to the use of nuclear power, he received the Fermi Award. Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "H.G. Rickover," 2-3/4 very full pages, 4to, on stationery



land, sea and air forces. Momentous changes took place in American foreign policy while he was Secretary of State and in these he played an active part--rescue of Greece and Turkey from communist conquest, rehabilitation of Europe through the Marshall Plan, initiation of discussions leading to establishment of NATO. For his contributions to the generous and imaginative aid program which bears his name, Marshall received the Nobel Peace Prize (1953), the first military man ever to have been so honored.

A reticent man who shunned publicity, Marshall once remarked, "I think I prize my privacy more than anything else." This, and the fact that the story could not be told honestly and completely without hurting the feelings of many people, decided him not to write his memoirs. Marshall resisted pressure from friends and lavish offers from publishers. The closest he came to an autobiographical record was his Final War Report, covering the years 1943-45. This brief (153 pages), lucid and factual description of the buildup, the logistics, the strategy, the steps on the way to victory, was, as his biographer Robert Payne remarks, "a history of the war which could only be written at a time of triumph by the man most responsible for the triumph." Through it "there shines the peculiar quality of the man at his best: complex and unyielding, stripped like a runner for the race."

Those who most directly depended on Marshall are best qualified to add to our understanding of this man. When President Roosevelt could not make up his mind to appoint Marshall Chief Allied Commander in Europe--even though he was so obviously the logical choice that the appointment was taken for granted--he left the decision to the General. The war was too big for personal feelings or desires to enter such a decision, replied Marshall, whereupon the President said, "I feel now that I will not be able to sleep at night with you out of the country," and kept him by his side. Marshall knew as well as the President that field commanders rather than chiefs of staff are remembered in history, but this counted for nothing with him. As with all men who render great public service, his sense of duty always took precedence over personal concerns. Dean Acheson tells of an interview he had with him shortly after Marshall became Secretary of State. In reply to Acheson's query as to what was expected of him as chief aide, Marshall said: "First, the most unvarnished truth, particularly about myself. I have no feelings except those which I reserve for Mrs. Marshall." Churchill called him "a magnificent organizer and builder of armies--the American Carnot"; Truman wrote that "to him, as much as to any individual, the United States owes its future"; but Robert Payne came perhaps closest to the essence of Marshall in this passage: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of few others, that he lived for an idea, and the idea was America."

Respectfully,

H. G. Rickover

The Honorable Seymour Halpern
U. S. House of Representatives

imprinted USS George C. Marshall (SSBN-654), "At Sea, North Atlantic," March 28, 1966. To U.S. Congressman Seymour Halpern. Extraordinary content letter which Rickover begins: "We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our thirty-sixth Polaris nuclear submarine. The USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company...We also have in operation twenty-two attack

type nuclear submarines, making a total of fifty-eight. This ship is named for a distinguished soldier-statesman, General of the Army George C. Marshall (1880-1959)." Rickover herewith devotes the entire, closely typed 2-3/4 pages to the life and deeds of General Marshall, providing passages of emotional adoration about the great general and his successes that would be difficult to surpass. In small part, we quote: "...In Stimson's judgment there were two main reasons why the United States and Great Britain were able to use their land, sea and air forces [during World War II] as if they were a single military unit: Roosevelt's and Churchill's determination to wage the war as a team, and General Marshall's organizing genius and diplomatic skill. He was the dominant member of the joint command organization - the combined chiefs of staff - of whom Churchill said that 'there was never a more serviceable war machinery established among allies'...Churchill called him 'a magnificent organizer and builder of armies - the American Carnot'; Truman wrote that 'to him as much as any individual, the United States owes its future'; but Robert Payne came perhaps closest to the essence of Marshall in this passage: 'It can be said of him, as it can be said of few others, that he lived for an idea, and the idea was America'." One would be hard pressed to find a more laudatory letter about an American general than this essay of Rickover's. With an 8vo photograph. Minor soiling, otherwise in fine condition.

382 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: JOHN READ (\$3000-Up)

American journalist, poet, and revolutionary; wrote the internationally famous *Ten Days That Shook the World* (1919), a sympathetic eyewitness account of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. Scarce Typewritten Letter Signed "John Reed" 3/4 page, 4to, New York City, October 14,

THE PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS

"The Playwrights' Theater"

139 MacDougal Street, New York City. October 14, 1916.

Mr. John A. Francis
Provincetown, Mass.

My dear Mr. Francis:

At tonight's regular meeting of the Provincetown Players, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Active Member, as recognition of your sympathy and valuable services to the Provincetown Players from the beginning of their experiment.

At the outset of our first New York season, therefore, we send you our greetings and good wishes, and welcome you among the Active Members, in the name of the Provincetown Players' Active Membership.

Very Truly yours,

George Cross Cook
President

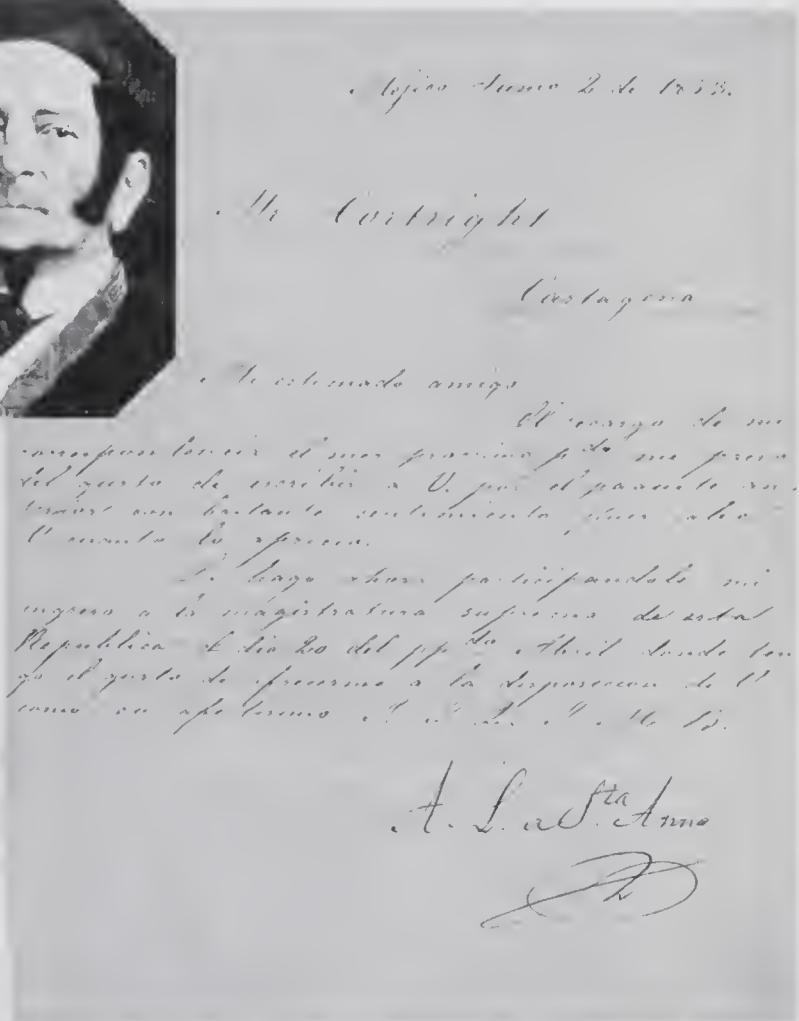
Margaret Bondfield
Secretary-Treasurer

Louise Bryant
John Reed
Members of Executive Committee
Present

1916. A letter informing John Francis that he has been unanimously elected an Honorary Active Member of The

Provincetown Players. The letter follows: "At tonight's regular meeting of the Provincetown Players, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Active Member, as recognition of your sympathy and valuable services to the Provincetown Players from the beginning of their experiment. At the outset of our first New York season, therefore, we send you greeting and good wishes, and welcome you among the Active Members, in the name of the Provincetown Players' Active Membership." Signed by Reed and "Louise Byrant" as members of the Executive Committee, "George Cram Cook" as President, and "Margaret Nortfeldt" as Secretary-Treasurer. Wear at folds expertly repaired, minor browning, otherwise in good condition. Almost one year to the day after this letter sent Reed, a foreign correspondent for *Metropolitan Magazine*, found himself in Russia in time for the revolt, during which he aligned himself with Lenin. Upon his return to the United States, Reed was expelled from the National Socialist Convention, he then organized the and led the Communist Labor Party, and edited its journal *The Voice of Labor*. Indicted for sedition, he escaped to Russia, and identified himself with Russian Communist authorities. In 1920, Reed died of typhus and was buried in the Kremlin, Moscow. A rare opportunity to possesses the signature of an enigmatic literary and political figure from the first quarter of the century!

383 SANTA ANNA, A.L. DE (\$950-Up)



Mexican general and statesman. Fine **Manuscript Letter Signed "A.L. Sta. Anna"** in *Spanish*, 1 page, 4to, Mexico, June 2, 1853. Writing to Mr. Cartwright at Cartagnia, the dictator advises the upon the sending of a package. Further he relates that since April 20th, he has been admitted to the office of "*Magistratura Suprema*" [President] of his country, and that he is at the disposition of his friend. Uniform age-toning. Large signature with bold paraph.

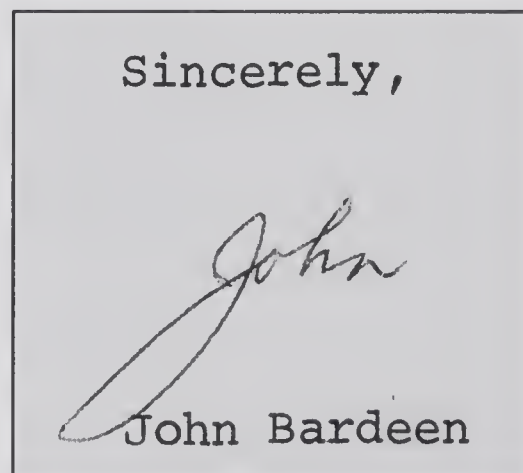
384 SCIENCE: LOUIS AGASSIZ (\$225-Up)

Swiss-born American naturalist, geologist and educator, associated with Cuvier and von Humboldt; professor of natural history at Harvard; began collection at what ultimately became the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology; involved in zoological explorations in 1865; established the Anderson School of Natural History, on an island in Buzzard's Bay; elected to the American Hall of Fame. Choice albumen **Photograph Signed "Ls. Agassiz."** A distinguished bust-length pose, photographer anonymous. A 5-1/2" x 4-1/4" oval mounted to a folio album page, boldly signed below his image. Minor age-staining to the page, with one corner chipped away. The image has some light fading, otherwise very good. An ideal image for display.



385 SCIENCE: BARDEEN & ARMSTRONG [2] (\$450-Up)

A choice gathering correspondence written by two important 20th century scientists. Includes **John Bardeen**. American physicist; Noel prize winner [1956]. Fine **Typewritten Letter Signed "John,"** 1/2 page, 4to, on imprinted "University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign" stationery, March 8, 1973. Writing to Dr. Samuel Goudsit at the University of California at Irvine. Bardeen



relays his concern that an article of his was not published with the immediacy that it should have. The celebrated physicist writes "*I am delighted to know that you are spending some time at Irvine and have an opportunity to escape from some of your editorial problems. Being an editor these days must be an extremely difficult job, and I certainly did not want to add to your problems. My main objection is not the publication of Phillips' letter, but the timing. I feel that it should have been held back until our article appeared or else its seems more reasonable to me to publish it in Comments rather than as a Letter...*" With **EDWIN H. ARMSTRONG**. American electrical engineer; Columbia university professor; invented many radio devices including the regenerative circuit, super-heterodyne circuit, superregenerative circuit, and the fre-

quency-modulation [F.M.] system. Typewritten Letter Signed "Edwin H. Armstrong," 3/4 page, 4to, on his

Sincerely,

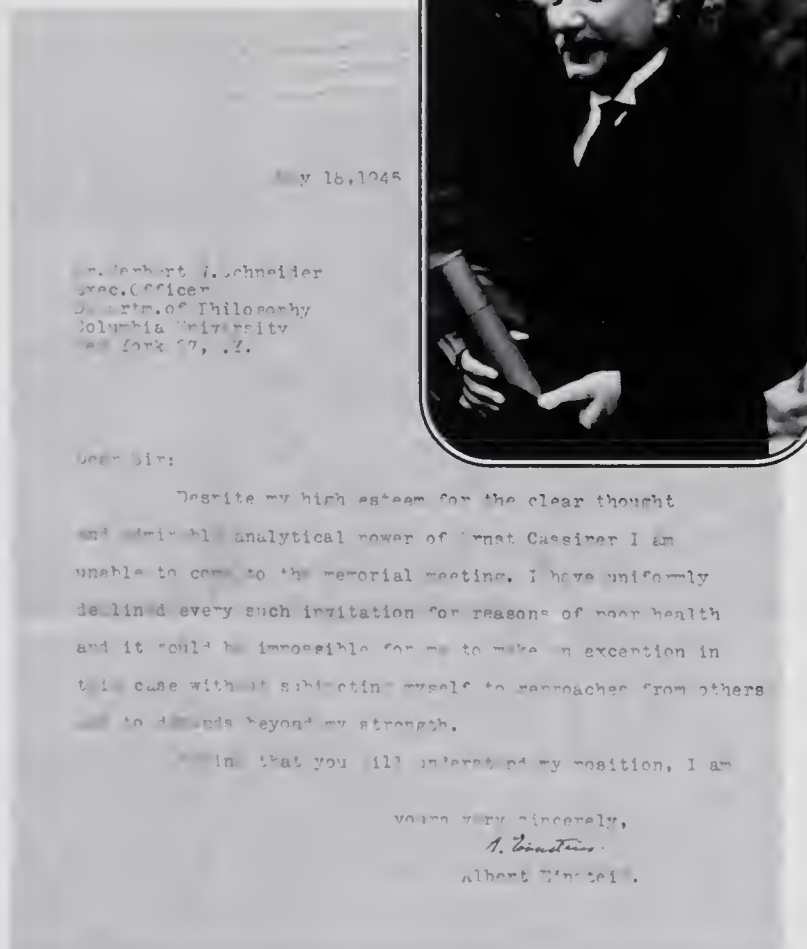
Edwin H. Armstrong
Edwin H. Armstrong

imprinted personal stationery, New York City, January 19, 1953. Writing to Lawrence P. Lessing of the *Scientific American* magazine, Armstrong relates a congratulatory tone: "Note that you have expanded your activities in the scientific world. All best wishes. Perhaps someday, I can bring you up to date on the changes that I am sure we're going to have in our communication polices. Will let you know when they are imminent." Bears a bold signature. In fine condition. An unusual coupling of two scientists whose legacy has left a tremendous impact on modern life!

"DEMANDS BEYOND MY STRENGTH"

386 SCIENCE: ALBERT EINSTEIN (\$1250-Up)

German-born American physicist; enunciated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel Prize for physics. Fine Typewritten Letter Signed "A. Einstein," in English,



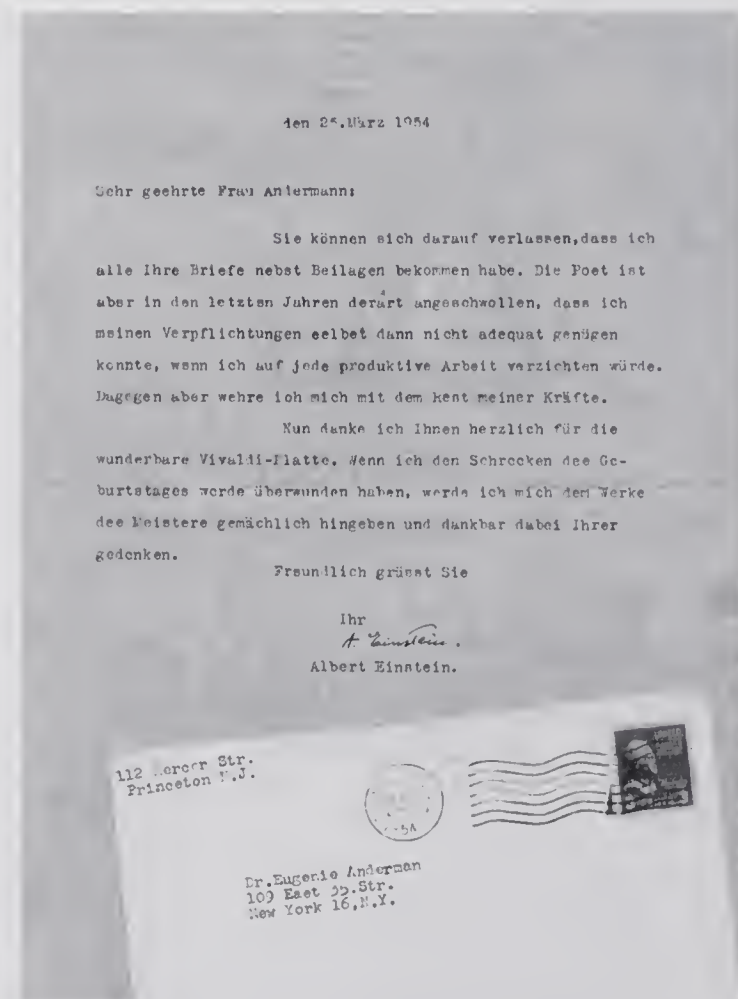
1/2 page, 4to, on stationery embossed with his name and address, Princeton, New Jersey, May 18, 1945. To Herbert W. Schneider, Dept. of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York City, advising: "Despite my high esteem for the clear thought and admirable analytical power of Ernst Cassirer I am unable to come to the memorial meeting. I

have uniformly declined every such invitation for reasons of poor health and it would be impossible for me to make an exception in this case without subjecting myself to reproaches from others and to demands beyond my strength. Hoping that you will understand my position." As Nazi persecution increased during the 1930's and 1940's, many leading intellectuals sought to emigrate to the United States, among them German philosopher and professor Ernst Cassirer [1874-1945]. An expert in the history of transcendental philosophy, the theory of scientific knowledge and the formation of concepts, Cassirer taught at both Yale and Columbia Universities, and was the author of numerous works. He died on April 13, 1945, the day following Franklin D. Roosevelt's death. Einstein, who was basically regarded as the symbol and leader of the emigre scholars, would retire [at age 66] later in 1945 as professor at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, ending his twelve years association with the institution. Normal fold creases, otherwise in fine condition.

"...EVEN IF I...RENOUNCE ALL MY PRODUCTIVE WORK..."

387 SCIENCE: ALBERT EINSTEIN [2] (\$1600-Up)

Choice Typewritten Letter Signed "A. Einstein," in German, 3/4 page, 4to, on stationery embossed with his

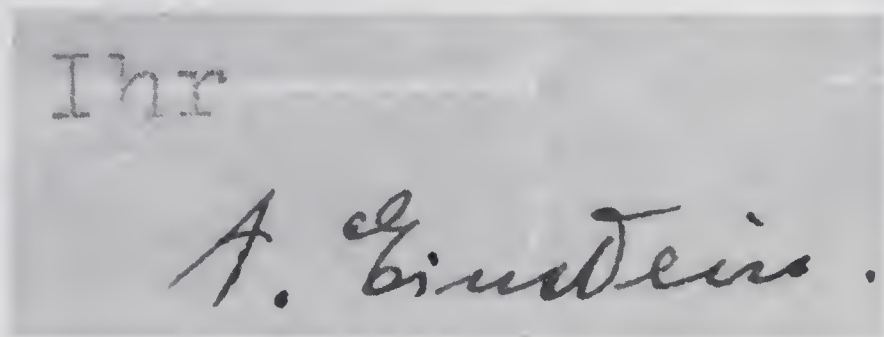


name and Princeton address, March 25, 1954. With original postmarked envelope. Writing to Dr. Eugenie Anderman in New York City, he advises: "You can rest assured that I have received all your letters including the enclosures. In the last years the mail has increased such, that I could not satisfy all my obligations, even if I would renounce all my productive work. This I resist with the rest of my strength. Now I want to thank you for this

wonderful Vivaldi record. As soon as I have overcome the horrors of my birthday, I'll be able to relax and give myself over to the work of this master while thinking of you thankfully." In fine condition. Einstein, who died a year later, had become one of the most famous people in the world and received volumes of mail. In his later years, he divided his day between mornings working at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study and afternoons answering his mail. Aside from being a scientist, Einstein was a lifelong classical violinist who often made music with friends. In his old age, he withdrew from playing for people, saying "I can't bear the sound I make anymore."

388 SCIENCE: ALBERT EINSTEIN (\$1300-Up)

Typewritten Letter Signed "A. Einstein," in German, 1/2 page, 4to, on stationery embossed with his name and Princeton address as of Saranac Lake, N.Y., August 5, 1942. During the years when Einstein gave so freely of his time to assisting Jews to escape from Nazi controlled European countries, he writes to a Miss Rosenheim: "I greatly enjoyed your letter and the humorous little book. But no reward was really necessary for having fulfilled so



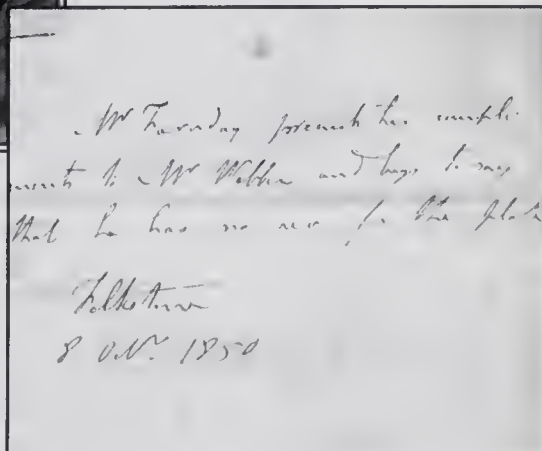
evident a duty. On the other hand it was a pleasure to hear from you again in this manner. With hearty greetings to you all." Slightly age-toned. File holes in three margins, otherwise in very good condition.

389 SCIENCE: MICHAEL FARADAY [2] (\$200-Up)

English physicist and chemist; his great life work was the series of *Experimental Researches on Electricity*, published over 40 years, in which he described his many discoveries, including electromagnetic induction, the laws of electrolysis and the rotation of polarized light by magnetism; considered the greatest of all experimental physicists. Third person Autograph Note



Signed "Mr. Faraday" in the body, 1/2 page, 12mo, Folkstone, October 8, 1850. In full: "Mr. Faraday presents



his compliments to Mr. Webber and begs to say that he has no use for the plate." With a 12mo printed heraldic engraving [possibly the plate or bookplate referred to in Faraday's letter], with "Royal Society" pencilled on verso in an unknown hand. Having suffered a nervous breakdown in 1839, and unable to continue his work on electricity and mag-

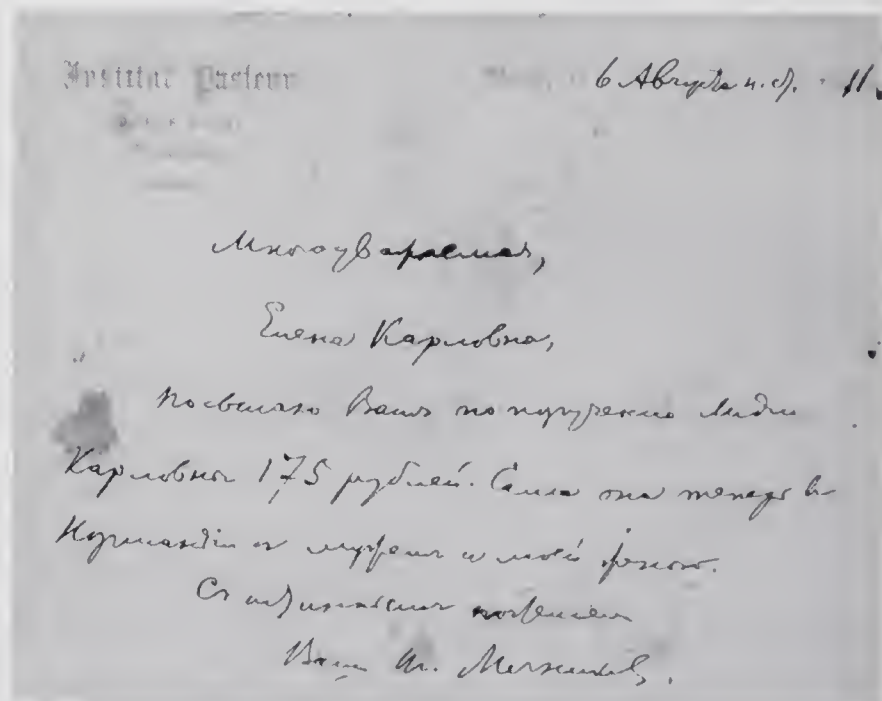


netism. Faraday focused on affairs of the Royal Institution and research into the condensation of gases. He submitted two lengthy treatises on atmospheric magnetism to the Royal

Institution: the first on October 9th, the day after penning our note, and the second on November 19th. Mounted on a slightly larger stiff album page. Minor wear with very light paper clip stain at upper left, otherwise in very good condition.

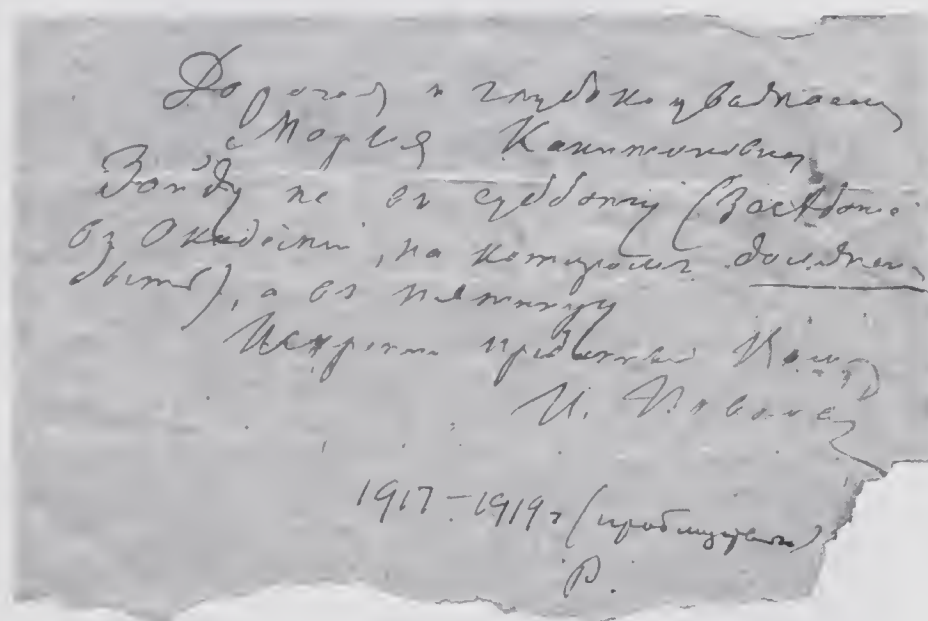
390 SCIENCE: ILYA ILICH MECHNIKOV [3] (\$350-Up)

Russian zoologist and bacteriologist; pioneered understanding of the immune system; succeeded Pasteur as director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris; shared [with Paul Ehrlich] Nobel



Prize for physiology or medicine. Autograph Letter Signed "Ilya Il. Mechnikov," in Cyrillic, 1 page, 12mo card, imprinted Institut Pasteur stationery, Paris, August 6, 1911. In a quick note to a friend, Mechnikov pens: "Please find enclosed here 175 Rubles [not present]. Lidya Karlovna is in Normandy, together with my wife." Age-toning, waterstains, and foxing, otherwise good. Scarce. With envelope and translation.

Russian physiologist, director, department of physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, and professor in the Military Medical Academy, at St. Petersburg; director, physiological laboratories, Russian Academy of Medicine; developed researches on the physiology of the heart; awarded the 1904 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine, for his study of gastric secretions in the digestive organs; world renowned for his concept of "conditioned" or acquired reflexes associated each with some part of the brain cortex; suggested that human behavior was related to the nervous system; trained a dog to salivate at the sound of a bell, contrary to popular belief that salivation was the product of sight and smell of actual food; believed that the brain's only function was the coupling of neurones to produce reflexes. Scarce **Autograph Letter Signed "I. Pavlov,"** in Cyrillic, 1 page, oblong 8vo, no place, undated



[ca. 1917]. Addressing "Maria Konstantinovna," [his brightest pupil M.K. Petrova], Professor Pavlov hastily pens "I'll come not on Saturday (a meeting in the Academy, at which I have to be), but on Friday." Boldly signed by Pavlov at the conclusion, below which is the manuscript note in an unknown hand, in Cyrillic, relating "1917 - 1919 (approximately) P." perhaps dated and initialed by Petrova. Various manuscript notes on verso, including "Maria Konstantinovna Petrova," and "From 20th of May - 16th of August," and finally "Came with teleph. of Drozdov," all in an unknown hand. M.K. Petrova, a favorite student, succeeded, under the tutelage of Pavlov, in deliberately inducing specific neuroses in animals and later suppressing them. This work on experimental neuroses which contributed to the development of the theory of types of behavior was outlined in *Further Steps in the Objective Analysis of Complex Nerve Phenomena*, Pavlov's 1909 paper about his successful experiments in that field. Minor wear and age-toning, with portion of the lower blank margin missing, affecting no writing, otherwise in good condition. With translation.

392 SCIENCE: WALTER REED [4] (\$450-Up)

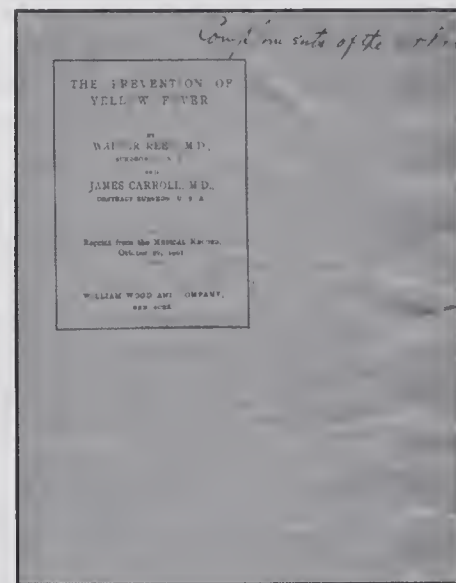
American Army surgeon; head of the commission to investigate cause and mode of transmission of typhoid fever and yellow fever. Choice **Typewritten Letter Signed "Walter Reed"** as "Major & Surgeon, U.S. Army," 3/4 page, 8vo, on Surgeon General's Office stationery, Washington D.C., October 1, 1902. Replying to a query made by Dr. Wm. T.

Very truly yours,

Walter Reed
Major & Surgeon, U.S. Army.

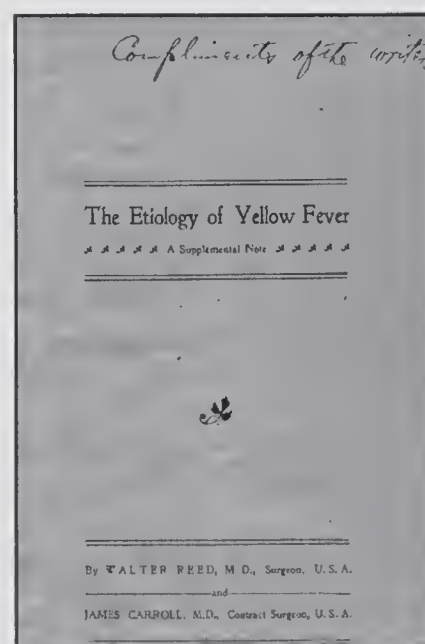
Watson, Reed responds: "In accordance with your request I take pleasure in forwarding to your address, this day, reprints of our several papers on *The Etiology of Yellow Fever* [present]. Two of our reprints have become exhausted; you will find one of these published in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* for October 27, 1900 and the others in the *Transactions of the Association of American Physicians*, Vol. 16, 1901." In the body of the text Reed has made corrections in his own hand by inserting "...one of..." and "...the others..."

Slight age-toning and fading, otherwise in good condition. Pasted to the interior cover of a pamphlet entitled *The Prevention of Yellow Fever* By Walter Reed, M.D., surgeon, U.S.A., and James Carroll, M.D., contract surgeon, U.S.A. Reprint from the *Medical Record*, October 26,

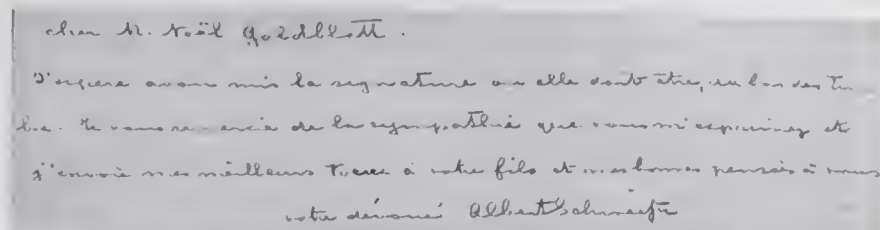


1901. William Wood and Company, New York, 34 pages, 8vo. Cover bears the inscription "Compliments of the writers," in Reed's own hand. Pasted to verso of the titled page is an **Autograph Letter Signed "James Carroll,"** 3 pages, 8vo, on imprinted War Department / Surgeon General's Office stationery, Washington, D.C., November 5, 1903. In his letter, Reed's co-author, Carroll, informs Dr. Watson that he will be attending an upcoming lecture

in the Baltimore area. Slight fading, otherwise very good. Accompanied by two pamphlets entitled *The Etiology of Yellow Fever*, 15 and 16 pages respectively, 8vo, each reprinted from *American Medicine*, February 22, 1902. The 16 page edition bears Reed's holograph inscription "Compliments of the writers." With an addition pamphlet entitled *Walter Reed / A*



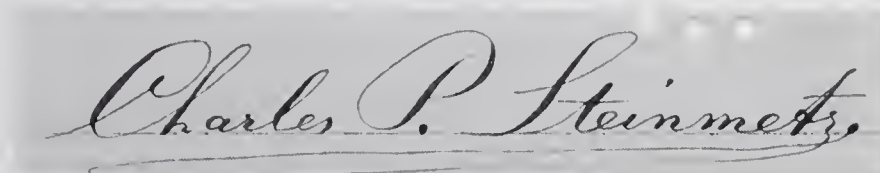
Memoir, 11 pages, 8vo, The Walter Reed Memorial Association, Washington D.C., 1904. The pamphlets are in good to very good condition with minor defects. Though Reed produced ground breaking research in the area of bacterial and viral pathogens, he died seven weeks after writing this letter from an acute appendicitis.



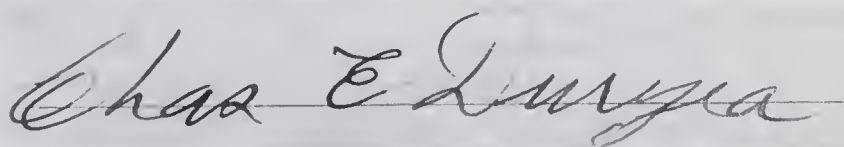
Alsatian-German musician, philosopher, theologian, physician and missionary; awarded the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize for his inspiring humanitarian work. **Autograph Note Signed "Albert Schweitzer,"** in French, 1 page, oblong narrow 4to, n.p., undated. To Noel Goldblatt, the thoughtful Schweitzer pens: *"I hope I put my signature right where it is supposed be, i.e., below the seal. I thank you for your very kind thoughts. I send my very best wishes to your son and my very best regards to you."* Slight age-toning, otherwise in very good condition. Mounted to conforming card. With translation.

394 SCIENCE: STEINMETZ and DURYEA [2] (\$450-Up)

A choice gathering of two autograph items of noted scientific and industrial innovators. Includes **CHARLES P. STEINMETZ.** German-born American electrical engi-



neer; while at General Electric, single-handedly saw to the evolution of the electric motor and power generator. Fine financial, partly-printed **Autograph Document Signed "Charles P. Steinmetz,"** 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, Schenectady, N.Y., May 26, 1904. A bank check, #616, drawn on The Schenectady Trust Company, made out to "cash," for \$18. Accomplished entirely in Steinmetz's hand. Usual cancellation perforations not affecting bold signature. With **CHARLES E. DURYEA.** American

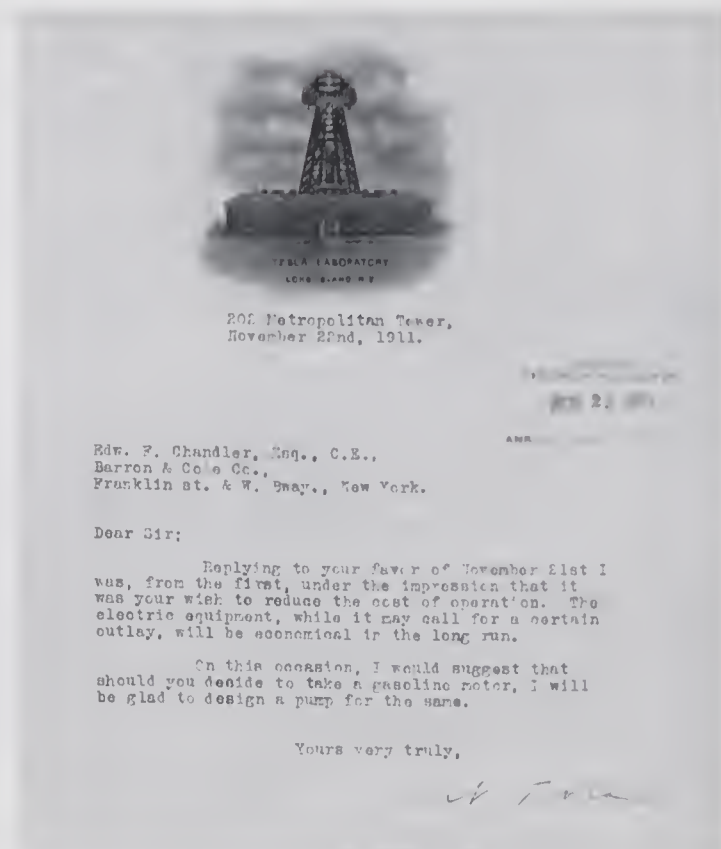


inventor and manufacturer; reputed "father of the automobile"; first to use pneumatic tires. Bold **Signature "Chas. E. Duryea,"** clipped from a financial document. In very good condition. A rare offering of two early 20th century Americans whose contributions to industry and science are very much with us today.

PROMOTING THE ELECTRICAL MOTOR

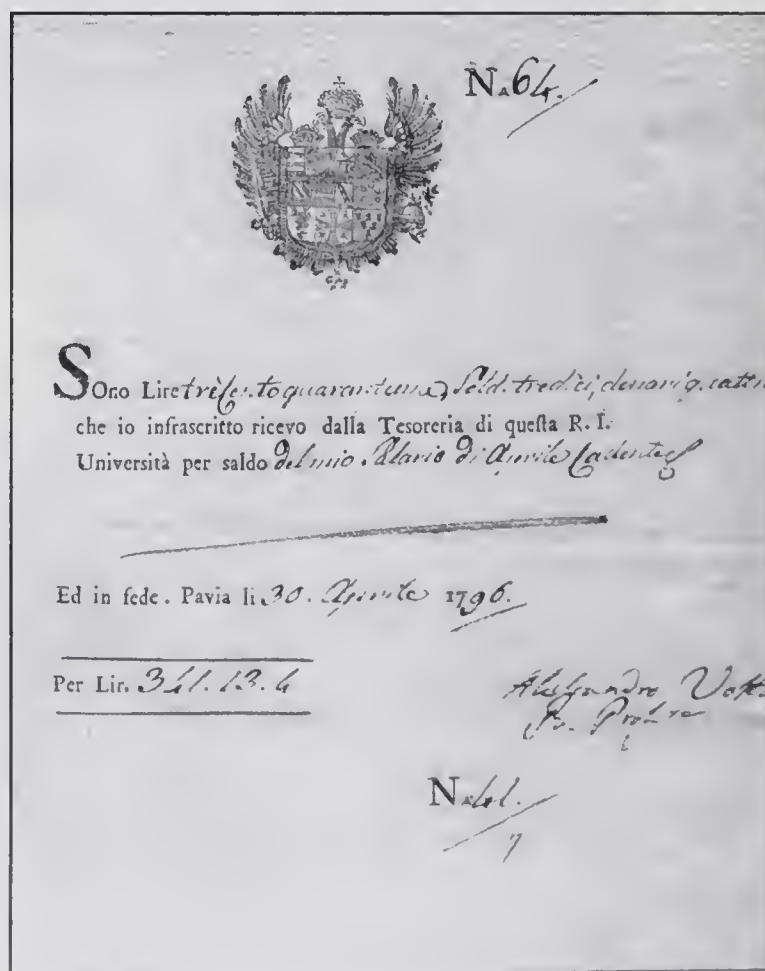
395 SCIENCE: NIKOLA TESLA (\$850-Up)

Hungarian-born American electrician and inventor; employed by the Edison Co. for several years; applied the principle of the rotating magnetic field, which he had conceived, to an induction motor; other inventions include: a system of arc lighting, the Tesla motor, and wireless systems of communication. Scarce **Typewritten Letter Signed "N. Tesla,"** 1/2 page, 4to, on imprinted Tesla Laboratory stationery, Long Island, N.Y., November 22,



1911. Replying to an inquiry made by Edward Chandler of Barron & Cole Co., Tesla pens: *"Replying to your favor of November 21st I was, from the first, under the impression that it was your wish to reduce the cost of operation. The electrical equipment, while it may call for a certain outlay, will be economical in the long run. On this occasion, I would suggest that you should decide to take a gasoline motor, I will be glad to design a pump for the same."* Bears handstamp: "Received / The Barron & Cole Co., Nov. 23, 1911," at right side not affecting text. Attractive quality photographic half-tone vignette at head, depicting Tesla's laboratory with its distinctive tower. Slight age-toning, otherwise in very good condition.

396 SCIENCE: ALESSANDRO VOLTA (\$1800-Up)



Italian physicist. Partly-printed Document Signed "Alessandro Volta / Professor," in Italian, 1/2 page, 4to, Pavia, April 30, 1796. Concerning the professor's wages, the document states: "I, the undersigned, acknowledge receipt of the sum of 340.13 lire and 4 dinars issued by the Bursar's Office of the University in payment of my salary for this April. Issued in faith..." Bears a large printed royal crest at head. In 1778, Volta became professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia, and in 1794 married Teresa Peregrini, daughter of a government official in Como. It was no doubt this connection which led, in May 1796, just weeks after this document was signed, to his being chosen by the City of Como to join a delegation honoring Napoleon, who had invaded Italy in early April. Volta also became an official in Como's new government, a post he resigned shortly thereafter, due to his antipathy to its French controlled regime. Minor tears at right edge, otherwise in very good condition. A rare and desirable item!

397 SILVER SCREEN: JOHN BARRYMORE (\$450-Up)

American actor, one of the greatest of his day; starred in *Hamlet*, *Sherlock Holmes*, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Moby Dick*. Striking matte finish Photograph Signed "To Jimmy - Sincerely / John Barrymore." A full-length profile portrait of Barrymore wearing a cape and seated beside Carole Lombard. Photograph by Irving Lippman, Columbia Studios [handstamped credit on verso]. Photograph bears a faded and illegible inscription of Lombard. Taken during the filming of their joint theatrical venture *Twentieth Century*. "Jimmy" is likely Jimmy Punter, the great lighting director. Overall size 13-3/4" x 10-3/4". Small surface abrasions resulting in loss of emulsion [easily matted out]. Other than Lombard inscription, in good condition. Bears a bold signature of Barrymore.

398 SILVER SCREEN: HUMPHREY BOGART (\$1300-Up)



American film actor who influenced millions of moviegoers; best remembered for his soulful roles as the cynical but amiable tough guy in a trench coat; among his many notable films are *The Maltese Falcon*, *Casablanca*, *Key Largo*, *The Treasure of Sierra Madre* and *The African Queen*. Choice candid Photograph Signed "For Dave / good luck / Humphrey Bogart," ca. 8" x 10", matte fin-

ished, black and white silver print format. A 3/4 length standing pose, undoubtedly while rehearsing the 1952, Twentieth Century film *Deadline - U.S.A.* Bogart boldly signs in blue ink on the white background of his shirt. In very good condition.

399 SILVER SCREEN: HUMPHREY BOGART and OTHERS (\$1500-Up)

Humphrey Bogart
Humphrey Bogart

the foregoing and attached AGREEMENT FOR DISSOLUTION OF CAPRICORN OIL COMPANY, a Limited Partnership, in duplicate, and that they have read said Agreement and know the contents thereof and that the same is true of their own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon their information or belief, and as to those matters that they believe it to be true.

John Huston *Clyde L. Freshhouse*
Van Hefflin *Jino Maschio*
George Brummell *Dennis O'Keefe*
Constance Tashman *Elizabeth C. Moore*
Humphrey Bogart *A. Morris Moore, Jr.*
Jack Weather

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, 1949.

Notary Public in and for said County and State
My Commission Expires July 22, 1951

Unusual Typewritten Document Signed "Humphrey Bogart," 1 page, folio, Los Angeles County, Ca., December 2, 1949. A legal agreement dissolving the Capricorn Oil Company. In addition to Bogart twelve others have signed, among them JOHN HUSTON, VAN HEFLIN, MERVYN LeROY, and DENNIS O'KEEFE. Bears embossed Los Angeles County Notary Public Seal. Two elliptical gauges at top from file hole punch. Minor rust stain at lower left edge and subtle toning, otherwise fine. All signatures are bold.

400 SILVER SCREEN: GRETA GARBO (\$1500-Up)

Kariete Muggie - 1000 Tak for de deilige
Strømper - jeg er ogsaa saa glad saa glad
for Oragten. Jeg har faaet lov at begynde
paa Kursesd. 28. September. Jeg haaber du
faar en dejlig Tur god Ferie.

5 Eg
1 dl. mælk
125 gr mel
2 spisesk. melis
2 1/2 dl. fløde
4-6 Personer
(ca. 30 Chokolade)

Aggiklopiskes med mælken og
drifler med Mælk og sukkeret
og et videt Fløden og de
lidtpekkede. Hinder. Bagte
straks. Serveres Loppet op paa
et Fad drevet med groft
sukker eller Flormelles.
Hindbergske smager dybt

der er 10 dl. paa en liter ca. 1 1/2. dvs. 1/4 quart
125 gr = 1/4 lb.

lots of love ogsaa fra
Grete

Legendary Swedish-born American film actress; her capti-

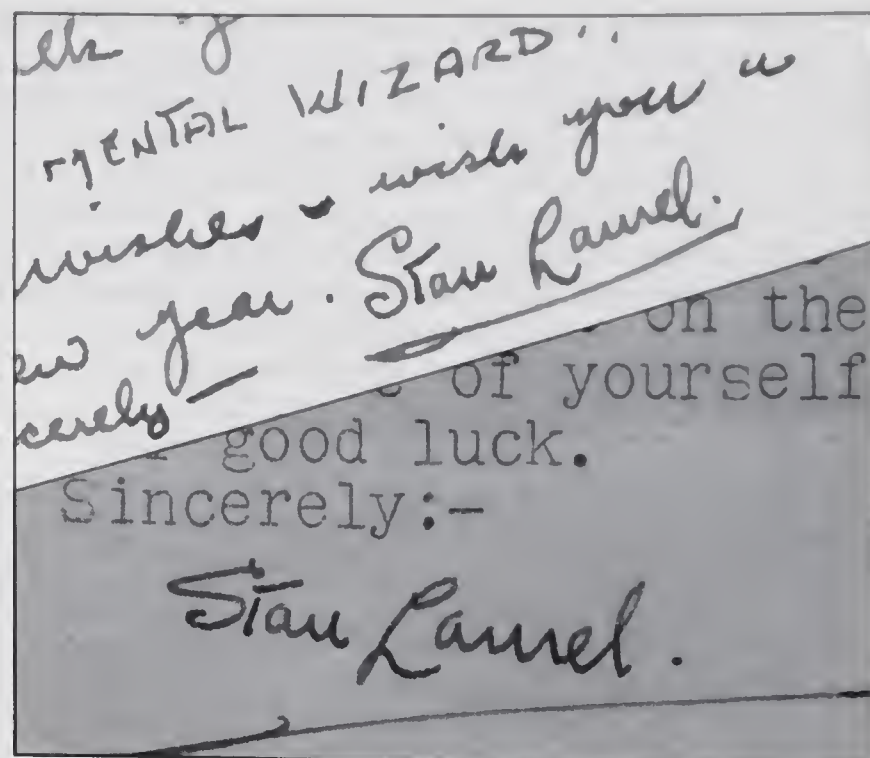
vating screen portrayals of *Queen Christina*, *Anna Karenina*, *Camille*, and *Ninotchka* endeared her to the film-going public; reclusive and most desirous of privacy, she shunned the spotlight, all personal appearances, and in her later years resorted to living and traveling under the pseudonym of Harry Brown. **Rare Autograph Manuscript Signed "Grete,"** in *Danish*, 1 page, oblong 8vo, on decoratively printed stationery, no place, undated [likely ca. late 1920's]. A most unusual manuscript recipe for one of her native treats "aebleskiver," small desert cakes baked on the stove in a special pan. Garbo, undoubtedly quite young, and sounding a bit destitute, writes "*Dearest Muggie, 1000 thanks for the wonderful stockings. I am also so happy, so very happy about the dress. I have gotten permission to begin the course on 28 September. I hope that you have a lively trip - have a good vacation.*" Then the future film star proceeds to list the ingredients and the instructions for making the cakes: "*5 eggs / 1 deciliter milk / 125 grams of flour / 2 table-spoons icing sugar / 2-1/2 deciliters cream / Beat the egg yolks together with the milk and then add the flour, sugar and finally the cream and whipped egg whites. Bake at once. Serve on a platter, top with coarse tea sugar or icing sugar. Serves 4-6 persons (ca. 30 aebleskiver) / deciliter is about 1/10 of a Liter / 125 grams are a little less than a quarter pound.*" Finally she closes with "*lots of love also from Orla.*" Old cellophane tape in top blank margin, otherwise in very good condition. The elusive Ms. Garbo is quite rare in autograph material, never signing in person, and almost never writing, as once she explained "*I dislike writing enormously and I can't spell besides.*"

401 SILVER SCREEN: STAN LAUREL [2] (\$650-Up)



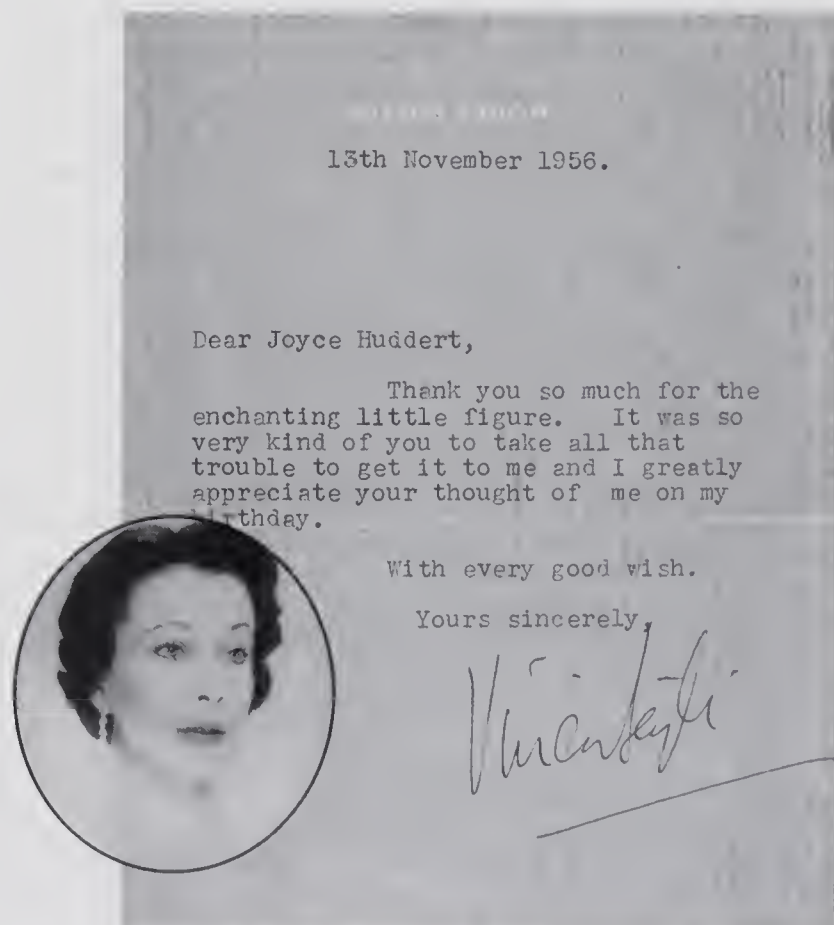
Beloved American comedian; skinny half of the world renowned fat-skinny duo of Laurel and Hardy; Stan's unsophisticated, befuddled, good hearted, and sentimental character was the perfect opposite to Ollie's boisterous, bumbling, scheming, yet lovable chubby character; the most successful comedy team in film-making history. A wonderful offering of two letters in which the aging, congenial comedian demonstrates

his timeless wit. **Fine Autograph Letter Signed "Stan Laurel,"** 1 page, 12mo card, on his imprinted stationery, Santa Monica, Ca., November 24, 1956. Writing James Wiseman, a baffled Laurel pens: "*Thanks yours 16th. inst. with enclosure of news item - I really don't know how this reporter figured out that Mr. Hardy made that statement, due to the fact that Mr. Hardy's speech was affected & he is unable to talk yet - This reporter must think he's DUNNINGER - THE MENTAL WIZARD!!...*" With another **Typewritten Letter Signed "Stan Laurel,"** 3/4 page, 8vo, on imprinted [and crossed out] stationery, Malibu, Ca., June 14, 1957. Writing "*Jimmie,*" Laurel makes an astute observation regarding motion pictures edited for television: "*Thanks yours 24th. ult. with enclosure of copy of American T-Vue Time regarding the L&H films being run from 10-30 PM till noon, pleased to know you are getting enjoyment out of them. Note that your Mother*



does'nt [sic] care much for them, they probably just do'nt [sic] appeal to her, there are many people who feel the same about them & sometimes I do'nt [sic] blame them. The way they cut the films now to make room for the commercial ads sure ruins them & makes [them] uninteresting - I very seldom bother to look at them myself for that reason, some of them are really awful. Glad to hear your fan club is coming along OK, how many members have you got now? Sorry to say Mr. Hardy is about the same, poor fellow, no improvement yet, still in bed. Above is my new address, I rented my house & moved into an apartment which is right on the beach." Acting as an informal spokesman for his dear friend and partner, Laurel related the developments of Ollie's medical condition to fans and friends alike. On August 7, 1957, barely two months after this letter was written, Oliver Hardy died at age 55 due to complications resulting from a heart attack.

402 SILVER SCREEN: VIVIEN LEIGH (\$350-Up)

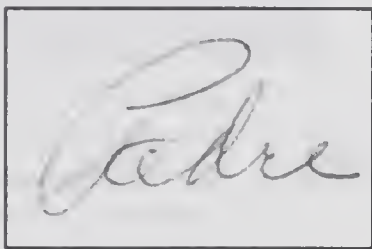


British actress, especially noted for her roles in *Gone With The Wind* and *A Streetcar Named Desire*, for which she won Academy Awards. Choice **Typewritten Letter Signed "Vivien Leigh,"** 1/2 page, 8vo, on her imprinted blue stationery, n.p., November 13, 1956. To Joyce Huddert: "Thank you so much for the enchanting little figure. It was so very kind of you to take all the trouble to get it to me and I greatly appreciate your thought of me on my birthday." Minor paper defects, otherwise in very good condition. Bears a bold signature.

"...YOU HAVE A FATHER WHO HAS COME TO THE END OF HIS PATIENCE..."

403 **SILVER SCREEN: GROUCHO MARX [2] (\$450-Up)**

American humorist and comic actor; with his brothers created the unforgettable Marx Brothers comedy team; Groucho, the group's mainstay wrote many of the zany routines and contributed to several outside screenplays; moderated the quiz show "You Bet Your Life" on radio and television.



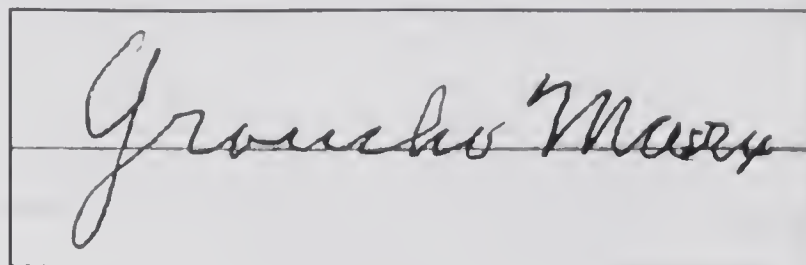
Typewritten Letter Signed

"Padre" in green ink, 2 pages, small 4to, on his personal imprinted stationery, Beverly Hills, June 12, 1958. Writing his daughter, Miriam, Groucho exercises some tough love hoping to motivate his kin: "In the animal kingdom, when the infant grows up it leaves home and makes a life for itself. Unfortunately, as you know, this hasn't been my experience. Your Dr. Wolff phoned me last night and said you were still dissatisfied and unhappy with the financial arrangement I had worked out with John Guedel. You are apparently still laboring under the delusion that you are not working at Guedel's, and that it's just a place you go every day because you are being subsidized by your father. Your theory is, according to your doctor, that you don't want any help from me and that you want strictly to be on your own. This is certainly an admirable trait, and I admire you for it. But, as I asked Dr. Wolff, how do you reconcile this attitude with the sixteen hundred dollars I am spending on you every month? I also told Dr. Wolff this. I have spent close to \$100,000 on your cure thus far, and we are coming to the end. If you desire, you can remain at Mt. Sinai until September 1st. If you want to continue analysis, not on a five day week but perhaps on a two day week, I would go for that. In addition to the money I've spent on you, what you've done to me psychologically, physically and emotionally, cannot be estimated. Whenever I have mentioned this to you, your retort has always been, 'Suppose I had cancer.' Well, fortunately, you do not have cancer. But I'll tell you what you HAVE got. You have a father who has come to the end of his patience and forbearance. I am going away Sunday and I'm not quite sure how long I'll be gone. I hate to leave on this note. I could have phoned you, but I don't think I could have made myself quite so clear. Our oral discussions always seem to deteriorate into a lot of meaningless words. I hope this letter finds you happier than I am." In fine condition. With Groucho's imprinted personal envelope, bearing postmark "Beverly Hills, Calif., Jun 12, 1958." Affixed postal stamp has been removed. A good content letter demon-

strating Groucho's struggle with the role of concerned and frustrated parent.

MARKETING GROUCHO

404 **SILVER SCREEN: GROUCHO MARX [2] (\$450-Up)**



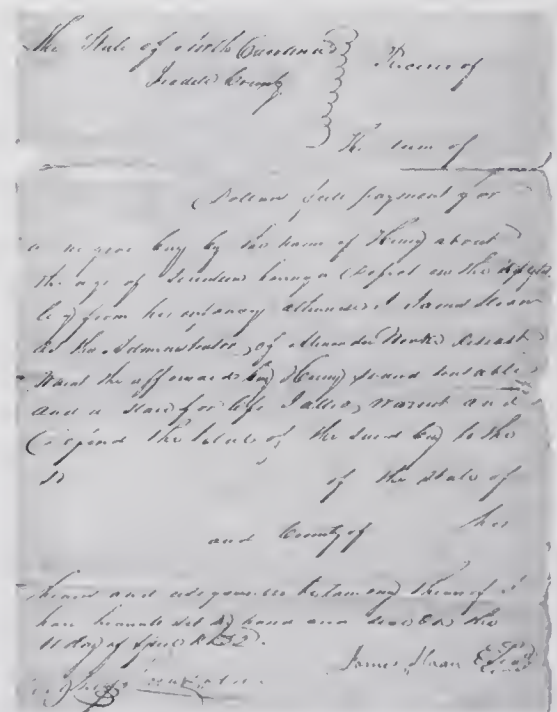
A fantastic and highly desirable offering of two Groucho items. A choice **Typewritten Document Signed "Groucho Marx,"** 8-1/2 pages, legal folio, Los Angeles, California, July 26, 1976. A license agreement, retained dark carbon copy, in which Groucho, as licensor, sells reproduction rights to his name and property to Video Dimensions Ltd. With embossed corporate seal at conclusion. Slight age-toning at edges, otherwise in fine condition. With a pair of sterling silver cufflinks, custom engraved "Groucho," undoubtedly a sample of items to be marketed in the promotion campaign. Produced by Allan Adler, the cufflinks are contained in a jewelry box made for "Swank" with a faux alligator exterior finish. Two very unusual Groucho Marx items.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE

405 **SLAVERY: NORTH CAROLINA (\$350-Up)**

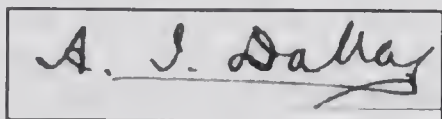
Very interesting **Manuscript Document Signed "James Sloan,"** 1 page, legal folio, Iradell County, North Carolina, April 11, 1832.

A blank "bill of sale" for the proposed purchase of a young slave named Henry. In part "The sum of _____ Dollars full payment for a negroe boy by the name of Henry about the age of seventeen having a Defect



in the leg from his infancy, otherwise I, James Sloan as the Administrator of Alexander Worke Deseast warrent the afforesaid boy Henry sound sensible and a slave for life. I also warrent and Defend the total of the said boy to the _____ of the state of _____ and County of _____ his heirs and assigns..." Witnessed by "Samul L. Sloan." Witnessed and signed, but not sealed or delivered. Age stained, edges frayed and chipped, folds separating, otherwise good. A relic of the days when human beings were sold like sheep or cattle.

An uncommon offering of American statesmen spanning nearly 150 years. **A.J. DALLAS**. Secretary of the Treasury, and later acting Secretary of War. Good content **Autograph Letter Signed "A.J. Dallas"** as Secretary, 3/4



page, 4to. Treasury Department, [Washington D.C.], September 26, 1816. Writing to David

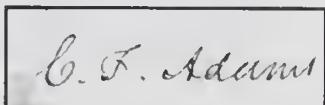
Gelson, U.S. Customs officer at the port of New York, Dallas relates information regarding the acquisition of a new Customs-House: *"Your letter of the 17th instant, and Mr. Astor's offer to sell the buildings, lately belonging to Messrs...Kirk & Co. for a Customs-House establishment, has been submitted to the President [James Madison], who is disposed to direct the purchase, if justified by the appropriators. But before a decision is made, it is proper to ascertain the terms of payment etc. etc. to which Mr. Astor refers. Be pleased, therefore, to furnish the necessary information on this point. If the purchase shall be directed, you will, of course, be required to obtain the opinion of the District Attorney, as to the title..."*

Slight age-toning and show through, otherwise very good. At this time, nearly one-half of the government's entire revenues were derived from customs duties levied upon ships arriving at the young republic's major seaports, and almost one quarter of the

United States entire revenue came solely through the tip of

Manhattan!

CHARLES



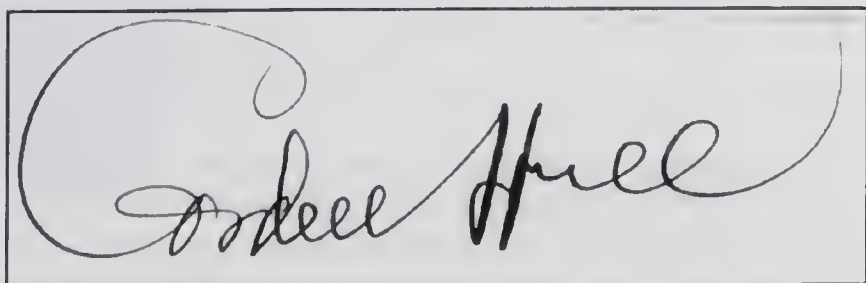
FRANCIS ADAMS. American lawyer, diplomat, and author; son of John Quincy Adams; member of the House of

Representatives, Minister to Great Britain. Choice **Autograph Letter Signed "C.F. Adams,"** 1-3/4 pages, 8vo, Boston, March 4, 1876. Writing to Edward Denham at New Bedford, Adams corrects his *"young friend,"* in matters concerning the Adams' family lineage and comments upon the proper education of young minds: *"You have naturally mixed the names of two persons, father and son in your letter of the 26th ulto. I am the editor of the memoirs of my father - but my son, bearing the same name, prepared the catalogue of the Quincy Library to which you refer. I have read the pamphlet with much interest - It contains many valuable suggestions of proper courses of reading for the young who have little opportunity to discriminate between what is valuable in history and what is not. It is creditable to you that you should have thought so much about it, and still more so that you should wish to help your brethren in turning their minds in the same way..."* In fine condition. **CORDELL HULL**. American statesman; member, U.S. House of

Representatives; author of the federal income tax law of 1913; Secretary of State; awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in 1945. Good content war-date **Typewritten Letter Signed "Cordell Hull"** as Secretary of State, 1-1/4 pages, 4to, on official imprinted stationery, Washington D.C., June 4, 1940. Writing to U.S. Congressman Hamilton Fish, Hull relates: *"I have received your letter...transmitting a letter...by Mr. Paul Borchert...[who] desires to obtain information regarding...relatives in the Netherlands, and he undertakes to pay the telegraphic charges incurred. The Department is willing to make the inquiry requested by Mr. Borchert...as soon as communications with the Netherlands are restored, if he is an American citizen...If Mr. Borchert is not an American citizen the Department will be unable to assist him...and can only recommend that his inquiry be made through the American Red Cross, which is understood to be willing to undertake inquiries regarding persons in German-occupied territory..."* The first days of June, 1940, were a tumultuous period, not only was France under the Luftwaffe's "steel umbrella" and encircled by multiple Panzer divisions, the Netherlands found themselves tightly held in Hitler's iron grip. Compounding the anxieties felt by aliens stranded in the United States was the passage of the Alien Registration Act on June 28, 1940, just one day after President Roosevelt declared a state of national emergency! In very good condition.

407 STATESMEN: EDEN and OTHERS [3] (\$250-Up)

A collection of 3 items signed by notable leaders and innovators who have helped shape life in the twentieth century, including: **ANTHONY EDEN**. British Prime Minister, succeeding Churchill; appointed Secretary of State for War by Churchill; issued the historic appeal which brought the Home Guard into being; led the British delegation to the 1945 San Francisco conference which established the United Nations. Distinguished 4to **Photograph Signed "Anthony Eden / '45."** A handsome and solemn waist-length pose. In fine condition. **ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE**. British historian and author; longtime professor at the University of London. **Autograph Letter Signed "Arnold J. Toynbee,"** 4 pages, 8vo, on imprinted "Cunard / RMS 'Scythia'" stationery, somewhere at sea, December, 1933. Writing *"Miss Dodd,"* just after a visit to the United States, Toynbee describes some of his impressions: *"...the one overwhelming impression of America that I get each time I come here is that of the wonderful warmheartedness...of my American friends. I can anyway testify to that, however busy I may be about the working of the NRA or any of the other things...I was much struck and pleased by what you say in your letter about me and your nephew. I have always been so glad, on his account, that he just managed to finish and publish his book. I dare say, in one sense, it is unimportant whether we do manage to complete our work in this world before we die; for perhaps the performance of this or that concrete piece of work isn't the ultimate purpose of our passing across the sphere...All the same if one is a scholar, one does feel a twinge when another scholar is overtaken by death with his work unfinished - or perhaps hardly begun, as happened to several of my contemporaries at Oxford..."* An insightful and contemplative letter waxing on the philosophical. Toynbee would begin his monumental *A Study of History* the following year, and would not complete it until



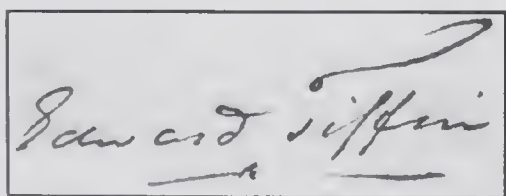
1961. In fine condition. **VLADIMIR KOSMA ZWORYKIN**. Russian-born physicist; took U.S. nationality in 1924, became Vice President and director of electronic research for the Radio Corporation; known for his work in the fields of photoelectricity and television; invented the iconoscope and was a pioneer in the development of the scanning electron microscope. Striking 4to **Photograph Signed "V.K. Zworykin / Apr 8/75."** A thoughtful bust-length pose. Signed on the textured background of his jacket, however legible. In very good condition. An unusual assemblage.

408 **STATESMEN: ROOSEVELT and OTHERS [6] (\$650-Up)**

A collection of influential American politicians. **THEODORE ROOSEVELT**. Twenty-sixth President of the United States [1901-09], succeeding to the presidency upon the death of McKinley. Handsome matted and mounted photogravure **Portrait Signed "with the regards"**



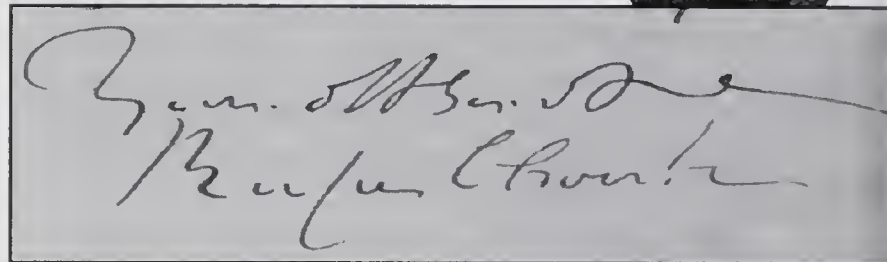
of Theodore Roosevelt." Age-toning on matte-board and image, otherwise in good condition. The inscription is blurred, though quite legible. Bears a bold signature. **EDWARD TIFFIN**. English-born American politician and medical doctor; first Governor of Ohio; U.S. Senator; surveyor general of the Northwest Territory. ~20 Choice, early **Autograph Letter Signed "Edward Tiffin"** as U.S. Senator, 3/4 page, 4to, Washington, D.C., December 31,



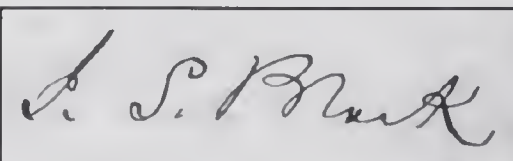
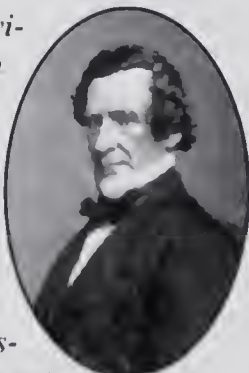
1807. A good content letter, written to General Thomas Worthington, in which Tiffin makes reference

to some of the most prominent Washington insiders of the day: "A while ago I enclosed you a copy in 3 packetts [sic] of the Evidence reported to the Senate in Mr. Smiths case - immediately after Mr. Adams moved that the President [Thomas Jefferson] shou'd notify John Smith to appear before the Senate which was immediately done...Mr. Adams...made a lengthy report, interesting & severe, which took up an hour in reading & concluded with a resolution to expell him. We are now debating on having the report & all the answers etc. etc. printed...Mr. Bradly [sic, Bradley] says he would rather be shot than to

have been obliged to sit & hear the report just made against him - I wou'd rather be at home to say the best of it - " Just nine days earlier, this very same opposing group of Senators was able to pass the Jefferson Embargo into law with a vote on the floor of 82 to 44. Age-toning, pronounced at right edge, seal tear, and rectangular area of loss on integral address leaf, undoubtedly where the franking signature had appeared, otherwise in good condition. **GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS**. Step-son of George Washington. Interesting **Autograph Letter Signed "George W.P. Custis,"** 1 page, 4to, "Arlington House / near Alexandria," Virginia, October 30, 1820. Writing a Mr. Rooter, Custis pens: "*Our friend Randolph informs me that you will be so kind, as to settle the amt. of tax, with the agent at Richmond for me. Enclose 5 \$ U.S. paper, which leaves 52 cents still wanting, this I am unable to procure in any manner which may suit transportation by mail, & will be obliged to you if you will advance me for that amt...*" Fading and age-toning, minor separation at folds, and seal tear on integral address leaf, otherwise good. **RUFUS CHOATE**. American lawyer and politician.



Good content **Autograph Letter Signed "Rufus Choate,"** 3/4 page, 4to, Boston, February 17, 1840. Concerning the confirmation of Mr. Roberts to the Senate, he pens: "*In reference to...our conversation yesterday, I have the pleasure to say, that if Mr. Roberts name should be presented to the Senate for an office of the kinds which have been indicated or any of them, I will most cheerfully employ any influence I may have to secure his confirmation. I took much pains on a former occasion to form a just opinion of his claims & became entirely convinced that he was intelligent...*" In very good condition. An interesting letter providing a glance at mid-19th century influence peddling! **JEREMIAH S. BLACK**. American lawyer; Attorney General under Buchanan; Secretary of State in the months just prior to the Civil War. Good legal **Autograph Letter Signed "J.S. Black,"** 1 page, 4to, Washington D.C., February 3, 1862. Writing D.B. Caufield & Co., Black pens a flattering letter: "*I am obliged to you for the number you have sent me of the American Law Register. As long as the work remains made under the supervision of its present editor Mr. Wharton*"

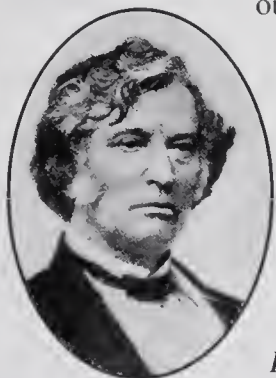


I have no doubt it will deserve to prosper...Heretofore the Judges of this Court have discouraged any publication of their decisions in advance of the Regular Reports...I think they will not be

disposed to interfere with any of mine." Age-toning, pronounced at edges, reinforced with paper at upper left on verso, otherwise good. Three months prior to writing this letter Black had been appointed United States Supreme Court reporter, and was preparing *Black's Reports*. **THOMAS B. REED.** American lawyer and politician; member, House of Representatives; as Speaker of the House, introduced new protocol known as Reed's Rules. Writing his esteemed acquaintance J. Donaldson, Reed pens an enthusiastic **Autograph Note Signed "T.B. Reed,"** 1 page, 8vo, Portland, Me., August 9, 1891. He writes: "*Mrs. Reed has recently read a description of you in Public Prints and naturally has become anxious about that picture.*" Age-toned and stained, otherwise in very good condition.

409 SUMNER, CHARLES [7] (\$450-Up)

Prominent American lawyer, lecturer and statesman; leading opponent of slavery and one of the first to urge emancipation; chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; active in impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson. Interesting gathering of six **Autograph Letters Signed "Charles Sumner,"** mostly 2 pages each, Washington, D.C., and Boston, Massachusetts, dating from December 17, 1852 through November 24, 1871. To various correspondents, covering various subjects, some official, some personal.



December 17, 1852 "*...The matter to which you refer I have lost no time in attending to. I have already mentioned it to several members of the House, & yesterday spoke to the Speaker upon it. The latter, whose influence will be important, has promised to do what he can to promote your desires...*" October 16, 1864 "*I beg to introduce to you Hon. J.M. Usher, formerly of the Mass. senate & active in public life. He is associated with certain parties whose proposals with regard to lost ships are now pending before you...*" September 19, 1866 "*My dear Mrs. Trumbull, Your*

letter is too good to be left without acknowledgment. Suffice

Suffice

Charles Sumner
Charles Sumner
Charles Sumner
Charles Sumner

it to say on the point, that I have surrendered completely, as you shall see, if we meet in Washington..." July 21, 1868 "*I regret much that it is not in my power to unite with you in welcome & farewell to Mr. Johnson, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. He goes on an important mission, out of which will come*

peace & good will..." May 10, 1870 "*...I am glad to hear of Mr. REVELS's success & of all the kindness he received...*" November 24, 1871 "*...Mainly I shall be at the Brevout House, N.Y. Pray tell me...of the Washington barometer political...*" Mostly in very good condition. Some age-toning, with the 1870 letter mounted to a larger sheet. A choice gathering with some notable content. Also included is a good full-length engraved portrait of the Senator.

INSCRIBED TO A CABINET MEMBER

410 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

(\$400-Up)

Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 to replace Louis Brandeis, and serving until 1975; a controversial figure all his life, he continued to be an unpredictable and courageous champion of the have-nots in society and to befuddle



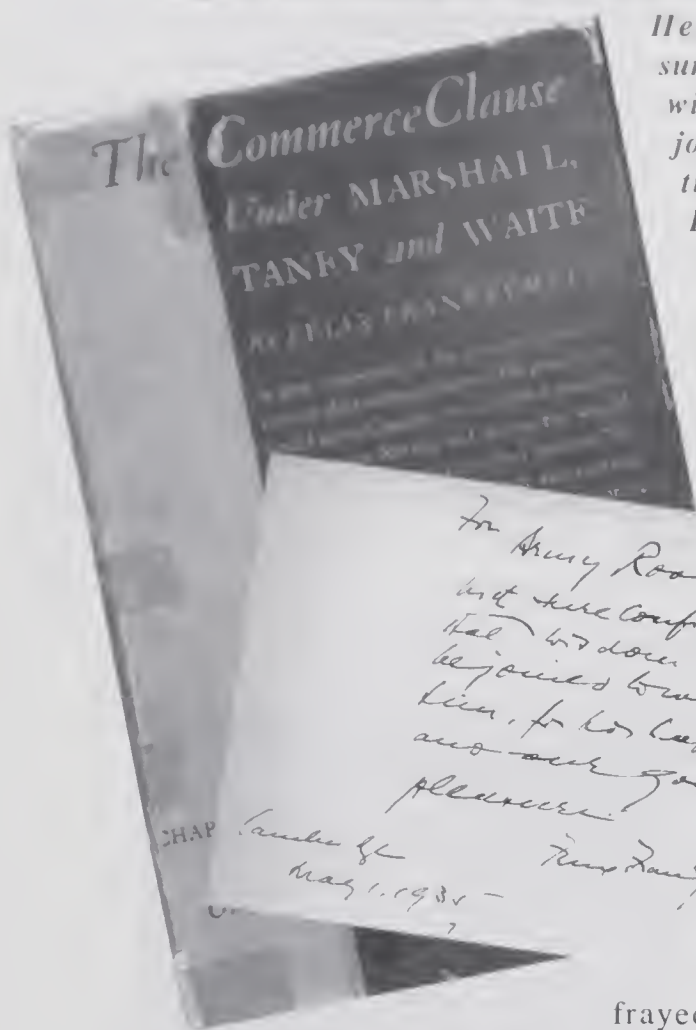
and occasionally outrage the haves. An exceptional matte-finish folio **Photograph Signed "For John W. Snyder with affectionate regards / Wm. O. Douglas,"** a striking 3/4 length seated pose in judicial robes, by Underwood and Underwood, Washington [bearing their blindstamp]. Overall size 11-7/8" x 9-3/4"; image area 8-15/16" x 7-1/16". Boldly signed on the wide bottom margin. American financial executive John W. Snyder served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Harry Truman. Very faint crease in center of image, light mounting remnants at two bottom corners [easily obscured with matting], with top blank margin slightly trimmed, otherwise in near fine condition. An ideal, large image for display. Douglas is most uncommon in signed quality-finish photographs.

411 SUPREME COURT: FELIX FRANKFURTER (\$250-Up)

Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court [1939-62]; helped found American Civil Liberties Union; advisor to President F.D. Roosevelt, he was the leading exponent of doctrine of

judicial self-restraint. His book *The Commerce Clause Under Marshall, Taney and Waite*. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1937. First edition. Boldly Signed and Dedicated on the first free endpaper "For Henry Rood / with

sure confidence that wisdom will be joined to wit in time..." / Felix Frankfurter / Cambridge / May 1, 1935 [sic, 1937]." A small number 7 has been added in another hand just

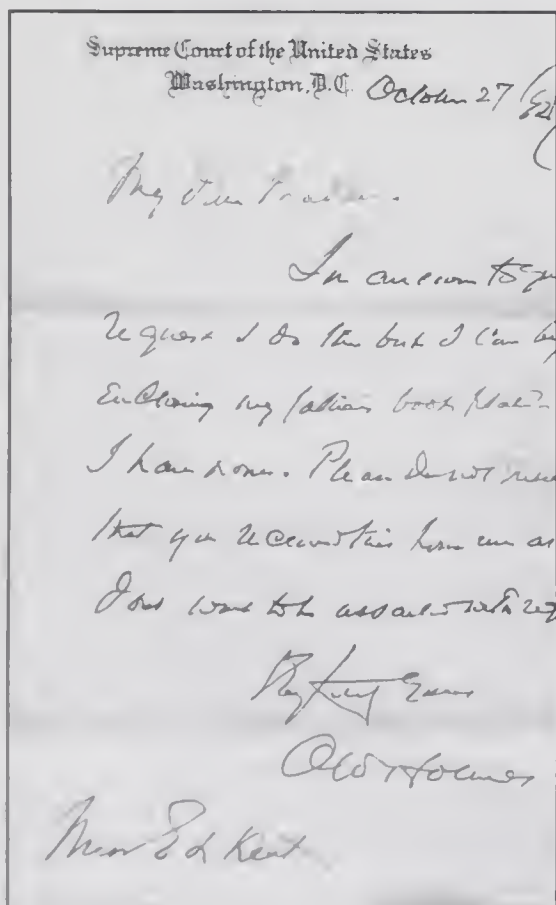


frayed dust jacket, bearing cellophane tape repairs. Covers bright and internally tight. Dedication page with damp-stain bordering the dedication, otherwise good.

412 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR. (\$650-Up)

Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; coeditor of the *American Law Review*; authored *The Common Law*, which revolutionized legal philosophy; appointed to the Supreme Court by Theodore Roosevelt; during his thirty

year tenure he became one of the towering figures in the court's history; during the Civil War, served at Antietam and Fredericksburg; son of the poet. Autograph Letter Signed "O.W. Holmes," 1 page, 8vo, on imprinted "Supreme Court of the United States" stationery, Washington D.C., October 27, 1927. Writing Mrs. Kent, Holmes replies to her request and insists upon confidentiality: "In answer to your request I do the best I can by enclosing my father's book plate - I have none. Please do not mention that you



received this from me as I do not want to be assailed with requests." Slight tape residue in blank margin below signature, otherwise very good.

413 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES [2] (\$250-Up)

Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Governor of New York; Secretary of State under Harding. Good content Typewritten Letter Signed "Charles E. Hughes" as President of the New York State Bar Association, 2 pages, 4to, on imprinted Bar Association stationery, New York City, July 3, 1917. Writing Edward S. Clinch, Hughes proposes a strategy which would enhance the administration of justice in the New York State Court of Appeals: "As you are aware, the two vacancies among the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals caused by the election of Judge Hiscock as Chief Judge and the resignation of Judge Seabury will have to be filled at the general election in November, and as you are also aware these vacancies are now filled temporarily by Judges McLaughlin and Cardozo, who resigned as Justices of the Supreme Court in order to accept appointment by the Governor. The action of Judges McLaughlin and Cardozo in resigning as



Will you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience whether you can serve on the committee and whether you will be able to attend the meeting on the 12th of July. If unable to attend, we shall be glad to have the benefit of your views and your co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

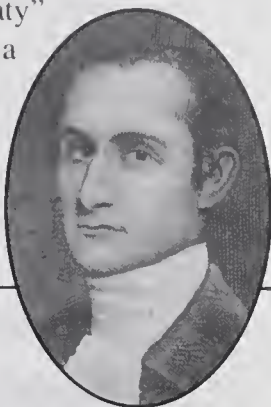
Charles E. Hughes
President.

Justices of the Supreme Court was taken in response to the urgent solicitation of members of the bar, who believed that the Court of Appeals would be greatly strengthened and the best administration of justice promoted if these two distinguished Justices could be made Associate Judges of the court...Under the circumstances, it is especially incumbent upon the profession to urge and undertake to bring about the nomination and election of Judges McLaughlin and Cardozo...upon a nonpartisan basis...There will have to be prepared and circulated nominating petitions for the office at primaries, which will be held on Wednesday, the 19th of September, and 3,000 signatures to such petition will have to be procured from enrolled voters in each party. If these judges are duly nominated at the official primaries, their qualifications and merits will then have to be urged upon the voters at the general election...I...invite you and other lawyers throughout the State to serve on the General Committee..." Uneven age-toning, otherwise in very good condition. With original envelope. In New York State, the Court of Appeals is superior to any other court and its most outstanding members often come into prominence. Benjamin Cardozo was later appointed Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and served during Hughes' Chief Justiceship, an appointment he never could have received had Hughes not promoted his candidacy at the time of this

letter. Despite a short term of less than eight years before his untimely death, Cardozo became one of the greatest Justices to serve on the court.

414 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: JOHN JAY (\$500-Up)

First Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; New York delegate to the Continental Congress; negotiated with Benjamin Franklin in the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and later "Jay's Treaty" with England, in which America agreed to pay its pre-war debts in return for the British leaving the Northwest. Fine, bold Signature "John Jay" as President [probably of the Continental Congress, a post



By Congress,

John Jay — PRESIDENT.

he held from December 10, 1778 to September 28, 1779], oblong 16mo, clipped from a partly-printed document, n.p., undated. In very good condition.

415 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: WILLIAM H. TAFT [2] (\$450-Up)

Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Taft

Thank you for letting me know of the happiness of Elizabeth and yourself in the coming of another - this time a man child - so that you have as many kinds as anyone. I congratulate her and you as does your Aunt Nellie from the bottoms of our hearts. I am sure the grandparents on both sides are as delighted as they should be. I hope that progress will be present so that the mother and baby may get into the country before the end of summer and avoid the heat. We are settled here. Helen and Fred are just moved into their new house. Mischlor [probably Taft's law clerk or secretary] has not yet come and it is not wise for me to write much with my own hand. I am hoping that this stimulating air will bring my heart back to normal beat but it has not done so yet.

Your loving uncle
Wm. H. Taft

Twenty-seventh President of the United States [1909-13]; Secretary of War; Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court. Scarce personal Autograph Letter Signed "Your loving uncle / Wm. H. Taft" while Chief Justice, 2 pages, 8vo, on

imprinted Supreme Court stationery, Washington, undated. With original stamped envelope, addressed in his hand to his nephew "Walbridge I. Taft Esq. / Counsellor at Law / 40 Wall Street / New York City / N.Y. U.S.A." The Chief Justice writes: "Thank you for letting me know of the happiness of Elizabeth and yourself in the coming of another - this time a man child - so that you have as many kinds



as anyone - I congratulate her and you as does your Aunt Nellie from the bottoms of our hearts. Give our love to Elizabeth. I am sure the grandparents on both sides are as delighted as they should be. I hope that progress will be present so that the mother and baby may get into the country before the end of summer and avoid the heat. We are settled here. Helen and Fred are just moved into their new house. Mischlor [probably Taft's law clerk or secretary] has not yet come and it is not wise for me to write much with my own hand. I am hoping that this stimulating air will bring my heart back to normal beat but it has not done so yet." Taft is rarely encountered in personal letters, especially displaying a touch of humor. In fine condition.

416 SUPREME COURT, U.S.: ROGER B. TANEY (\$200-Up)

Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; appointed Attorney General, and later, Secretary of the Treasury by President Jackson; his infamous Dred Scott case ruled that free blacks were not citizens and slaves were considered property. Incomplete Autograph Document, 1 page, oblong 8vo, n.p., undated [1807]. A legal abstract detailing the case of "Walter Jenkins & Robert Riddle



Mr. Ritchie
file the papers
your copies etc
R. B. Taney
Copy N. & T. to 3 1/2

vs. William C. Hobbs" in which the defendant, Hobbs, has failed to comply with the conditions of a loan granted to him on behalf of Jenkins & Riddle. On verso is Autograph Docket Signed "R.B. Taney," about filing the case. Age-toning at edges, and splitting at fold, otherwise in good condition.

417 THEATER: WILLIAM GILLETTE (\$225-Up)

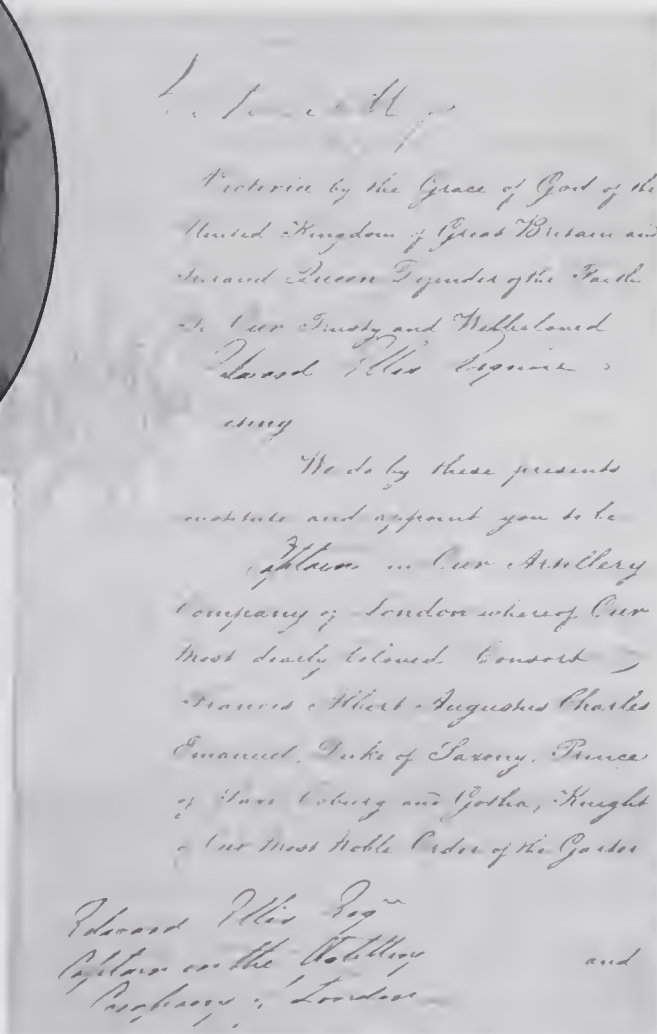
American actor and dramatist; one of the founding fathers of native American drama; in 1899, he adopted characters from Arthur Conan Doyle's book and wrote and starred in his own version of *Sherlock Holmes*: an instant success, this play and character firmly established Gillette both as an actor and a playwright; the show had an extremely long run and continued into revivals lasting until 1932. Choice Cabinet Photograph Signed



"Sincerely / William Gillette." A distinguished bust-length pose, perhaps as Holmes, by Pach Bros., New York. Slight age-toning and edge wear, otherwise quite good.

418 VICTORIA (\$550-Up)

Queen of England and Empress of India; affectionately dubbed the "grandmother of Europe." Choice

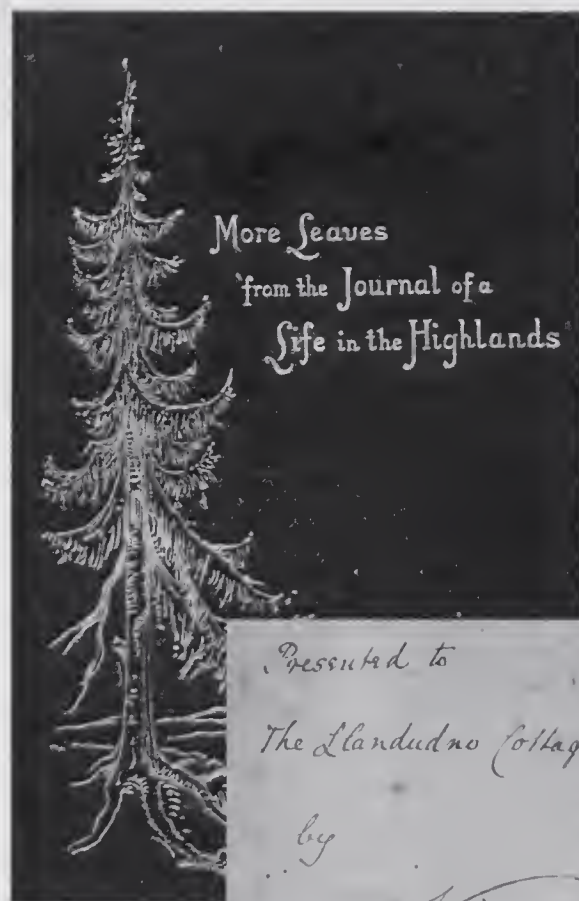


royal Manuscript Appointment Signed "Victoria R.I.," 2-3/4 pages, legal folio, Our Court at St. James's, February 11, 1850. The Queen officially names "...Edward Ellis

Esquire...to be captain in Our Artillery Company of London where our dearly beloved Consort Francis Albert August Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter and Field Marshal in Our Army, is Captain General and Colonel, but not to take rank in Our Army except during the time of the said corps being called out into actual Service, and then as the youngest of your rank..." Boldly signed by Victoria at the head of the first page. Contains a choice impression of Victoria's embossed red-wax and paper Royal Seal. Slight age-toning, with minor fold breaks, otherwise in very good condition. Ideal for display.

419 VICTORIA (\$450-Up)

Her rare Book, *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* Signed "Victoria R.I." 1884, fifth edition.



signed by the Queen. Slightly shaken and foxed, with dedication page evenly age-toned, otherwise very good.

London, Smith, Elder, & Co. Illustrated. Warmly inscribed by a secretary "Presented to the Llandudno Cottage Hospital by / November 1884," and then boldly

U.S. WAR CRIMES IN VIETNAM

420 VIETNAM: LAZARO CARDENAS (\$350-Up)

Mexican general and statesman; joined revolutionary forces in 1913; brigadier general [1924]; advanced through offices of provisional governor to governor, minister of the interior, minister of war and marine, and finally President of Mexico [1934-40]; administration marked by plans for redistribution of land, industrial and transportation development, renewal of struggle with Roman Catholic Church; commanded forces on the Pacific coast [1941]; minister of defense [1943-45]. Typewritten Letter Signed "Lazaro Cardenas," in Spanish, 4-1/2 pages, 4to, on his personal imprinted stationery, March 20, 1967. Though marked "Copy" Cardenas has signed at the conclusion and initialed each page "L[azaro]." Writing BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Cardenas expresses his support of the proposed "International War Crimes Tribunal" to try the United States for "war crimes" perpetrated against North Vietnam. In a concise deposition, the elder statesman explains the conflict by contending that *"...the invader [U.S.] is escalating the war while making proclamations of peace, smoke screens to deceive public opinion. The North*

bombs on schools, hospitals, markets, religious centers and other sites...annihilating the patriots...with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons which result in massive destruction of human life...according to the slogan 'burn everything, destroy everything'...in strategic villages they create real concentration camps for entire populations - this has produced general indignation...the invaders are increasing their bombardment of the North...use of deadly precision electronic bombing on a grand scale gravely endangering world peace..." Written barely two months after the North Vietnamese launched their devastating Tet Offensive against 36 provincial cities in the South and impressed the world with their tenacity and courage against the foreign U.S. military presence. As soon as July, 1968, in the face of protest both at home and abroad, the U.S. announced a new policy of "Vietnamization," in which the South Vietnamese themselves would do all the fighting. By May the next year, American army units began to leave, but air support units remained. Cardenas was but one of a growing number of international diplomats and statesmen who became polarized against U.S. military involvement in Vietnam after Tet. Bertrand Russell, the British mathematician, philosopher, writer and controversialist, though not holding any political office, had summoned the "International War Crimes Tribunal" to try the U.S. for its belligerent actions in the region, and for fighting war with no strategic or tactical goals. Unobtrusive staple holes at upper left corner of each page, otherwise in fine condition. An important document demonstrating the international community's concern for peace in Southeast Asia.

421 WASHINGTON, BOOKER T.

(\$350-Up)

Sr. Bertrand Russell.
11a Wood Street,
Londres EC2, Gran Bretaña.

Estimado y distinguido amigo:

Al llegar ayer a esta capital recibí su atenta carta y el cable de fechas dos y doce de marzo, respectivamente, agradeciendo su información sobre los importantes trabajos desarrollados por usted y sus inmediatos colaboradores para que el Jurado Internacional de Crímenes de Guerra se realice en el amplio marco que merece la presentación de las pruebas y evidencias de los actos altamente punibles cometidos por los invasores extranjeros en Vietnam.

El mundo entero ha presenciado la transformación de un conflicto civil en una guerra de agresión extranjera contra los patriotas de Vietnam del Sur, extendida alevosamente, en los últimos diez años a la República Democrática de Vietnam, hechos claramente violatorios de los acuerdos de Ginebra de 1954 y de los más elementales principios internacionales, con el agravante de que los Estados Unidos por los agresores norteamericanos y sus aliados rebasan todo sentido de humanidad al usar armas genocidas de efect-

Vietnamese, victims of aggression, are merely defending their land and trying to help their brothers in the south regain their independence. Both territories, provisionally divided, belong to one single country and its fraternal peoples are obliged to help and defend each other mutually against foreign invasion..." In an authoritative tone, he continues: *"to arrive at the conference table the only acceptable premises are the cessation of bombing and aggression against North Vietnam, the withdrawal of foreign military forces in the South, and the scrupulous application of non-invention policies in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese so that they will eventually unite in freedom...a just peace would put an end to the death and torture of the Vietnamese and the useless sacrifice of young North Americans, Koreans, and Filipinos...it is suitable to give permanent life to the Tribunal which you preside over with dignity, in order to be able to try morally those war crimes that might be committed in the future..."* Cardenas blasts the U.S. for *"...continuous...dropping of high-power destructive*



THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOR THE TRAINING OF
COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

May 8, 1911.

Mr. Charles J. Livingood,
Edgecliffe, Walnut Hills,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Your kind letter of May 6th has been received.

I am sending you by this mail a dozen post cards, showing the Emory buildings. I had thought that Mrs. Emory had already seen pictures of these buildings. I was under the impression that I had sent her pictures.

The post cards of the kind that you refer to have recently been made, and these were not sold until within the last few days. It happens that Mr. Baskin is on the grounds and I am able to get them without delay and am glad to send them.

Please let Mrs. Emory know that the buildings are a constant source of satisfaction and are always useful.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

M.H.E.

African-American educator and author; born a slave in a one room cabin with a dirt floor; after emancipation, attended school in Malden, W. Va.; graduate of Hampton

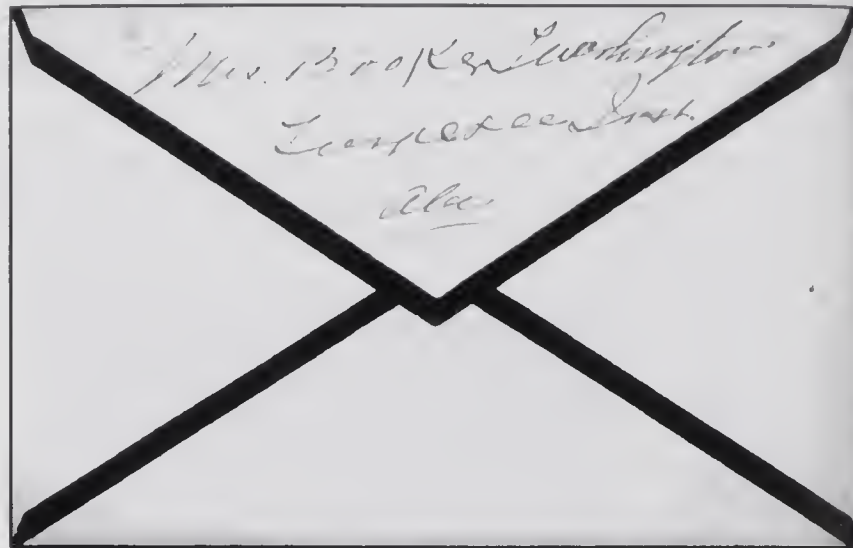
Institute; recommended to establish a sister school in Tuskegee, Alabama; began in an old church and shanty, with thirty students and one teacher; fourteen years later, the school enrolled 959 students with sixty-six instructors, including George Washington Carver; its success resulted mainly from Washington's tenacity, bringing the nature of the work and its merits before wealthy and prominent people; believed the greatest gift possible to his race is the education of the youth. Interesting **Typewritten Letter Signed "Booker T. Washington,"** 3/4 page, 4to, on imprinted "The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" stationery, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, May 8, 1911. Writing to a "Mr. Charles J. Livingood," in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Principal quickly relates "...I am sending you by this mail a dozen post cards, showing the Emery Buildings. I had thought that Mrs. Emery had already seen pictures of these buildings. I was under the impression that I had sent her pictures. The post cards of the kind that you refer to have recently been made, that is these were not sold until within the last few days. It happens that Mr. Bedou is on the grounds and I am able to get them without delay and am glad to send them. Please let Mrs. Emery know that the buildings are a constant source of satisfaction and are always useful." Undoubtedly Mrs. Emery had donated funds which were used for the erection of the "Emery buildings." Through Washington's tireless efforts, he raised over seventy five thousand dollars annually to carry on the school's work, constantly upgrading the campus and making it a model for other schools in the South. Overall evenly age-toned, with usual mailing creases, otherwise very good.

"MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON / TUSKEGEE INST. / ALA."

- 422 WASHINGTON, MARGARET I. [2] (\$775-Up)
American educator; wife and supporter of Booker T. Washington; also born a slave, as was her husband; graduated from Fisk University; joined the staff, and eventually

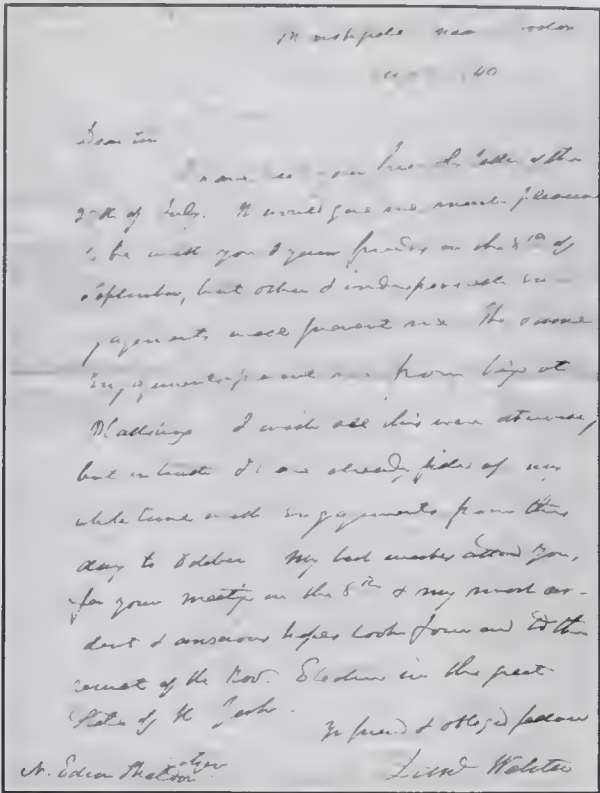
The question of a principal
will be settled Monday!
I am staying close to the Cross
I want it settled right. We
have a fine spirit here, you
know us.
I do wish I could see you Mrs.
Kaine - just to feel the
touch of your hand. I am
broken all up. I did not know I
could feel so bitter & rebellious
I can feel so bitter &
rebellious. I must not.
Write you again soon.
Your Sincerely,
Margaret I. Washington

worked her way up to become Dean of Women at Tuskegee; active in civil rights and the betterment of her race; founder and supporter of various Black women's clubs. Rare **Autograph Letter Signed "Margaret I. Washington,"** 4 pages, 8vo, on black bordered mourning stationery, no place, [Tuskegee Institute, Alabama], December 18, [1915]. Writing to a dear and trusted friend, "Mrs. Alice J. Kaine," in Milwaukee Wisconsin, just after her husband's death, Mrs. Washington, barely able to con-



tain her thoughts about Booker's passing, even now, over a month since the tragic incident, she finds sadness is shaping her thoughts and emotion controlling her pen. But with unknown strength, she finally relates "I see your letter on my desk. I can not open it now, for you are too near & too dear to us both for me to trust myself to read. I know how you have felt for me. It all was & is still so terrible. Mr. Washington has been ill for a long, long while but he was always so strong that I never felt that he would pass away so soon. We have fought this thing for nearly five years, these terrible head aches. These awful stomach attacks but he staid upon his feet, never would give up. It was always let me do one more thing even unto the end. He had absolute control of himself until the last. There was no struggle, no fighting. It was simply the great weary sleep of a tired child. I was glad of this, I dreaded what I had always seen, 'I am not going to give up.' I can not tell you what it all means but for the people here, especially the Students, I must go right on & never stop. The question of a principal will be settled Monday. I am staying close to the Cross, I want it settled right. We have a fine spirit here, you know us. I do wish I could see you Mrs. Kaine, just to feel the touch of your hands. I am broken all up. I did not know I could feel so bitter & rebellious [sic] but I must not. I write you again soon." In generally good condition, save some ink-blotting, believed to be caused by Mrs. W's emotions. Also included is the original black-bordered, holograph transmittal envelope, with an additional **Signature** in the return address: "Mrs. Booker T. Washington / Tuskegee Inst. / Ala." A rare letter, the first we have seen come to auction.

(\$350-Up)



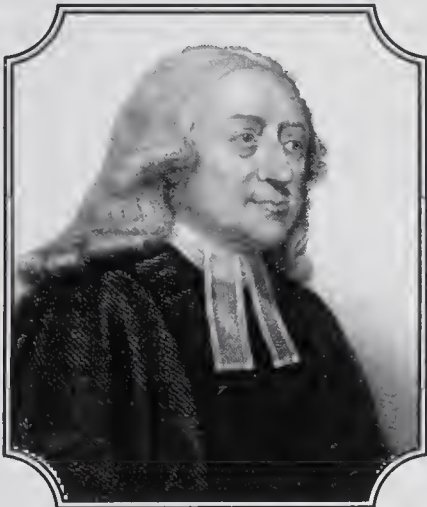
American lawyer and statesman; one of the greatest orators of his time, especially notable in his constitutional speeches in reply to Hayne and in opposition to Calhoun; opposed President Jackson in U.S. Bank issue; Secretary of State under W.H. Harrison and John Tyler, negotiating Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain; again Secretary of State under Fillmore, dying in office. Fine Autograph Letter Signed "Danl. Webster" while U.S. Senator, 1 page, 4to, from his home in "Marshfield (near Boston)," August 1, 1840. To Edwin Sheldon. Regarding a proposed invitation, Webster writes: "...It would give me much pleasure to be with you & your friends, on the 8th of September, but other & indispensable engagements will prevent me. The same engagements prevent me from being at Plattsburg. I wish all this were otherwise; but in truth I have already filled up my whole time with engagements, from this day to October. My best wishes attend you, for your meeting on the 8th & my most ardent & anxious hopes look forward to the result of the Nov. Election in the great State of N. York." In fine condition. Webster did not run for re-election to the U.S. Senate until 1845. Offered the position of Secretary of State in William Henry Harrison's Cabinet, he took office the day after Harrison's inauguration, March 5, 1841.



“...THE PARISH MUST BE CARRIED FOR THE METHODIST PREACHER NOW OR NEVER...”

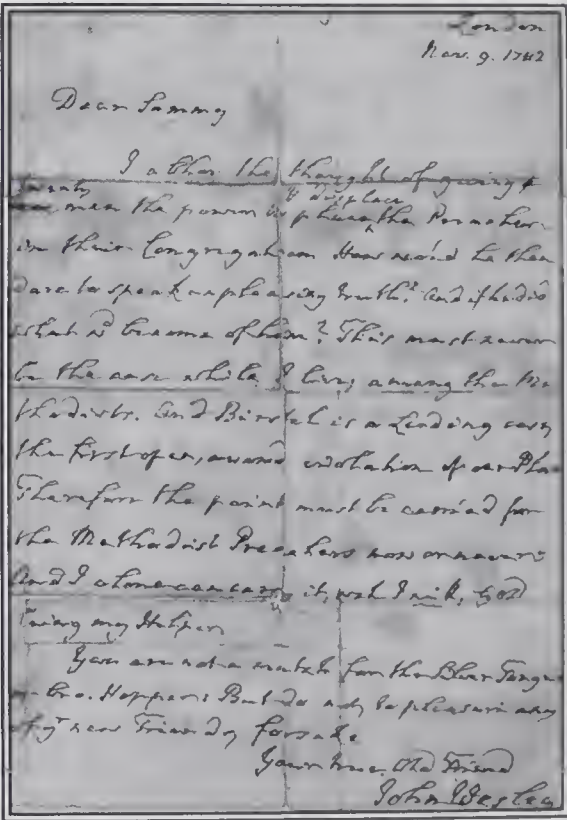
424 WESLEY, JOHN [2]

(\$2500-Up)



English evangelist and founder of Methodism; graduate scholar at Christ Church, Oxford; he returned to Oxford in 1729 [from which year Methodism is sometimes dated], and became the leader of the new society founded by his brother Charles Wesley and a group of students at Oxford, known as Methodism, the search for personal purification through prayer, fastings, alms and labors among the poor; in 1735, he traveled to the American Colony of Georgia with James Oglethorpe, as a missionary to the Indians; accepted charge of the mission in Savannah and began ministering to the natives; at once successful, he became overly rigorous with discipline, that both settlers and Indians alike became incensed, and after becoming the subject of aggression, he

returned to England in 1738; upon his return, he founded the first Methodist society in London, but due to the established religions banning him from their church buildings, began open-air preaching; in 1739 he purchased a disused gun-foundry at Bristol and converted it for use as the first Methodist chapel in the world; in 1740, preached his "free grace" sermon, after discovering near 1800 differences with Whitefield on doctrinal questions, thus the great division of Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists began; hired lay-preachers in 1741, including his brother Charles, to take charge of the different societies during his travels, assigning them circuits, and establishing the Methodist itineracy; called the first annual conference on June 25, 1744; eventually, in 1760, some of his followers sailed for America from Ireland, thus becoming pioneers of Methodism in the new world. Scarce Autograph Letter Signed "Your true Old Friend / John Wesley," 1 page, small 4to, London, November 9, 1742. Writing to "Dear Tommy" [probably Thomas Tattershall believed to be a younger brother], while in the middle of the controversy that caused the great split, Wesley, still perplexed about the foundations of the society, hastily pens "I abhor the thought of giving twenty men the power to place & displace the preacher in their Congregation. How won'd he then dare to speak displeasing truth? And if he did what w[oul]d become of him? This must never be the case while I live among the Methodists. And Bristol is a leading case the first of an onward evolution of our plan. Therefore the parish must be carried for the Methodist Preacher now or never. And I alone can carry it but I with God being my Helper. Your are not a [replacement?] for the Silver Tongue of Bro. Hopper: But do not for pleasure in any of y[ou]r or our Friends, forsake." Undoubtedly carried by Thomas as inspiration, as the letter has been folded and refolded, and was once separated. In an attempt to keep the message whole the letter has been [in the 19th century] mounted to stiffened paper. Evenly age-toned and stained. Remnant of a rusty paperclip in the top blank margin, otherwise in fair condition. Included is an engraved portrait of Wesley in his cleric robes, somewhat stained and age-toned. A rare letter of the founder of the world encompassing religion known as Methodism.



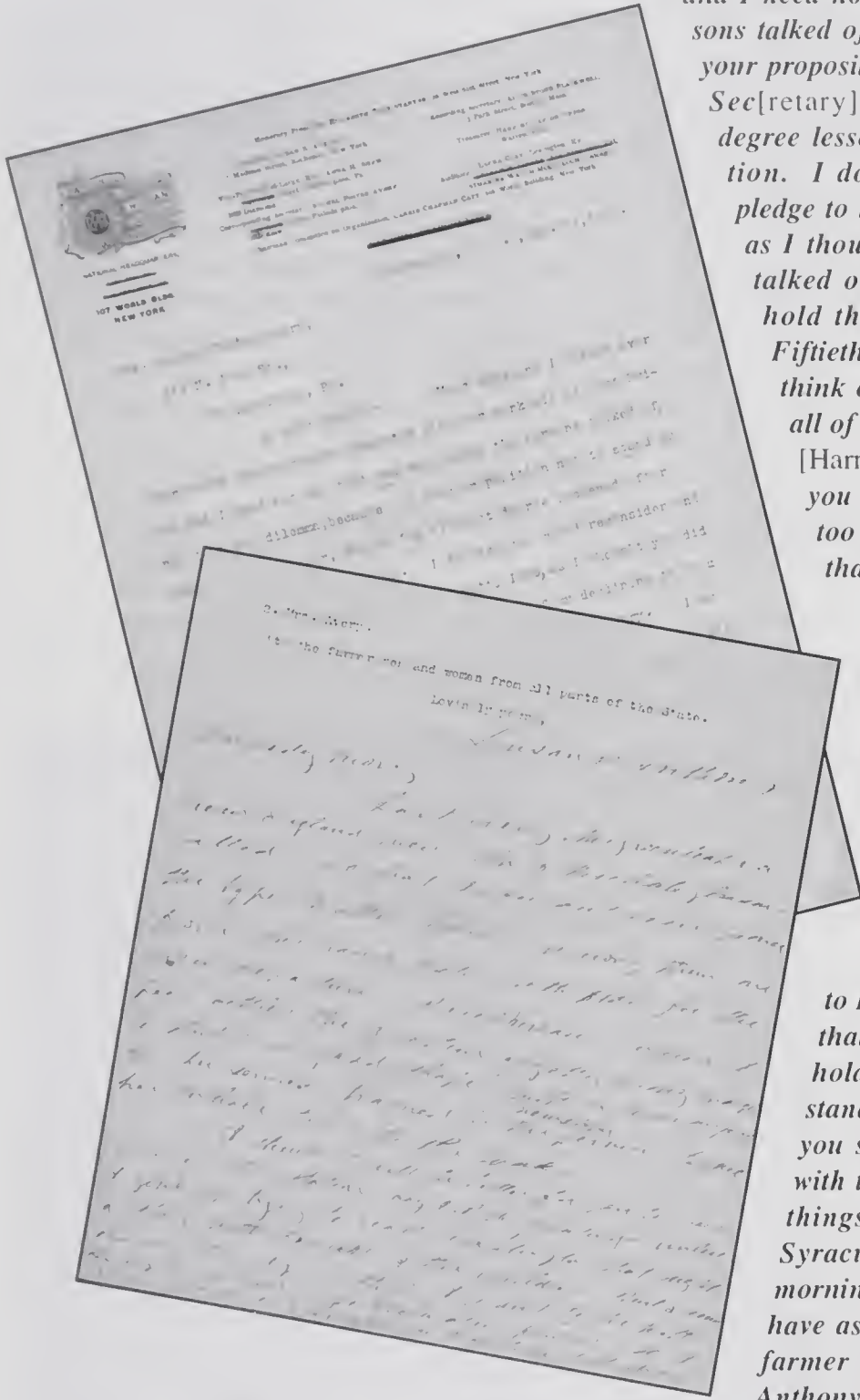
DEFECTION OF HER SUCCESSOR

425 WOMEN: SUSAN B. ANTHONY

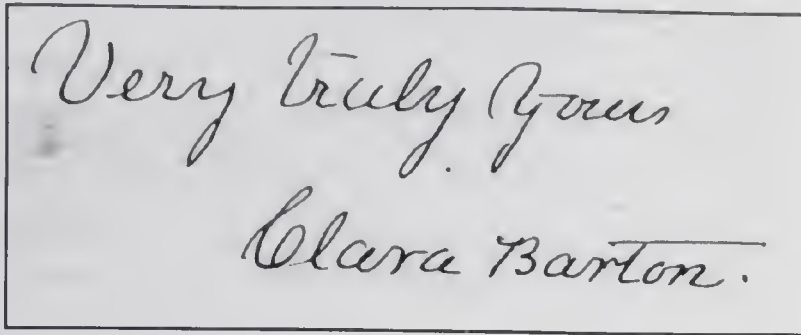
(\$1200-Up)

Pioneer women rights advocate; suffragist; early abolitionist. Important Typewritten Letter Signed "Susan B. Anthony," with a long autograph addition, 3 pages, 4to on imprinted "National American Woman Suffrage Association" stationery, Rochester, New York, January 31, 1898. Writing to Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association and Susan's most trusted confidante and for years her companion, about her apparent defection from the ranks of the "Revolutionary Army." Susan unemotionally relates "Miss [Anna H.] Shaw and I talked over everything and everybody connected with our work all of last Friday

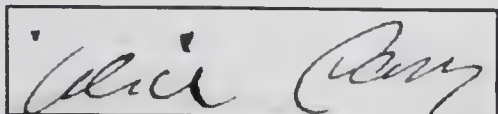
and I need not say that you were among the persons talked of, nor that our dilemma, because of your proposition not to stand as Cor[responding] Sec[retary] any longer, was in the slightest degree lessened after all of the days consultation. I do wish you would reconsider and pledge to me that you will hold on until 1900, as I thought you did do at Adams when we talked over the wisdom of my declining to hold the office of President beyond this Fiftieth Anniversary. I am sure I could not think of holding the office of President, with all of my immediate official board raw recruits. I think you four, Avery, Shaw, [Harriet Taylor] Upton and [Carrie Chapman] Catt ought to stand by me until you elect a new, young and enterprising woman for President! It does seem too cruel when you especially have urged me to hold on to the Presidency, that you should be the first one to knock yourself out from the position of propping me up. I hope you will reconsider the whole matter before you make any public announcement, and on my pledge, that every extra dollar of expense you have to incur on account of holding the office of Cor. Sec. shall be refunded to you, you will say to me that you will continue in your position until after my eightieth birthday and then if you must - we will both go out together. Now you need not stop to answer this but think it over and try and put yourself in my place and realize just how you would feel at four score if your best and longest trusted helper should, without a word of warning, leave you. It is now fully settled that I shall reach my cousin Laphams at 6 o'clock Thursday night, Feb. 3, spend Friday with Mrs. [Elizabeth Cady] Stanton, go over to Philadelphia, and thence straight on to Washington, unless you really feel that my stopping to see you will help you to decide to stand by me and help to hold the fort for, at least the two years longer that we talked that I would stand there. I am not inviting anybody to speak and those people whose names you send, all belong as late as the '70's and I shall simply send an envelope with the Call and a very few words enclosed because my time is very short and things pressing to be done very many. I speak before the State Grange at Syracuse, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at four o'clock, leaving home that morning at 9-05. My stopping place at Syracuse will be at the Empire Hotel. I have asked Miss Mills to meet me there so that she can get acquainted with the farmer men and women from all parts of the State. Loving yours, Susan B. Anthony. The following day, Ms. Anthony, with some news, picks up her pen and



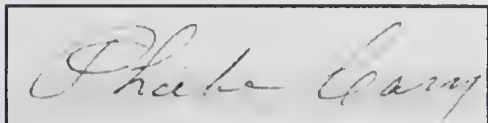
adds "Tues. morning - Last evening Mrs. Greenleaf &...Mr. & Miss Kate Gleason called - so that I couldn't even go over the type-written letters - Among them - one from Mrs. Frank Leslie - with \$100 - for the new departure - Press Bureau - which I feel settles the question of getting money enough to start it in good shape - with a woman paid for her services - trained in the newspaper service - to give her whole time to the work. I think it will be better for you to meet me at the station - say 2, P.M. of Saturday - unless I give up trying to reach Washington that night - & stay with Louise & the children - Burt & Ann over Sunday - Still I want to be with Lucy E. in time to get [the] Declaration printed - So I must push on & get settled for work by Monday A.M." Originally Susan had decided in her mind that Rachel would take over the presidency of the Association when she [Susan] reached her eightieth birthday, at which time she would quietly retire in favor of her energetic, young, rather attractive, and favorite "niece." She felt strongly that the movement needed new blood to carry on the crusade for the vote. Ultimately Rachel did retire. In 1900, when Susan reached that dreaded anniversary, she retired and handed the baton to Carrie Chapman Catt. Unlike Susan, Catt was flashy, well organized and just what Anthony thought the movement needed, in fact, she was exactly what the movement needed. Fourteen years after Anthony's death, the victory to which Susan dedicated her life was finally achieved: the vote for women! Foster, no longer connected with the struggle, celebrated in quiet, now an adoptive mother and wife. The typewritten portion of the letter is annotated, punctuated and underlined by Susan. In choice condition. A rare letter showing the inner turmoil of the so-called "radical" movement.



women of letters. **CLARA BARTON:** fine clipped **Signature** ca. 2" x 4-3/16"; **ALICE CARY:** two literary



Autograph Letters Signed, 2 pages and 1 page, New York City, August 30 and September 20, no years. Both letters to an editor. The first, concerns verses she wishes returned to her for final revisions prior to publication. The second regards poems she has sent, with inquires about a story she would like returned. Spindle hole at head of second letter, otherwise both in very good condition; her sister



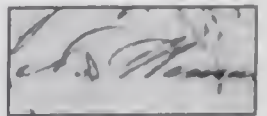
PHOEBE CARY: revealing **Autograph Letter Signed**, 1 page, 8vo, N.Y.C., October 18, 1869. To an

editor, she remarks upon a poem and recommends it as a Christmas card. Four affixed paper tabs at corners from previous mounting, else very good; **MARIE CORELLI:** interesting **Autograph Letter Signed**, 2 pages, 8vo, Stratford-on-Avon, October 30, 1907. She writes an acquaintance, from whom she has not heard in some time, asking probing questions. Very good; **MARY SOMERVILLE:** receptive **Autograph Letter Signed**, 1 page, small 8vo, no place, undated. Accepts an invitation to dine with a friend. Small gouges at left top and bottom corners, otherwise good; **JEAN INGELow:** fine **Autograph Letter Signed**, 1-1/2 pages, 8vo, Kensington, May 30, no year. She refuses permission for her work to appear in the periodical *The Lark*; **CELIA THAXTER:** choice **Autograph Note Signed**, 3/4 page, small 8vo, Winthrop House, December 6, 1881. A thank you note to the renowned publishing house L. Prang

& Co., for a delivery of Christmas cards; **ELLA WHEELER WILCOX:** interesting **Autograph Letter Signed**, 2 pages, 8vo, New York City, March, 1894. Remarking on a book concerning gems, she writes an enthusiastic letter. Age-toning and fading, otherwise good;



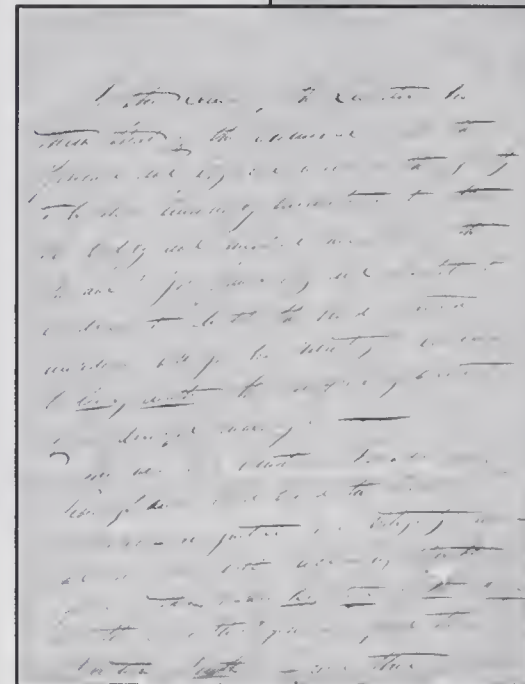
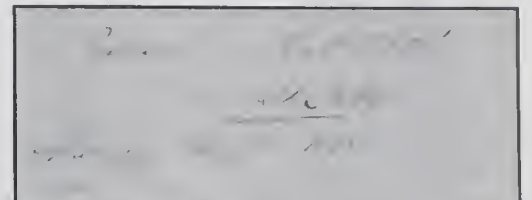
FELICIA HEMANS: good **Autograph Letter Signed "F.D. Hemans,"** 1-1/2 pages, 4to, [England], April 12, 1824. A thank you



letter for the spoken-word performance of one of her works. Crudely inlaid. Age-staining, toning and fading, otherwise good; **JANE ADDAMS:** warm photogravure **Portrait Signed**, seated waist-length pose at her desk. Her holograph signature appears in wide blank bottom margin above a printed signature. Small ink stain in left margin, not affecting image, else very good; **AMELIA E. BARR:** attractive half-tone **Signed Photograph**, full-length standing pose. On verso is an **Autograph Quotation Signed**. Age-toning, otherwise in very good condition; accompanied by an additional unidentified **Autograph Letter Signed**. In all, a very uncommon assemblage of women literary figures.

427 **WOMEN: DOROTHEA LYNN DIX** (\$350-Up)

American philanthropist and reformer; through the assistance of Charles Sumner and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, secured reforms in treatment of the insane in prisons, almshouses, and houses of correction in Massachusetts, and later in other states; during the Civil War, appointed on June 10, 1861 by the Surgeon General,



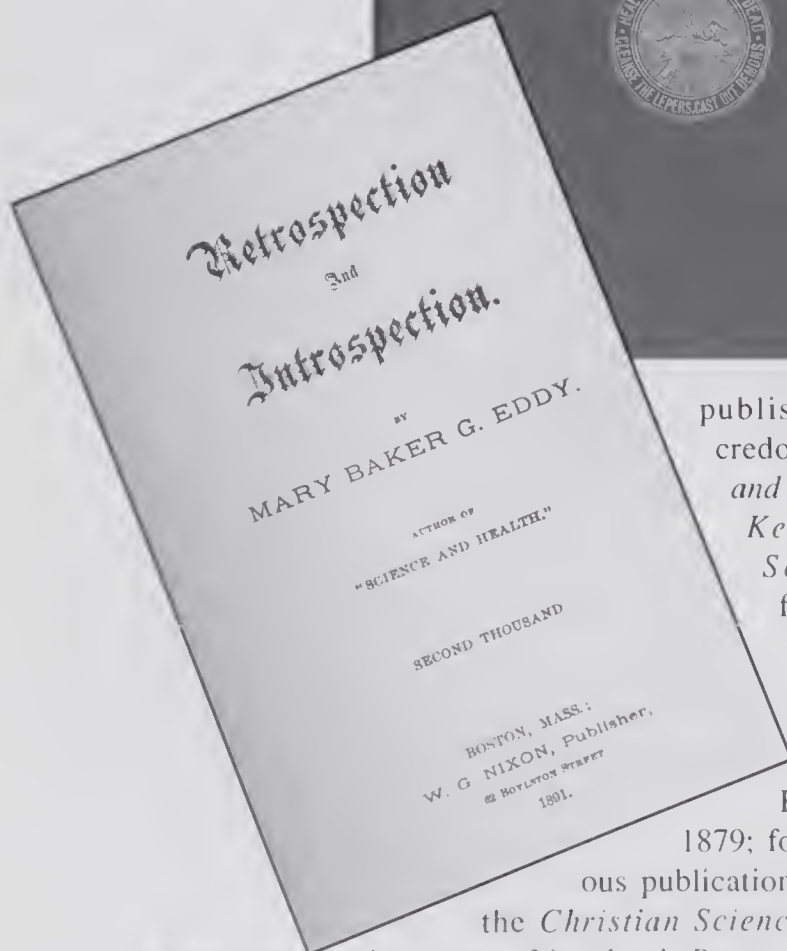
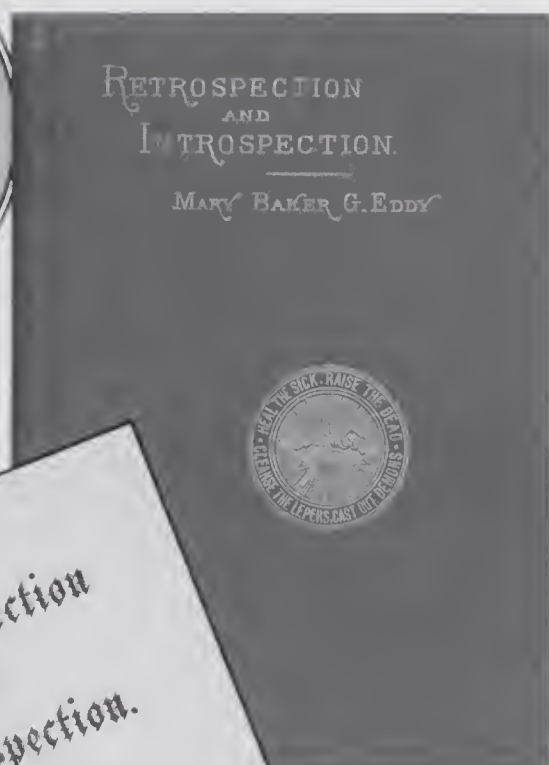
on the recommendation of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, to

serve as Superintendent of Women Nurses, responsible for the selection and assignment of the women, especially to military hospitals, but not their "control and direction"; while teacher of the children of Dr. Wm. E. Channing, wrote a number of books for children. Scarce **Autograph Statement Signed "D.L. Dix,"** 1-1/3 pages, Harrisburg, [Pa.], February 3, 1845. In the mid 1830's, Dix was plagued with overwork, and the almost complete breakdown of her health. Suffering from hemorrhages from the lungs, which completely incapacitated her, Dix sailed for Europe to regain her health. By 1837, a refreshed and renewed crusader returned to America and began anew the

labors for the paupers, lunatics and prisoners. She visited every state east of the Rocky Mountains, working with the legislatures to provide for the relief of the wretched inmates of asylums. In Pennsylvania she was especially successful in securing legislative actions to establish state lunatic asylums. While on her campaign, Dix issued this vital statement proclaiming "*Is the claim of the Lunatic less than that of the criminal? Are the spiritual and physical wants of the guilty to be more humanely ministered to, than the bodily and mental necessities of the Insane? You pause long, and hesitate to condemn to death the blood-stained murderer; will you less relentlessly condemn to living death, the unoffending victims of a dreadful malady? The wise and illustrious founder of Pennsylvania laid broad the basis of her government in justice and integrity; here - while her sons with recovering strength, are replacing the shaken Keystone of the Arch, may they, as in the beginning, find their Salvation, Truth; and their Palladium, Righteousness!*" Overall age-toned. Minor marginal chipping, with a single small erosion hole, affecting no text, otherwise very good. A virtual pioneer in asylum reform. Most uncommon!

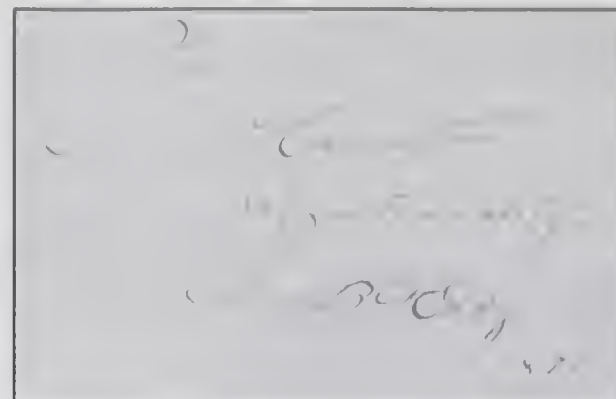
428 WOMEN: MARY BAKER EDDY (\$2500-Up)

American founder of the Christian Science Church; espoused the belief that the Bible provided spiritual and metaphysical healing called Christian Science;



Rare presentation copy of her book *Retrospection and Introspection*, Boston, W.G. Nixon, 1891. First edition

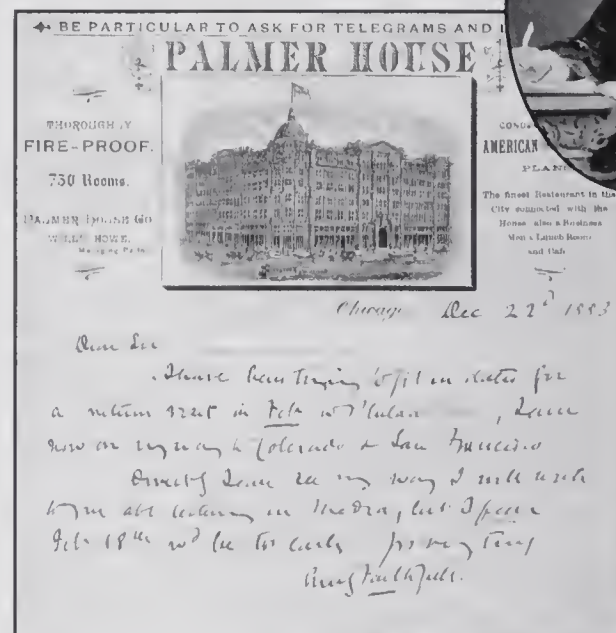
published her credo in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*; founded the Church of Christ, Science, a t Boston in 1879; founded various publications including the *Christian Science Monitor*.



(second thousand), boldly Signed and dedicated on the second free front endpaper, "*To Mrs. S. Hamilton / Affectionately / Mary B.G. Eddy / 1891.*" Bound in the original, light grey cloth, with the title, author's name, and Christian Science seal stamped in gilt on the front cover. A follow-up to her *Science and Health*, this volume is Eddy's personal description of her discovery, the practice, and ultimately years of teaching the science of Christian healing. In near fine condition. Extremely scarce!

429 WOMEN: EMILY FAITHFULL (\$200-Up)

English philanthropist, businesswoman, publisher, suffragette, and lecturer; founded a London printing house with woman compositors; appointed printer-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria; in 1863 she established the *Victoria Magazine*, advocating women's claims of remunerative employ-



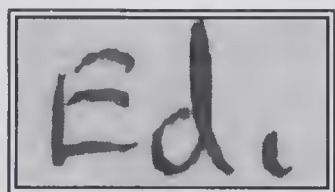
ment; in the early 1870's the only full time lecturer on woman's suffrage in England; member of the British Association at Liverpool and the Social Science Congress; invited to America by Elizabeth Cady Stanton to lecture at the third Annual National Woman's Suffrage Convention of 1871, but her schedule would not permit leaving London at a crucial time. Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed "*Emily Faithfull*," 1 page, 8vo, on illustrated "Palmer House" lettersheet, Chicago, December 22, 1883. Writing to an unnamed gentleman, Faithfull hastily pens "*I have been trying to fit in dates for a return visit in Feb. to Philadelphia, I am now on my way to Colorado & San Francisco. [When] I can see my way I will write to you ab[ou]t lecturing in Media, but I fear Feb. 18th w[oul]d be too early.*" Curiously, earlier this year, the lieutenant general of the American woman's revolution, Susan B. Anthony, had been visiting London and Paris, and extend-

ed her stay there for nine months. Anthony only sailed home one month earlier than this letter, November, 1883. Undoubtedly an arms-across-the-sea exchange. In very good condition.

430 **WOMEN: FERBER, HARRIMAN, KELLER and NIXON** (\$350-Up)

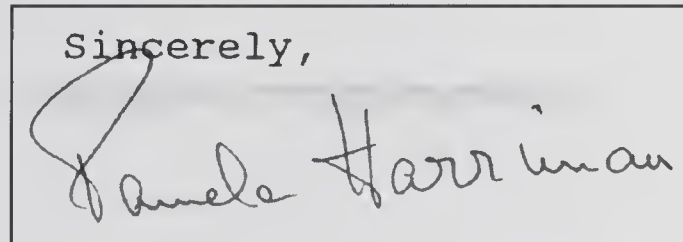
[4]

A uncommon collection of items signed by celebrated women and spanning the twentieth century. Including **EDNA FERBER**. American author; best known works



include *Showboat*, *Giant* and *So Big*. **Typewritten Letter Signed "Ed.,"** 1 very full page 4to, n.p., undated. Writing "*Orr*," Ferber remarks upon the film version of her novel *So*

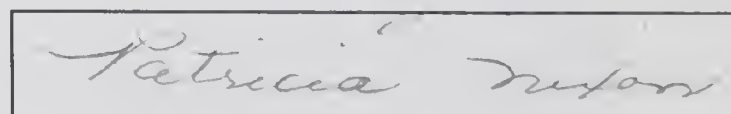
Big: "... I saw the movie of *SO BIG* up at the First National offices today and it's simply rotten. There are one or two good scenes, but the rest is in my opinion, utterly awful. I'm so disappointed..." Good content with remarks about pending New Year's Eve parties within New York's literary circles mentioning Beatrice Lillie, Marc Connelly, Alice Duer Miller, Henry Miller, Arthur Train, Marshall Field, Heywood Broun, and Rube Goldberg. Age-toning and minor splitting at fold, otherwise good. The 1925 silent version of *So Big* with Colleen Moore was actually critically acclaimed, and it was filmed again twice, in 1932 with Barbara Stanwyck and 1953 with Jane Wyman. With **PAMELA HARRIMAN**. Ambassador to France. A fine **Typewritten Letter Signed "Pamela Harriman"** while Ambassador, 3/4 page, 4to, on imprinted "Embassy of the United States of America /



Paris / The Ambassador" stationery, August 4, 1993. Writing John H. Bullard at South Ogden, Utah, the newly-appointed Ambassador thanks an admirer and remarks: "*I am honored that President Clinton has appointed me as America's Ambassador to France...I first met the President in the late 'seventies when he was a young governor of Arkansas and, subsequent to his electoral defeat in November 1980, I asked him early in 1981 to become a member of the Board of Directors of the political committee that I founded and chaired, Democrats of the 80's. Therefore, I had the privilege of observing Bill Clinton's grasp of the issues and his leadership abilities throughout the 'eighties...It became apparent that he had the goal of being elected President and the capacity to lead our nation...*" **HELEN KELLER**. American author and lecturer; at the age of 19 months, she was afflicted with an illness that left her blind, deaf, and mute; she was examined by Alexander Graham Bell at the age of six, as a result he sent her to a twenty year old teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, who remained with Helen from March 2, 1887, until her death in 1936; she wrote of her life in several



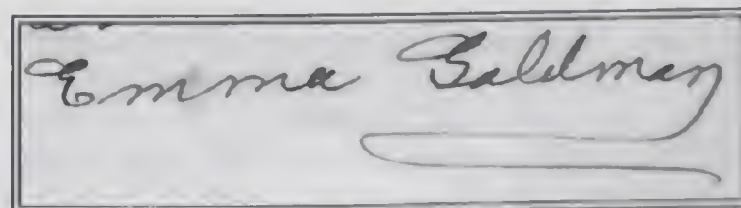
books, including *The Story of My Life*, 1902, *The World I Live In*, 1908, *Helen Keller's Journal*, 1938, etc.; Helen Keller is universally acknowledged as one of the great women of the world. Wonderful 4to **Photograph Signed "Helen Keller"** in pencil, and inscribed "*To Victor H. Clark / with every kind wish.*" An endearing bust-length portrait of Keller smiling sincerely while she gazes knowingly through sightless eyes. Though signed entirely on the dark background of her blouse, the inscription is legible. Minor crack at center bottom, otherwise very good. **PATRICIA NIXON**. First Lady; admired for her staunch



support of her husband throughout his often tumultuous career. **Autograph Letter Signed "Patricia Nixon,"** 1 page, 8vo, on her personal imprinted stationery, n.p., August 22, 1954. Writing "*Mr. Lizner*," the future First Lady pens: "*Just a note to thank you for your letter of August 10 enclosing the attractive photostamps which you designed...*" At the time of this note, Patricia's husband was midway through his first term as Vice President, and his political trajectory was set for the White House. In fine condition. A powerful assemblage of American women who have left deep impressions within the national psyche through strength of character, courage, and intelligence.

431 **WOMEN: EMMA GOLDMAN** (\$350-Up)

Lithuanian-born American anarchist, coming to America at age 16; immediately associating herself with anarchist and Socialist groups; identified with Alexander Berkman, anarchist aggressor who stabbed Henry Clay Frick; arrested in New York for agitation, sentenced for 1 year imprisonment on Blackwells Island; delegate to the first and second anarchist congresses; founded and edited *Mother Earth*; jailed again for anti-conscription agitation; deported to Russia in 1919. Uncommon **Autograph Letter Signed "Emma Goldman,"** 1-1/3 pages, 8vo, no place, May 9th, no year.



Writing to "My dear George," Goldman amorously pens "When you were in New York some time ago, you were good enough to call on me and to leave your address as a proof that you still remember an old friend. I am going to Boston Saturday and will lecture in Paines Memorial Hall on Sunday; of course I would like to see you, not so much so at the Hall, as privately. Do you care and save you time to see me Monday? If so come to the Hall Sunday, or send me a note, and I will stay over until Monday, if not I shall leave Sunday night." Overall evenly age-toned, otherwise quite good. A leading turn-of-the-century female anarchist, with a soft side.



Independent and the *Hearst* and *Home*, signing her work with the initials "H.H."; gained wide-spread critical acclaim; she travelled in New Mexico and California to gather facts for her book on behalf of the Indians: *A Century of Dishonor*; appointed by the government as a special commissioner to investigate mission Indians in California; her interest in

432 **WOMEN: CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON** (\$750-Up)

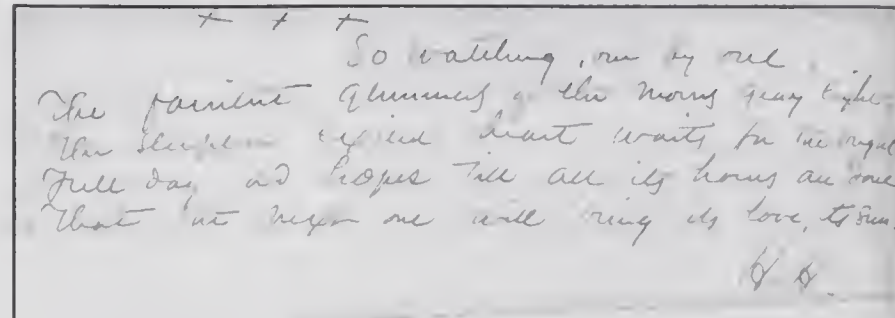
First Lady; daughter of Professor John Witherspoon Scott; first wife of President Benjamin Harrison; advocated the extension of the family living quarters of the White House; named the first president of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; died in the White House, on October 25, 1892. Charming albumen **Photograph Signed** "Carrie. Scott Harrison." A radiant bust-length profile pose, image area 5-3/4" x 4-1/16", overall 7-3/4" x 6",



photographer anonymous. Boldly signed on the mount below the photographic surface. In generally superb condition, save one corner of mount slightly chipped. A rare photograph, one the First Lady especially liked, and undoubtedly given to one of her intimates, being signed with her unofficial pet name.

433 **WOMEN: HELEN HUNT FISKE JACKSON** (\$225-Up)

American author and poet; daughter of Professor Fiske of Amherst College; married Captain Edward B. Hunt of the U.S. Navy, living with him on various posts until his death in 1863; soon thereafter her children died, leaving her alone and desolate; in 1865 she turned to literature to sustain herself, contributing poems to the *New York Nation*,



the Indians was profound, and she instituted important reforms in the treatment of the Native Americans by the Government; her Indian novel *Ramona*, published in 1881 was probably her most powerful work, written virtually under inspiration, and at her own expense, and was sent to each member of Congress; taken to a malaria-ridden place in California to recuperate from a fractured leg, and while suffering there, a cancerous infection developed; complications of the cancer combined with the fracture, resulted in her death. Scarce **Autograph Stanza Signed "H.H."** 1 page, oblong narrow 8vo, no place, undated. "So watching, one by one, / The faintest glimmering of the morn'g gray light, / The sleepin' exiled heart waits for the bright / Full day and hopes till all its hours are done / That the next one will bring its love, its Sun." A scarce sentimental expression, undoubtedly from a longer poem. Cut from a larger, perhaps personal letter, however complete in itself. In very good condition. Unusual!

"...SPEAK EASY OWNERS AND BOOT LEGGERS..."

434 **WOMEN: ELEANOR ROOSEVELT** [2] (\$1100-Up)

First Lady, author, diplomat, and humanitarian; made the office of First Lady one of great, if unofficial, influence. Characteristic **Typewritten Letter Signed "Eleanor Roosevelt"** as First Lady of the State of New York, 1-1/2 pages, small 4to, on imprinted "Executive Mansion" stationery, Albany, New York, July 17, 1932. Responding to a "Miss Anne Hinkley," who is undoubtedly the head of a women's group bent on the roll-back of the Prohibition Law. Eleanor, aggressively and straightforwardly pounds-out on her typewriter a candid and forceful response. Heading her letter "Personal and Confidential" Roosevelt immediately relates "I have never joined the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, because as you know, I am a dry. I have always felt that its leadership nationally, was in the hands of people who were not primarily interested in reducing the consumption of intoxicating liquors, but were more interested in seeing it made easy for all of us to have anything we might wish. I

Unusual, borderless 4to Photograph Signed "Eleanor Roosevelt" on image, ca. 1938. Signed on textured back ground of a carpet, however legible. The First Lady is



Personal and
confidential

EXECUTIVE MANSION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

July 17, 1932.

Dear Miss Hinkley:

I have never joined the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, because as you know, I am a dry.

I have always felt that its leadership nationally, was in the hands of people who were not primarily interested in reducing the consumption of intoxicating liquors, but were more interested in seeing it made easy for all of us to have anything we might wish.

I recognize, of course, that Prohibition has not worked well and I am entirely willing to see the 18th Amendment repealed and to have the states given the power to pass what laws they deem necessary. But, I would always be amongst the group of people who tried to make the states as dry as possible where any kind of intoxicating liquor was concerned.

I do not object to the limited sale of light wines and beer and wish that originally we had turned to that. The experience of prohibition has made me feel that we are not a people who are satisfied with anything except whiskey, gin and that type of beverage. I hope I am wrong but I do not feel that your organization or any other has presented

that reason, I do not think you would want me as a member of your organization.

Very sincerely yours,

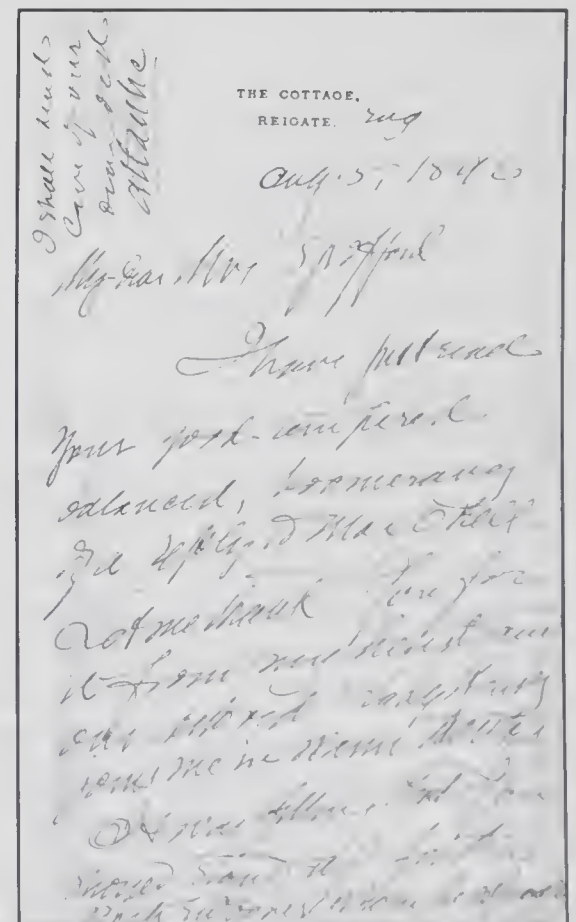
Eleanor Roosevelt
(Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt)

recognize, of course, that Prohibition has not worked well and I am entirely willing to see the 18th Amendment repealed and to have the states given the power to pass what laws they deem necessary [sic]. But, I would always be amongst the group of people who tried to make the states as dry as possible where any kind of intoxicating liquor was concerned. I do not object to the limited sale of light wines and beer and wish that originally we had turned to that. The experience of prohibition has made me feel that we are not a people who are satisfied with anything except whiskey, gin and that type of beverage. I hope I am wrong but I do not feel that your organization or any other has presented a plan which will really insure greater temperance. From my point of view, prohibition has done more harm in encouraging a group of people who are law breakers and increasing a new and illegal way of making fortunes. However, I am not convinced that speak easy owners and boot leggers are any more harmful in their control of the government than were old time brewers and distillers, but that is an open question and therefore, I will back the repeal of the 18th Amendment, but I am afraid that I would be, where it concerns the state, with the straight W.C.T.U. group and for that reason, I do not think you would want me as a member of your organization." In very good condition. Included is the original transmittal envelope, somewhat age and damp-stained. In the end, both of these women would win their battle for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Already by 1931 the Wickersham Commission reported that prohibition laws were unenforceable. The country was opposed to this law that inspired contempt law and order rather than respect. By 1933, the "wets" were in control and the Twenty-first Amendment was enacted, ending the long drought that thirsted the nation. A rare early content letter of the future First Lady, who later became the champion of the social and political underdog.

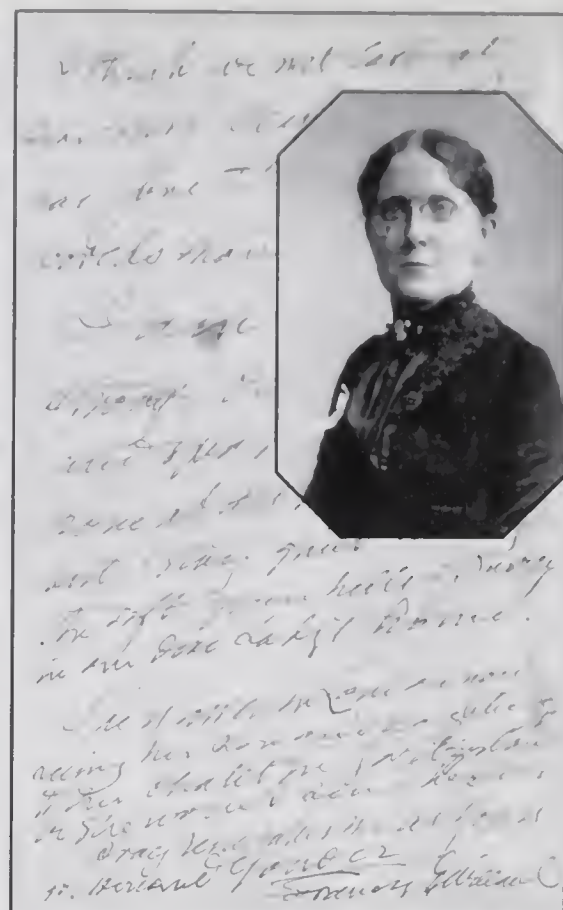
depicted practicing vocal lessons with her teacher Mrs. Von Hesse looking on. Because she was known to resist signing photographs of herself, this item is uncommon. Mrs. Von Hesse's voice lessons no doubt had an impact on Mrs. Roosevelt and contributed to her popularity as a powerful political speaker. Mounted. In very good condition.



American educator and reformer; college president; dean of women and professor, Northwestern University; in 1874 devoted herself to the temperance movement, appearing on the lecture circuit, and radically holding prayer groups on streets and in saloons; elected president, National Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1879; and later to that office in the World's W.C.T.U.; active in the organization of the Prohibition Party; president, National Council of Women; author of Woman and Temperance, Women of the Century [with Mary Livermore], and her autobiography.



Choice Autograph Letter Signed "*Frances E. Willard*," 4 pages, 8vo, Reigate, England, August 5, 1896. Writing from Europe to her colleague and fellow American author "*My Dear Mrs. [Harriet Prescott] Spofford*," Willard, on her third sojourn to Europe, this time to raise funds for Armenian sufferers, boldly enjoys "...*your good-tempered, balanced, boomerang of a reply to Max O'Rell* [pseudonym of the French writer Paul Blouet]. *Let me thank you for it from my heart and our beloved 'Lady Henry'* [Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance Association] *joins me in warm thanks. It was fitting that you should stand up for the white rib-boners whom he especially attacks. No one could accuse you of partisanship and your generous championships will be invaluable to our work for America knows and is proud of you. Curiously enough we have both dined with Max O'Rell at Mr. & Mrs. Haweis's a few days ago. We had not seen this article and we thanked him for his chivalric words about women! You may be sure that in our old New England phrase, 'he kept whist.'* Dear friend, I learned to love you long ago. When in my teens I was never so happy as in reading your books. Sometimes when my sister Mary and I had gone to bed, my father would come in and read aloud to us and he had then widened from the severity of his early faith so that he too loved '*Harriet Prescott*.' I can hear his pleasant voice, so long since silenced, repeating, '*We went plucking purple pansies / Till my love should come to shore.*' I quote from memory after well nigh forty years! You began to be famed in your bright youth! I think we met last at Dear Mrs. Claflin's who has gone to brighter worlds than this one ever! I am not very strong, dear friend and speak or write none at all these months least '*stay quiet*' among the soft green hills of Surrey in our dear Lady's home. She is away in London now, seeing her son and daughter off to her chalet in Switzerland or she would send her love..." In a hasty postscript written on the first page, Willard pens "*I shall send care of our dear old Atlantic.*" The *Atlantic Monthly* was the vehicle that brought Spofford to the public notice, with her Parisian story *In a Cellar*. Willard was head of the woman's committee of temperance meetings in the World's Fair, and of other World's Fair committees. Her work for the Armenians included providing homes and funds for refugees who fled to America for protection. In choice condition.



END OF SALE

October, 1997

Dear Subscriber,

I hope that you have enjoyed reading the catalogue. I am not exaggerating when I say it is a labour of love on the part of several people. Above all, however, I would like to single out the enormous contribution both in cataloguing and in production made by Sal Alberti.

We are anticipating an interesting schedule of auctions for the 1997-1998 season starting with the second Strasburg Paper Money Auction and Show. The Strasburg Historic Inn offers a wonderful escape from the cares of everyday life. Collectors and dealers meet, trade, talk, eat and enjoy the glorious Amish countryside. We will return to Strasburg in January for the very popular Stock & Bond Auction and Show which several autograph dealers have been attending on a regular basis.

In the past we have handled several important autograph collections, like the W.S. Roberts Medical collection, the Custer Archive, and the recent Cluxton collection which was particularly interesting because it contained completely fresh material having been stored under the owner's bed for eighty years. When I signed the check to the Cluxton Estate in July, I realized it was the largest figure to a single consignor I have ever signed. We are continuing this trend in our February 26, 1998 sale, offering material from the Mike Brownlee collection of which some of the highlights include an Autograph Letter Signed by Davy Crockett written enroute to Texas stating that he would not serve in public office again, a promissory note signed by George Washington, and a number of rare, early Texas documents.

We are looking forward eagerly to October 30th and the days leading up to the auction because it is a chance for us to talk to many of our clients and also hopefully to welcome you to New York. Please call our office if we can offer suggestions about hotels or restaurants. My assistant, Alexandria will be very happy to help in making arrangements. If you have any thoughts about consigning material to our sales, please do call us. I hope you know that you can depend on our integrity and discretion. We now have extra telephone lines in the auction room and are happy to set up telephone lines for bidding during the auction.

Our February auction will be held at the St. Moritz Hotel since the Algonquin will be closed for several months while extensive renovations are carried out. We expect to be back in the Algonquin for our June 4th Auction.

Best wishes for a successful and rewarding year,

Sincerely,
Diana

TERMS OF SALE

- 1) A 10% buyers charge will be added to the hammer price of each lot purchased.
- 2) All bids are per lot as numbered in this catalogue.
- 3) Bids less than 50% of the estimate **will not be accepted.**
- 4) We reserve the right to withdraw any lot prior to sale.
- 5) All successful bidders shall be billed for postage, handling and insurance.
- 6) **We cannot be responsible for the loss of any merchandise shipped outside the United States.**
- 7) **All framed items are shipped at the purchaser's risk.**
- 8) SMYTHE reserves the right to **reject any bids not made in good faith and further reserves the right to ban any bidder from participation in its sales for any reason deemed appropriate at our sole discretion.**
- 9) A SMYTHE auction bidder expressly waives any claim or right to any accounting, damages or compensation arising out of SMYTHE'S failure to receive or execute any bid due to exclusion from our sales, clerical errors or other causes. No bids will be accepted from any person who has not signed a registration form or a bidder sheet.
- 10) United States coins and currency will not, in conformity with law, be opened at less than face value.
- 11) No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted. We will act as agents for all mail bidders in the sale. Mail bids will be opened at the next interval over the second highest bid except where the intrinsic or regular market worth of the item dictates an opening at its fair market value. Floor bidding intervals will have an average increment of about 5% at the discretion of the auctioneer.
- 12) In the case of a tie between a mail bidder on the book and a bidder on the floor, the mail bidder shall take precedence.
- 13) **All bids must be in whole dollar amounts; this includes percentage increases.**
- 14) **Check your bid sheets carefully. We can not assume any responsibility for errors made in the amount bid or lot numbers listed. Make sure your sheet is signed.**
- 15) No minors may participate in our sales. **Agents bidding on behalf of others will be held liable if their principals fail to make payment.**
- 16) Payment for purchases is to be made by cash, check, money order or bank wire upon receipt of invoice. No lots may be taken away unless paid for in full. A late charge of 1-1/2% per month will be charged on the invoice total if payment is not received **within 10 days** of mailing the invoice. Bidders not known to us are required to deposit 25% of their total bids in advance. Credit cards will not be accepted for auction purchases.
- 17) Title does not pass until payment in full is received. SMYTHE reserves the right to await clearance of any check before making delivery.
- 18) If a collection agency or attorney is required to collect outstanding accounts, all agency and court costs, witness and attorney fees and all other costs of any kind incurred by SMYTHE in procuring judgment shall be borne by the defendant. The signer of a SMYTHE bid sheet or participant in the auction concedes the jurisdiction of the courts of the U.S. in New York City or the New York State courts as SMYTHE alone shall elect. The participant in a SMYTHE auction also assumes both corporate and personal liability for unpaid auction bills.
- 19) SMYTHE may reopen the bidding on a lot under the following circumstances: 1) SMYTHE has failed to execute correctly a mail bid. 2) A party purchasing the lot on the floor has done so in error. 3) Where a protest is made after the hammer has fallen but before bidding has commenced on the next lot. 4) Where the auctioneer has determined that he has overlooked a party still bidding on the lot but before the calling of the next lot. 5) At the discretion of the auctioneer.
- 20) In the event of dispute, the auctioneer's decision is final.
- 21) New York State sales taxes or other state sales or use taxes shall be levied, as required by law. Dealers and other non residents are reminded that sales tax must be collected unless Form ST-128.1 has been filed properly, under regulations effective 1 December 1982.
- 22) No price adjustments will be made on the hammer price of a lot whether there is a complaint about the whole lot or only one item in it. The entire lot must be returned if a refund is to be made.
- 23) In the event of unsuccessful litigation the plaintiff shall pay SMYTHE'S legal costs, counsel and witness fees and all other costs incurred by it in defense against such suit together with interest on any funds expended at the New York prime rate from the date of actual disbursement.
- 24) The same protections applicable to SMYTHE apply to each and every one of their officers and employees unless they shall be convicted of knowingly selling false or stolen goods.
- 25) SMYTHE assumes no liability for merchandise lost, stolen or damaged while in the possession of a party to whom merchandise has been shipped. The purchaser is solely responsible for the safe keeping and insurance of any items in their possession.
- 26) All accounts are payable to SMYTHE in U.S. funds and remittances must cover the service charges for foreign drafts which shall be added to each invoice.
- 27) All material in this catalogue is unconditionally guaranteed to be genuine.
- 28) No lots may be returned by floor bidders except for non-authenticity.
- 29) Mail bidders may return lots for reasons of improper description within 5 days of receipt of merchandise. Failure to execute this privilege in a timely manner either from a failure to pay promptly or from any other cause shall void it.
- 30) **WARRANTY:** Each lot is sold as authentic, and SMYTHE issues with lots the following warranty. When, in the opinion of at least three competent authorities acceptable to us, a lot is declared to be not authentic, we will refund the purchase price. The benefits of this warranty are conditioned on the buyer returning the lot in the same condition as it was at the time of the sale and in the time period specified. A buyer's sole remedy under this warranty is rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price, and this is in lieu of any other remedy otherwise available.
- 31) The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event [i.e. Act of God, etc.] which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No prospective bidder or prospective buyer shall have recourse as a result of any postponement.
- 32) The placing of a bid shall constitute **full acceptance of the foregoing terms and conditions of sale.**

Announcing!

R.M. Smythe's
Autumn Autograph Auction
Thursday, October 30, 1997.
New York City - 4:00 PM,
Call 800-622-1880 for more information on this exciting sale!

R.M.SMYTHE

Where Historic Paper Collections of the World are Researched, Auctioned, Bought and Sold.

Established 1880

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL
SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES IN EUROPE TO
THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE SOVIET
HIGH COMMAND AT 0141 HOURS CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME, 7 MAY UNDER
WHICH ALL FORCES WILL CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT 0001 HOURS
7 MAY.



The Evening Bulletin
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**War in Europe Over
with Full Surrender**

